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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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NO. 1.

NEW JERSEY GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

The following matter concerning New Jersey families (taken from the registers of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and other English records) is partly from my own notes and partly expanded from the unpublished notes of Mr. Henry Fitzgilbert Waters, now in my charge. It is on similar lines to contributions being made to the New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, Georgia, and North Carolina societies, and (for Northern New England) to the Essex Institute. The notes of Mr. Waters, not elsewhere printed, are being issued alphabetically in the Genealogical Magazine. For an account of the work of Mr. Waters and myself in England, see the Virginia Historical Magazine for January, 1903, page 291.

LOTHROP WITHINGTON.

30 Little Russell street, W. C., London.

SIR GEORGE CARTERET.

Sir George Carteret, Knight and Bart, Vice Chamberlane of his Maties household and one of his Maties honble privy Councell. Will 5 December 1678; proved 14 February 1679-80. Constitutes deare wife, dame Elizabeth Carteret, sole executrix. To poor of Hawnes, County Bedford £15, of Wingfield, County Berks, £5, of the several parishes of the Isle of Jersey as in schedule annexed. To Church of St. Paul in the Towne of Bedford £12 per annum for ever, to use of Incumbent, provided he according to practise of the Church of England, catechize the younger sort of said parish, and in case

failer said £12 to poore of Towne of Bedford. To incumbent of Hawnes 40s. per annum for ever to buy bookes, provided, ditto. Whereas have contracted debts of £10,000 as in schedule etc, and persons indebted to me etc, all such to executrix, with personal estate, except plate, hangeings, Bedding, linnen etc as herein expressed for debts etc to be paid. And to more effectually be paid, to right honble John, Earle of Bath, the honble Bernard Grenvill, Brother of the said John, Earle of Bath, the honble Sir Thomas Crew, Knt, sonne and heir Apparent of the right honble the Lord Crew, my Brother in Law, Sir Robert Atkins, Knight of the Bath, and one of the said Justices of the Common Pleas, and to his brother Edward Atkins of Lincolns Inne in County of Middlesex, Esquire their heirs, etc, in trust, estate in Cranbourn near Windsor in County of Berks to be sold etc. And to them, all Lands in Kingdom of Ireland, and out rents in Isle of Jersey, consisting of wheate and other grains. And all my plantation of New Jersey, and alsoe all the Island of Alderney upon Trust to make sale, and to pay Debts, legacies, etc., and surplus to be improved by said Trustees for my Grandsonne George Carteret at 21, or if he die Executrix to have benefit etc.

Whereas said Edward, Earle of Sandwich stands possessed of Mannor or reputed mannor of Epworth with Westwood and Haxey in County of Lincolne for term of years in trust for me. And whereas I am desirous to make some provision for my Sonn Captain James Carteret for his life, said mannor to be charged with an annuity of £160, payable unto my said Sonn, etc, upon condition he release my heir to claim in Lands in the Isle of Jersey, or bequest to be voyd, etc. To Philip Carteret, my grandson, son of my son Sir Phillip Carteret, deceased, the manor or lordship of Langton juxta Horncastle, County Lincoln, and also annuity of £150 out of Epworth with Westwood and Haxey, etc. To Edward Carteret, my grandson, younger son of my said Son, Sir Phillip Carteret, deceased, mannor of Wyberton in said county of Lincoln, also £150 annuity out of my said mannor or reputed mannor of Epworth, with Westwood and Haxey aforesaid, etc. To said deare wife Elizabeth Carteret, all that my halfe parte of the

manner of Plympton, Devon, with eighth part of Bickhams and Ellickham in ditto; also Capital Messuage and Mannor house of Saltram, etc, also moitie of Ventons Tenement and Colliver's meadow, also Gooshills, also Edwards Farm, and all that part of Mannor of Ley, also Messuage house called Ley, also two parcellls called Broad Marsh, and Moyes Marsh with the Decoy Poole there in Egg Buckland and Plympton St. Mary, Devon, all purchased of Sir Nicholas Fanning, Knight Bath and Baronet, also two Closes called Eastons Parkes adjoining to Saltram, lately purchased of Symon Hale, Gent, all to her for life, then to my grandsonne George Carteret, his heires, etc. To my said deare wife one third of all Mannors and Lands for life and other two parts and her third after her decease to my said grandson George Carteret. To said deare wife also, Capitall Messuage and Mannor house of Hawnes in parish of Hawnes, County of Bedford, with houses, etc. also Dove Close (20 acres) and Stable Close (35 acres) also those Closes lately Thornes (72 acres) for life, then to grandson George Carteret. Also to wife Messuage of Dary house closes, etc in Hawnes in tenure of ——— Denham lately purchased of Sir Humphrey Winishe Bart by indenture 8th of May 1668, and also Morewood Farms in Hawnes purchased likewise of Sr Humphrey Winch by indenture 20 May 1670, also all to her for life then to grandson George Carteret. Whereas the said Edward, Earle of Sandwich, stands possessed of said mannor and reputed mannor of Epworth with Westwood and Haxey in trust for Annuities to my sonne and grandsonnes, said Trustee further charged for said Grandson George Carteret etc. Leases of manor of Membury and Rectory of Plympton St Mary, Devon, held of Deane and Prebends of Windsor, charged with annuity of £25 to servant Alexander Westlake, Gent, to wife for life, then to Grandson George Carteret. To wife for life, use of one half of plate, goods, etc, then to Grandson George Carteret, to whom other moiety, etc. Executors and Trustees: Edward, Earle of Sandwich, John, Earle of Bath, Bernard Greenvill, Sr Thomas Crew, Sr Robert Atkins, and Edward Atkins, to each of whom £20 for a ring. Witnesses: S. Anderson, Steven Melliship, Tho: Cremer, John

Carr. Schedule of Debts oweing by mee Sir George Carteret 5 December 1678. To Sir Robert Clayton or his Trustees in Mortgage upon Houses in County of Bedford £6000; to ditto upon Manor of Epworth £2,400; To one Mr. Portman of London, Goldsmith or others claiming by, from, or under one of his daughters £800. Other small debts £800. Codicil Schedule expressing Guifts and Legacies [not registered]. Proved with Schedule by Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Carteret, Executrix.—17 *Bath*.

PHILIP KEARNY, 1770.

Philip Kearney of the City of Perth Amboy in the county of Middlesex and Province of New Jersey in America. Will 5 April 1770; proved 31 March 1783. To wife Isabella Kearney, messuage and Lott of Ground which was her Father's and other Lotts since our Marriage purchased, to dispose of in fee simple by deed or Will, to any of her children had by me, or if she make no Disposition, then to son Michael Kearney. To wife during widowhood Pasture Lott and Meadow opposite the Barracks bought for John Stevens by deed 1 May 1752, also Farm and plantation whereon Samuel Nevill lately lived, formerly belonging to Peter Sonmans, deceased, lately bought at the Sheriff's vendue, lying and binding in part upon North side of Rarriton River whereon William Prickett lives, also two Lotts lately bought of Regia¹ Runnion adjoining. To said wife £500 Proclation money, Household goods, etc, but if wife marry, goods in four parts, one to her, and other three parts to my three daughters, Sarah, Isabella, and Joanna at 21, etc. To said Wife my Negro Boy Annees, Negro Wench Phillis, and Negro Wench lately of Widdow Riddell, named Peg. To said wife my Post Chaise or Charriott and new Kittern and the Horses belonging thereto, also twelve Cows, one Bull, two Steers or oxen, Horses belonging to Farm, formerly Peter Sonmons, twenty sheep, what Hoggs may there be thereon, also six cows, one pair of Steers or oxen, and one Bull on Plantation whereon William Prickett lives. To son Philip Kearney annuity or rent of £9 Proclamation Money out of

¹ Reune.

House and Lott in Philadelphia near the old Church, belonging to John Laurence, given me by Deed by my Grandmother, Elizabeth Brittain, also Ground Rent of Wharfe, and the Brick House of which I lately gave my said son, which he sold to Joseph Donaldson, also given me by my Grandmother, and also Lott bought of John Martin and Mary his wife, lately belonging to Estate of my father, for which I have Deed from Representatives of my Father, 10 August 1761, lying in Perth Amboy on North Side of Smith Street, bounded East on Lott belonging to David Gosling, formerly my Father's Estate, and West by Lott belonging to Alexander Carnes, also Store House and Water Lott, lately bought of Doctor Peter Sonmans, lately belonging to estate of George Frazer, deceased, in Perth Amboy, and Lott bought of Samuel Nevill, deceased, by Deed 16 November 1762 upon Piscataway Road, which said Samuel Nevill bought of John Dodsworth, also Lott of Land and Premises bought of David Demarest by Deed 6 August 1763 in Perth Amboy on South Side of Raraton River aforesaid, formerly Peter Sonmans and whereas I purchased of Timothy Hay and Mary his wife formerly Mary Robinson by Deed 10 September 1734, one third of one eighth of one twenty fourth of a property lying in the Eastern Division of the Province aforesaid, I give the same unto my said son Philip Kearney, and also my said Son, Philip Kearney £1000 Proclamation Money. To son Ravend¹ Kearney, House and Lott bought of John Hull wherein he lives, adjoining House wherein Moris Skinner lives and also Pasture Lott bought of Elizabeth Leslie and George Willocks Leslie, upon Piscataway Road, and also Lott adjoining on West, bought of Andrew Johnston, deceased, which two Lotts, one part of Lott patented to Robert Barclay, deceased, also Lott and Premises bought of Samuel Fleming, deceased, between Piscataway Road and Woodbridge Road, also Plantation and Farm on South side of Rariton River, bought of John Mott by deed 4 March 1752, and salt meadow as far northward as Stephen Skinner's Ditch, also Tract in County of Sussex taken up by me in right of John Harrison, deceased, adjoining in part Tract Martin Ryerson, and also

¹ Ravaud.

Tract and Premises lately bought at the Sheriffs Vendue from Jacob Stair Esquire, late Sheriff of the County of Sussex, by deed first December last, lying in part upon Delaware River, all to said son Ravaud Kearney and heirs forever. Also to son Ravaud Kearney all my Library of Books and Glass Book Case (excepting such as my wife chuse to value of £20 Proclamation Money) To my daughter Elizabeth Skinner, wife of Cortland Skinner £200 sterling, in joint Stocks of Old South Sea Annuity now in name of Mr. John Anthony Merle, Merchant in London, in trust for me, Exchequer Annuity in London of £42 sterling per annum, secured by Order No. 611 out of Excise upon Beer and Ale, commencing 25 January 1695 originally taken in name of Peter Seignerett of London, Merchant, now deceased, in Trust for Ferdinand Ravaud, I give to kinsman James Kinsey of Burlington, Attorney at law, in Trust for my daughter Susannah Stevens, wife of Richard Stevens, and her issue, and if she die, then to my Daughter Elizabeth Skinner, etc. Whereas William Parr, Esquire, late Sherriff of City of Philadelphia by deed poll 8 May 1767 for £405.10s.4d. Proclamation Money, did sell me two Negro Boys and goods in Inventory, said Negro Boys and Goods to said James Kinsey in trust for Daughter Susannah Stevens, etc. Lands at Barnagat, County Monmouth, held in partnership with William Burrett, also lands near six Mills run, county of Middlesex, also in certain other Lands held in partnership with Dr. Lewis Johnstone, Middlesex, aforesaid, near Lands aforesaid, of all said Lands, one fourth unto Son Philip Kearney, one fourth unto Son Ravaud Kearney, one fourth unto Daughter Elizabeth Skinner, and other fourth to said Kinsman James Kinsey, in trust for Daughter Susannah Stevens, said Premises to be sold and daughter Susannah Stevens's fourth to be put at interest by said James Kinsey, for her and heirs, in default to daughter Elizabeth Skinner, then to Grandson Philip Kearney Skinner etc. Whereas I am seized in fee of one sixth of certain lands in Wallpack, County of Sussex, by deed from Samuel Nevill, 10 February 1755, and also in several Freehold Rights in Township of Woodbridge, County of Middlesex, I devise same to Son Ravaud Kearney.

Said bequests to Sons, Philip Kearney, and Ravaud Kearney, and Daughter Elizabeth Skinner, and James Kinsey, in trust for Daughter Susannah Stevens are in full for their part of my estate. To Son Francis Kearney and Son Michael Kearney £500 Proclamation [Money] apiece when they arrive of age. To Daughter Sarah Kearney, Daughter Isabella Kearney, and Daughter Joanna Kearney £1000 Proclamation Money apiece at 21 or marriage, interest of these sums to Wife meanwhile, etc. To Kinsman James Kinsey, Tract of Land in County of Sussex, adjoining Tract of said James, lately taken up by me in right of John Harrison, deceased (133 acres) To Grandson Philip Kearney Skinner, Lott in Perth Amboy near Coles Point facing the Bay bought of Executors of William Plumstead, also Lott in ditto on North side of Smith Street bought at Sheriff's Vendue, lately belonging to Estate of Joseph Leigh, deceased, by Deed from James Brooks, late Sheriff of County of Middlesex, 15 August 1764, also Tract in Woodbridge (100 acres) also bought at Sheriff's Vendue [sic] lately belonging to Estate of Samuel Moore, deceased, as by deed from Samuel Throgmorton, formerly Sheriff of the County aforesaid, 7 July 1760. Rest of Real Estate, and Reversion of that devised to Wife during widowhood, to Sons, Michael Kearney, and Francis Kearney. Rest of Personal estate to wife during widowhood, to bring up children under age, and if she marry or die, then to Sons Michael Kearney, and Francis Kearney. Wife Isabella Kearney to be Executrix, and Andrew Elliot, Esquire, of the City of New York, executor, they being authorized to make sale, etc. Debts to be paid and to be buried with little expense, etc. [The words one thousand in the eighth line of the third side written upon a Razure, and the words Andrew Elliott of the City of New York, interlined]. Witnesses: Jam. Stevenson, Jno Johnston, Alexr Wilson. Codicil 2 August 1775. Lands purchased since will to Sons and Daughters equally, part of Daughter Susannah Stevens in trust to James Kinsey, etc. Revoke Gift of Store House and Lott bought of Dr. Peter Sonmans given in will to Son Philip Kearney and now give to sonne Michael Kearney. Revoke bequest to son Michael of 25 acres adjoining Plantation of

Courtland Skinner Esq and devise same to my Daughter Sarah [sic] Skinner. Witnesses: Gert. Barberie, Thos. Barlow. Administration of Philip Kearney, late of the City of Perth Amboy in the County of Middlesex and Province of New Jersey in North America, Esquire, deceased, granted in the Pre-rogative Court of Canterbury, to John Abraham De Normandie, Doctor of Phisic, attorney of Isabella Kearney, and Andrew Elliott, the Executors, so far as can concern the capital sum of £200 South Sea Annuities, late standing in the Books of the South Sea Company, in the name of John Anthony Murie, deceased, for benefit of said Elizabeth Skinner as in will and Title of Exchequer Annuity of £42 by order No. 611 in Books of Exchequer in name of Peter Seigneret, deceased, for purpose of will of said executors, now residing in North America.—*Cornwallis*, 137.

[NOTE.—This will was proved in New Jersey August 11. 1775, and is recorded in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, in book L of Wills, f. 256.]

JOHN WATSON, late of Midletown in East Jersey, but deceased in the East Indies, widower. Administration 16 April 1700 to William Janeway, principal creditor.—*Admon Act Book*, 1700, fo. 64.

JOHN FREEMAN, late of Cohansey, Province of New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Administration 4 January 1716-17 to John Blackwell, guardian of Anthony Freeman, a minor, only issue of said defunct, the relict, Mary Freeman, first renouncing.—*Admon Act Book*, 1717, fo. 8.

BENJAMIN BURT, late of East New Jersey in America, bachelor. Administration 20 February 1732-3 to his brother Maynard Burt.—*Admon Act Book*, 1733.

JAMES GOULD, formerly of City of Exon, but late of Trenton in the province of New Jersey in America. Administration February 9, 1741-2 to Elizabeth Gould, spinster, principal creditor, Ann Gould, the relict, and Elizabeth Gould, spinster, and Francis Gould, minors, the only children of the defunct, being cited and not appearing.—*Admon Act Book* 1742.

JAMES LEE, late of Hackensack, county Bergen, in Province of East New Jersey, in North America, widower. Administration 9 March 1763 to Christopher Benson, Attorney for William Lee, John Lee, Tabitha, wife of John Oats, Catherine, wife of John Smith, Justina Ridgway, widow, Elizabeth, wife of James van Gelder, and Mary, wife of Christopher Benson, children of the said defunct, and now residing in North America.—*Admon Act Book*, 1763.

A SKETCH OF WILLIAM FRANCIS OAKEY.

WILLIAM FRANCIS OAKEY, born in Newark, August 11, 1807; died at his residence, 125 East 24th Street, New York city, November 13, 1888. His father, Daniel Oakey, was the third son of Francis Oakey and M. Horsley. He was descended from William Oakey, of Doveridge Hall, on the River Dove, near Lichfield, England. The second son of this William Oakey was Colonel John Oakey (born about 1570?), who was one of the Regicides, and was executed at Tyburn in 1662. (A daughter of William Francis Oakey has in her possession a charming little engraving of "Doveridge Hall," a splendid mansion.) The family lived there at the time of Daniel Oakey's birth, and one of his daughters was buried in Lichfield Cathedral, March 26, 1839.

Alexander Forbes was a Major in the English Army at Charleston, S. C., during the revolution, his wife being with him, where she gave birth to a daughter, Sarah Catharine Forbes, a few days before the English evacuation. She and her child were carried aboard an English man-of-war on a litter and taken to England. About eight years later Major Forbes was struck by lightning, which injured his health so much that he was obliged subsequently to resign from the

Army, and being presently advised by his physicians to try a change of air and a sea voyage, brought his wife, his son and his youngest daughter, the child above mentioned, to America. Finding the climate to agree with him, he bought a place in Newark, and lived there until his death. Daniel Oakey came from England to this country about 1803 on business, and fell in love with Miss Forbes. Her father, however, was violently opposed to allowing his youngest daughter to leave him and go to England, two of his daughters being already there, and Mr. Oakey accordingly decided to remain in America, marrying Miss Forbes that same year. He took up his residence in New York and there opened the house of Daniel Oakey & Co. The Oakeys appear in English history to have been of marked personality, sentiment and energy. The Forbeses were a very aristocratic family, originally Scotch, but are prominent in England today. Major Forbes' sister married the Count Montelambert, the distinguished French writer, and their son was named Charles Forbes Montelambert, and lived most of his childhood with his grandfather Forbes, on his beautiful estate in Scotland. He was also distinguished in literature. Daniel Oakey and Sarah Catharine Forbes, his wife, had eleven children, five of whom were born in Newark, where Mrs. Oakey was in the habit of spending the summer, not on her father's place, but at a resort of her own. Daniel Oakey was a great patron of music, presenting drums to the society that preceded the Philharmonic of New York, and an organ to the Oratorio Society.

William Francis Oakey, their third child and third son (practically the oldest, for the other two died early), was born, as stated above, August 11, 1807, in Newark, and was baptized in New York, by the Rev. Dr. Beach. His family were staunch Church of England people, and he attended Grace church, and his children were christened by Bishop Wainwright, either at Grace church or in his parlor. Subsequently he and his wife became Unitarians, attending All Souls church (the Rev. Dr. Henry Bellows'), Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, New York. Mr. Oakey was taken into partnership by his father, Daniel Oakey, when almost a boy, succeeding his

father in the ownership of the business, which he managed successfully until within a few years of his death, or until he was nearly eighty years of age, always possessing the highest respect and most cordial esteem of his business contemporaries. His tastes were literary, scientific and artistic. He was aristocratic in his manner, of singular personal beauty, and characterized by a marked elevation of character, and was distinguished by his dignity and benevolence. He was profoundly interested in history of all sorts, and was a perfect walking encyclopedia of dates and facts. History of nations, history of the stage, of the arts, of music, was a specialty of his. He had known and observed interesting people and events from childhood. One of his earliest recollections was of the illumination for the peace following the War of 1812, when candles were placed in the panes of glass of the windows, and he looked from his nursery windows through rows of lighted candles at the illumination of other houses and heard the cannon. He went abroad with his father's intimate friend, Mr. Miller, at the age of seventeen, and at Paris saw Talma and Mlle. Marrs on the stage, and he was greatly impressed by them, though at the very close of their careers. Mlle. Marrs played a young part, and wore an apron with bretelles of pale orange ribbons, and "very well it looked," he used to say. He saw and heard all the famous actors and singers, and knew well Malibran. She used to come into the nursery and sit on the floor and sing to the children, and dine with his parents, he being permitted at the table. On one occasion Mr. Oakey stayed at a country house in England with Herschell, the astronomer, having been given his choice of what guest should be invited, and by good luck his chosen Herschell was able to be present. The beauty and elegance of Mr. Oakey's presence, and his fine cultivation, made him a desired guest anywhere. His habits of seclusion grew upon him, however, till during his later years he went nowhere, but entertained at his house many distinguished people, his and his wife's friends. His most intimate friend was Gordon Hammersley, from babyhood to old age, but the poet Bryant, Charles Sumner and a score of others were frequent visitors at his house. These men found him their most interesting compan-

ion. He accepted with benevolent interest the flood of gay young life that his large family brought about him, and dancing was mixed with the excellent music that nightly sounded in his parlors. He lived luxuriously, but without display, and was not only generous to his children to the degree of indulgence, but practiced a wide-spread charity to those less fortunate. The "ideality of his life was the most extraordinary I ever saw," says a member of his family. In 1840 he married Sally Sullivan, of Massachusetts. Their marriage life was ideally happy. Although he had outlived most of his contemporaries, his death was regretted by a very large circle of friends and admirers. He was buried from All Souls church, and interred in the family vault in the Marble Cemetery in Second avenue, New York city. Mr. Oakkey was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society, 1847.

SLAVERY IN NEW JERSEY.

By A. Q. KEASBEY.

[Continued from Proceedings, Vol. IV., p. 154]

This matter of taking slaves out of the state seems to have been regarded in the light of a great public grievance, for an Act of November 5, 1818, entitled "An Act to prohibit the exportation of slaves or servants of color out of this State," provided that no such removal should take place, except as provided by the act, and made it a misdemeanor to export from the state any slave under penalty of not less than a thousand dollars and imprisonment of not less than two nor more than four years; and that every slave so exported or attempted to be taken from the state, or sent to sea, should be free. It also made it a misdemeanor to sell any slave to any non-resident of

the state, or to any person intending to remove or export such slave, and gave freedom to any slave so sold; and forfeited any vessel equipped to carry slaves out of the state, making careful provision for search. It provided, however, that persons who had resided five years in the state and were about to remove permanently from it might carry their slaves with them if they had been their property during five years next preceding, on making satisfactory proof and obtaining a license. Also that persons going out of the state on journeys for necessary business might take their slaves with them, but should bring them back unless prevented by unavoidable accident, under penalties provided, and that the slave thus taken and not brought back should be free, but no such slave could be taken away in any ship or vessel going to sea. It provided also that persons, not inhabitants of the state, passing through it, might bring and take away their slaves.

A Supplement to this Act was passed in the following year, February 19, 1819, which provided that it should be lawful for persons coming here for a temporary residence to bring their slaves with them and take them away upon removal.

A revision of these Acts was made by an Act passed February 24th, 1820, entitled "An Act for the gradual abolition of slavery and other purposes respecting slaves." The first section was the same as Section 1 of the Act of February 15, 1804. The Act contains 22 Sections, designed to consolidate the preceding Acts, and repeals the twentieth section of the Act passed March 14th, 1798, also an Act entitled "An Act for the gradual abolition of slavery," passed February 15th, 1804, and the Supplement of December 3d, 1804, the Act of February 1st, 1812, that of November 5th, 1808, and the Supplement of February 19th, 1819.

These stringent laws forbidding the removal of slaves from the state were relaxed in at least one instance. An Act was passed November 5, 1820, authorizing Rev. John Boyd to take his slaves, Sam, about twenty-one years old, Dinah, about seventeen, and his negro boy Ned, fifteen, from this state to New York, provided that, without threats or compulsion, they should declare their consent before a Justice, and that Sam's wife

should also consent; and it required Mr. Boyd to file a certificate of such consent in the Clerk's Office. By a Joint Resolution passed December 30, 1824, it was declared that the consideration of a system providing for the gradual emancipation of slaves be recommended to Congress; that foreign colonization was desirable; and that such a system should be predicated on the principle that the evil of slavery was a national one and required the participation of the people of the states of the Union in the duties and burdens of removing it.

In 1826 the first provision for the return of fugitive slaves appears. It was the Act of December 26, 1826, being a Supplement to the Act entitled "An Act Concerning Slaves." The first section provided that when a colored person held to labor or service in any of the United States or Territories should escape into this State, the person to whom such labor or service was due, or his or her duly authorized agent or attorney constituted in writing, might apply to a Judge of the Common Pleas or a Justice of the Peace who should issue his warrant for the arrest of the fugitive, and that upon proof to the satisfaction of the Justice a warrant should be issued for the removal of the said slave to the state or territory from which he fled. And it was made a misdemeanor to seize or take any person under the pretence of being a fugitive without such warrant. This Act repealed the seventh section of the Act of March 14, 1795, giving a reward for taking up fugitive slaves.

On the fifteenth of February, 1837 (P. L. 134), another Supplement was passed which provided that fugitive slave cases should be tried before three judges unless the slave admitted the claim of the Master, and that the slave might have a trial by jury, and made it a misdemeanor for any Judge or Justice to give any certificate for removal without having first decided in favor of the title of the claimant.

The Act of February 28, 1844 (P. L. 138), entitled "An Act to confirm the manumission of certain slaves," provided that a written manumission of a slave executed in the presence of one witness only should be valid.

This brings the legislation on the subject down to the adoption of the present Constitution of the State. By that Consti-

tution it was declared that "all men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness."

It was natural, even at that day when the system of African Slavery had become so firmly established in the Southern section of the country and had become so bound up with the material interests of the Northern states, that men should be found to insist that such a declaration as this concerning human rights inserted in our organic law did *ex proprio vigore* abolish slavery in this state. Accordingly, at the term of May, 1845, a few months after the adoption of the Constitution, a case was brought before the Supreme Court by writs of *habeas corpus* to test the question whether after the adoption of the Constitution slavery had any further existence on the soil of New Jersey. The case was so framed as to test the question in its broadest form. Writs of *habeas corpus* were issued to bring up a male slave born previous to the fourth of July, 1804, and a female slave born since that period. The case was argued by the distinguished advocate of Abolition, Alvan Stewart for the slaves, and by Chancellor Zabriskie and Mr. Justice Bradley for the owners. The case is reported in Spencer, 368. Judge Nevius and Judge Randolph read opinions. Judge Carpenter concurred, and Chief Justice Hornblower dissented. The Court held that the relation of Master and Slave existed by law when the Constitution of 1844 was adopted. That that Constitution did not destroy that relation, did not abolish slavery and did not affect the laws in relation to that subject existing at the time of its adoption.

This judgment was removed to the Court of Errors and Appeals and was there argued by William Halstead for the slaves, no one appearing for the Master. The judgment was affirmed, Chief Justice Green and Judge Whitehead and five lay judges voting for affirmance and the Chancellor, Oliver S. Halstead, for reversal.

It would be unprofitable to give an abstract of the grounds upon which Judge Nevius and Judge Randolph founded their

judgment that William and Flora, the slaves in question, must be remanded to the custody of their Master as his property. They were in accordance with the dominant sentiment of the times, although in conflict with the spirit of repugnance to the institution of slavery and the strong desire to prevent its extension which was soon to gain such force as to culminate in the civil war and the final extinction of the institution.

This decision, which declared that New Jersey was a slave state, notwithstanding the fact that its then recently adopted Constitution declared that "all men are by nature free and independent," was followed only eight years afterwards by the Dred Scott decision in which the Supreme Court of the United States declared that a free negro of the African race whose parents were brought to this country and sold as slaves was not a citizen of the United States, and that the only two clauses in the Constitution which point to this race treat them as persons whom it was morally lawful to deal in as articles of property and to hold as slaves.¹

In the opinion of the Court in that case, Chief Justice Taney described the state of public opinion on this subject in language which has often been distorted from its true meaning, and which, as he uttered it, well defines the state of public opinion which led to the adoption of the laws I have been investigating and to the decisions of the Courts of New Jersey to which I have alluded.

It may be interesting to cite the passage of the opinion, some words of which have become so famous:—

"It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion in relation to that unfortunate race which prevailed in the civilized and enlightened portions of the world at the time of the Declaration of Independence and when the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted, but the public history of every European nation displays it in a manner too plain to be mistaken. They had, for more than a century before, been regarded as beings of an inferior order and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations, and so far inferior that they had no rights which the

¹ Dred Scott v. Sandford, 19 How. 393, (1856).

white man was bound to respect, and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit. He was bought and sold and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise and traffic whenever a profit could be made of it.

"This opinion was at that time fixed and universal in civilized portions of the white race. It was regarded as an axiom in morals, as well as in politics, which no one thought of disputing or supposed to be open to dispute, and men in every grade and position in society daily and habitually acted upon it in their private pursuits, as well as in matters of public concern, without doubting for a moment the correctness of this opinion."

The Chief Justice was here declaring the state of public sentiment at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He delivered the opinion of the Supreme Tribunal in accordance with that sentiment which still, in a large measure, prevailed. It was the view of the highest courts of New Jersey as expressed more than half a century after the adoption of the Constitution, and the Judges who expressed it did not foresee the stupendous events which, within less than twenty years more, were to overthrow that sentiment finally and to result in the change of the Constitution in 1865, totally abolishing the slave system. But the feeling of opposition to slavery had already gained great force in New Jersey and greater force in other Northern states. In Massachusetts, in 1808, Chief Justice Parker had declared that after the establishment of her Constitution in 1780, by virtue of the first Article of its declaration of rights, Slavery in Massachusetts was no more.

An Abolition Society was formed in New Jersey in 1792, and it labored earnestly in the work of the extirpation of slavery in this state. It contributed largely to the formation of a public opinion opposed to the Institution, and very shortly after the promulgation of the opinion I have cited, although there were only about 300 slaves in the state, a law was passed on the 18th of April, 1846 (Rev. 382), entitled "An Act to abolish Slavery." This title was misleading. It did not in any such positive and peremptory terms as were employed in the Thirteenth Amendment abolish slavery. It abolished the

name of slave, but it did not extinguish the Institution. It declared that slavery was abolished and that every person then holden in slavery by the laws of this state should be made free, but only subject to restrictions and obligations which practically kept him in slavery. It did declare that the children thereafter to be born of slaves should be absolutely free from their birth and discharged from all manner of service whatsoever; but it provided that every slave should become an apprentice bound to service to his owner, and that such service should continue until he was discharged therefrom according to the Act, and the Act made no provision for his discharge at his own will, but only at the will of his owner and with his own consent, and that under careful restrictions intended to provide for his support. And it made careful provisions for penalties against enticing apprentices away and against harbouring, concealing and exporting them. And it provided that it should be lawful for persons coming into the state for temporary residence to bring their slaves with them and remove them upon leaving. This, it is manifest, was not in any fair sense an Act to abolish slavery, but one to provide for its final extinction.

Thus the law stood until the final abolition of slavery by the Federal Constitution.

JUDICIAL ACTION.

Beyond the important opinion already cited declaring the existence of slavery in New Jersey after the adoption of the present Constitution, there has not been much important controversy in the courts relating to the system of slavery. But it may be interesting to state briefly the substance of some of the most important cases.

In 1790, *State vs. Anderson, Coxe*, 36, it was held that where a testator provided in his will that his two negro girls, Bettie and Nellie, should be sold by his executors for the term of fifteen years, and at the end of that term to be free, the girls ceased to be slaves from the time of the sale, and the child of one of them born during the term was free.

In the same year, *State vs. The Administrators of Prall, Coxe*, 4, it was held that a negro named Tom, who had belonged to Prall at the time of his death, was free after his death

by reasons of declarations made by his owner in his last illness that he should be free. It was shown that the intestate had declared "that Tom had been a faithful servant to him, that they had sucked the same breasts, and that he should never serve another master but be free at his death."

In 1793, *State vs. Pitney, Cox*, 165, it was held that a negro manumitted by will was entitled to his freedom though the security required by the act of Assembly had not been given.

In 1794 a case occurred involving the question of the power of the Supreme Court to inquire into election proceedings. In the course of the case, it appeared that the vote of a black man had been received upon his bare word that he had been manumitted, and it had been held by the Election Officers that free negroes were qualified to vote upon the question "Where the Court House and Jail were to be Erected." No expression of opinion appears upon this question, but the election was set aside upon other sufficient grounds. It is to be inferred from this case that negroes shown to be free were deemed entitled to vote upon such a question.

In 1794 the Abolition Society of Salem brought up the bodies of Henry, Dinah and Susan, claiming their freedom on the ground that their former Master had, in the presence of the negroes, declared his intention to set them free. He made a will without mentioning the freedom of the negroes, and his Executors sold them for 157 pounds.

The Court held that they must go with the other property of the testator and legally belonged to the purchaser. Chief Justice Kinsey, however, refused to make the Society pay the costs, saying "that it was a laudable and humane thing in any man, or set of men, to bring up the claims of these unfortunate people before the Court for consideration."

In a case arising in 1795, *State vs. Heddon, Cox*, 328, it was held that one claiming to hold another as his slave must prove a good title to him, and that mere possession and acquiescence on the part of the negro were no proof of title; that he need not prove himself absolutely a freeman, but only disprove the right of the person claiming him. In this case Mr. Justice Chetwood stated that it had been laid down as a rule in the

Court that a person applying for his freedom must show that he is free, and referred to the case of the State *vs.* Hunt, of which case, however, no record appears in the Reports. Judge Chetwood, dissenting from the opinion of the Court, said: "It is true that slavery is incompatible with liberty and does not correspond with the true principles of a Republican government, but it is recognized by our laws and it exists in New Jersey. Negro slaves have always been looked upon in the same light with other personal property and transferred in the same manner. It is a rule of law applicable to personal property, that possession constitutes a sufficient title against all persons, except the rightful owner, who, whenever he appears, may claim and recover that which belongs to him. The negro in this case has undertaken to prove that he is free, and failing in this, the effect of his application ceases."

In the same year, State *vs.* McDonald, Coxe, 332, a negro woman was a slave of Mrs. Hanna, who, before her marriage, had frequently declared that Phillis should be free at her death and should serve no other person. She used the same language to Mr. Hanna while he was addressing her. After her death, in 1785, Phillis was allowed to remain free until 1795, when, in the language of the Court, "a claim was asserted under a bill of sale from Hanna, and this woman and her three children were seized by these speculators in human flesh and claimed as slaves." The Court held that Phillis was free.

In the same year, a negro woman named "Grace" sought her freedom on the ground that her mistress had sold her for five pounds to Thomas Kerlin, who had covenanted that if Grace would serve him ten years without having children, then, at the end of the said ten years, he would offer her her freedom. Four years after the sale Grace had an illegitimate child. Kerlin sold her to the defendant as a slave, after which, and within ten years, she had several more children. It was held that she was a slave and that since she was sold with this condition in her favor she was bound to comply with it and that she was bound to inform herself of the condition, because the stipulation did not provide that Kerlin should give her notice.

[To be continued.]

THE FIRST NEW JERSEY NOVEL.

Berkeley Hall: Or, the Pupil of Experience. A Novel, in three volumes. (Quotation, 6 lines from Othello.) Vol. I. London: Printed for J. Tindal, Great Portland Street, Oxford Street. 1796. 16mo. Vol. I. Pp. (4), 324; Vol. II. Pp. (4), 402; Vol. III. Pp. (4), 411.

A New Jersey Novel in the Eighteenth Century! What a surprise and curiosity! What is the plot? Who were the characters? Where is the scene of the story located? Who was the writer? These are the questions that naturally arise as we handle these three little volumes, published "in wrappers," sold at the moderate price of 10s 6d. The copy before us is neatly bound in boards, half calf, lettered on the back "Pupil of Experience," with the initial "F" in script stamped in gilt on the back. Was "F" the writer? Who shall say?

"It was in the month of August, during a violent thunder-storm, that a poor traveler knocked at the door of a venerable mansion in New Jersey, and begged, for the love of God, shelter from the severity of the weather." With this promising opening the narrative begins. The traveler received a hospitable welcome at the hands of Dr. Homily, the owner of the mansion, and subsequently related his adventures. He proved to be an Englishman, who had taken part in some of the last uprisings in behalf of the Stuarts, and who, through a variety of misfortunes lost all his property, and was transported to the Colonies. There he was sold as an indentured servant, in Maryland, and subsequently made his way to western Pennsylvania, where he acquired a farm. Through the conflict between "New Hampshire" and Pennsylvania, his buildings were burned and his stock destroyed. This fixes the time of the story between 1769 and 1775, when the settlers from Connecticut, not New Hampshire, poured into the Wyoming Valley and forcibly ejected the Pennsylvania residents. During the night

after the stranger's arrival, the house caught fire, but the itinerant soldier-farmer gallantly rescued a boy from an upper room, and the fire was extinguished. And so on page 57 of Vol. I., this gallant veteran vanishes from sight, not to appear again until page 400 of Vol. II. Why he was brought into the story at all is a mystery.

Dr. Homily was of a respectable family of Lancashire, where he once held considerable preferment in the Church, but abandoned it and his country on account of his principles, which would not permit him to take the oaths required by the "Revolution." If this refers to the Revolution which was brought about by King William, it makes it difficult to reconcile the dates, as he would seem to have spent sixty or seventy years in America, and he would be at least one hundred years old. It probably refers, however, to the accession of George I. in 1714.

"He had been so fortunate as to bring with him to America from the sale of his paternal estate, property enough to purchase him lands in New Jersey to the value of £500 per annum. Berkeley Hall, his mansion, was situated on the side of a verdant hill, covered with orchards of apples, pears, peaches and other fruits, which grew as standards to the greatest perfection. The trees formed a crescent; and at about two hundred yards distant from the middle of it his house stood surrounded by a garden furnished with clumps of evergreens and banks of flowers. In the front of it appeared a small lake supplied with water from a rivulet, which flowing in cascades from the mountain behind the house, glided in a full serpentine stream through the orchards, and after meandering through the garden formed a beautiful expanse of water before the house; it then joined a large river, emptying itself into the bay of New York, which exhibited from the windows a most delicious prospect of grotesque islands, ships and boats sailing, and the fort and city at a considerable distance." Was this location on the Raritan?

A young officer of an English regiment quartered at New York obtained leave of absence and resided for his health in New Jersey, in the vicinity of Berkeley Hall, occupying his

spare time in cultivating the acquaintance of Dr. Homily's daughter Matilda. There is a graphic account of a rattlesnake climbing a tree (!), and fascinating a bird, and then descending, and by its menacing rattles pretending to pursue the fair Matilda, but the gallant captain attacked him and severed the creature in a dozen places. Captain Tickle finally persuaded the young lady to consent to a secret marriage at the house of a mutual friend in New York, as he was about to return to England, where he was going to get his father's consent to the marriage. It transpired that he already had a wife and children in the old country, which coming to Matilda's knowledge broke her heart, and she died soon after giving birth to a son, Timothy Tickle, who is the hero of the novel. Before she died, she was advised that Tickle's wife in England had died a few weeks or months before his marriage to Matilda. When Matilda received the shocking intelligence of Captain Tickle's treachery, she started to return home, "and the second day after their departure from New York, she arose with the lark, and summoned them (her friends) with alacrity to proceed, that they might reach Berkeley Hall early that day." This gives us some idea of the distance of Berkeley Hall from the city. The same day a postman arrived at Berkeley Hall from Elizabethtown.

Glimpses of Dr. Homily's character are given. He derived a singular pleasure that "his grandson was born on the day of King Charles's restoration, whence he augured he would be a friend to monarchy, and our happy establishment in church and state. A storm, also, the preceding night blew down the old steeple of a meeting-house in the neighborhood, which had long been a great eye-sore to the Doctor; and destroyed a bell, which sounded like a perpetual insult and triumph over episcopacy, in his ears. The ruling elders (knowing his charity) applied to him on the occasion for assistance; but he could not, he said, in conscience, give anything to such idle mimicry, and presumptuous erections; but he offered them £50 toward an organ, which they refused—and actually gave them £20 towards the improvement of the body of their church, or for the relief of the poor."

He encouraged his grandson in the practice of innocent amusements "as the best preservatives against guilty ones," and "that a strong constitution, formed by exertion and exposure to difficulties, is one of the best blessings in life, and generally renders the owner most happy in himself, and most useful to others." Accordingly, the youth with his faithful slave Sancho, "would float with the ice on Hudson's majestic river," or "would go with a party of neighbors to Staten Island and erect tents on its spacious beach, partly encircled with a magnificent bay, and partly opening to an unbounded view of the sublime Atlantic Ocean." Timothy was persuaded to "graduate at an American college in the neighborhood. The favored branches cultivated at this seminary were logic, metaphysics, the laws of nature and nations, and the most abstruse school divinity. Edwards on Freewill, Locke, Sidney, Collins, Berkeley, Trenchard, Shaftsbury, the Rights of the Christian Church, the Independent Whig, and other authors of this stamp, were in great currency among the students." Evidently the college in question was Princeton. Timothy was greatly outraged at the favoritism shown some indolent coxcombs, "who had nothing to recommend them but the enormous landed estates of their fathers, or their seats in the Provincial Assemblies or Councils. The mock noblesse had more family pride and aristocratical spirit than the wealthiest and most ancient of the European nobility." Among his fellow students was one Aaron Forester, son of Col. Anthony Forester, who had acquired an immense property, and was called by the people, "the great padrone, or Proprietor," from his extensive tracts of land. Tim has a variety of college scrapes and tricks, but finally graduates.

One-half of the first volume is taken up with the fantastic adventures of Prince Pangoleen, an African chief, who was carried into slavery in America. He had some extraordinary experiences in trying to capture a whale off the coast of California, and his boat was drawn by the monster into an enormous cavern. The bay was inhabited by amphibious beings with web fingers and toes, human forms and fish tails. There is a reminder here of the celebrated adventures of Peter Wil-

kins and his flying men. He was taken by the hospitable inhabitants of the cavern to see all the sights of the place, including the palatial quarters of the King, who was able to address him in his native language, he having some years before visited Angola. The King in turn recounted many of his own experiences, the most remarkable being a journey via the South pole to the interior of the earth, which he found was hollow, the principal entrances to the interior being at the poles. This book was published thirty years before the little work expository of Captain John Cleves Symmes's "Theory of Concentric Spheres," that the earth was hollow, and inhabited on the concave as well as on the convex sides. Did Captain Symmes get his idea from "Berkeley Hall"? There is a very close parallel between the two books in the descriptions of the conditions of the interior world. The whole country within the earth, said this King, was brilliantly lighted and the people were industrious and happy, enjoying an ideal state of society, with "a government instituted for the public good, and so administered that public and private interest was the same." They had perfected the navigation of the air; "large spheres made of the lightest skins were filled with a fluid specifically lighter than the air, to which they suspended a little cart or box, which they could propel by wings of great magnitude worked easily by springs and machinery invented for the purpose." This book was published soon after Mongolfier had made his first experiments with balloons. The inhabitants of the inside of the earth, moreover, had trained great eagles to fly through the air with their aerial cars. One of the outlets of this inner world, the North Pole, is the site of a great volcano, which was the cause of the northern lights; a division of its flames perforates Mount Hecla, in Iceland. This, too, is intimated in the "Theory of Concentric Spheres." Among these people inhabiting the concave side of the earth, "the country appeared to be highly cultivated, and very thickly settled with large cities, towns and villages; in which the inhabitants swarmed like bees, and seemed as active and industrious in manufacture and traffic: indeed, as we afterwards found, the ruling principle of these central nations is, that no one should be idle; that it is the prime

duty of every member of their society to understand and pursue some useful art and business. Every parent is compelled by the state, to give his children an education of a beneficial kind ; and if he is unable to do it (which is rarely the case), a provision is made for the purpose by the public." A long description is given of the government, and physical and moral conditions of these people, whose state was ideal.

In the second volume the old adage that the course of true love never runs smooth is exemplified in the experiences of Timothy. He conceives a warm affection for Miss Letitia Forester, daughter of Colonel Forester, "who having been sent when very young to a boarding school at Elizabeth-Town, had often visited Berkeley Hall with her schoolmates She was removed to finish her education to New York ; where she remained without returning into the country till she was about sixteen ; at which time she paid a visit to her friend, Miss Julia Moody, at Elizabeth-Town." Miss Moody had designs of her own on Timothy, and contrived to throw a variety of obstacles in the way of their intercourse, which nearly drove the two young people to madness and despair. Letitia was sought in marriage by Colonel Beekman, of New York, a gentleman about forty years of age, "five feet two in height and ten feet in circumference." He had the advantage of being favored by her parents.

In Timothy's despairing state, he started out into the world with Dr. Sourby, his former tutor. They passed the "Falls of Passaic in New Jersey, much admired by travellers." They met with various adventures on the way to East Town, Pennsylvania, and thence journeyed to Bethlehem. A good description is given of the Moravian settlement. They travelled for some days on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, and apparently in the Wyoming settlement Dr. Sourby bought a block-house there from a stranger, which he called "Independent Hall." This is probably a play on Governor Livingston's "Independence Hall," near Elizabethtown. It transpired that the land was held by a deed from the Proprietary of Pennsylvania, but it was claimed by the "New Hampshire" men, who forcibly ejected the Doctor, and sent him and Tim as captives to "New

Hampshire," where they arrived in a rapid march of three days. There they were committed to prison in one of the towns, but were rescued from jail by the veteran who had appeared on page 1 of Vol. I. He had sold his estate at Wyoming and had settled in "New Hampshire," but was determined to dispose of that and secure a home in Dr. Homily's neighborhood.

The third volume opens with an account of a hermit in Eastern Pennsylvania, the description of whose cave resembles that of Francis Phyfe, as given in the newspapers of the day about 1779. The hermit recounts his despicable exploits, remorse for which had caused him to seek refuge in this remote locality. As he concludes his story the party are attacked by Indians, and carried off prisoners to the country of the Iroquois. They are rescued by Ancuna, a beautiful Indian maiden, and her Indian lover, and shortly make their way back to Berkeley Hall, accompanied by their Indian saviours. Tim makes his peace with Letitia, and everything looks propitious for the young lovers. Miss Moody seeks to provoke another estrangement, but Tim is able to show her treachery to Letitia. Her brother, Edward Moody, quarrels with Tim about his sister, and although our hero tries to avoid an encounter with him, he insists, and as a result is wounded so badly that he is expected to die. Timothy is obliged to flee, and he pushes across country "towards a small seaport town. Shrewsbury, whence he could take passage on some vessel for New York or Philadelphia bound for Europe." After many hairbreadth escapes, he arrives there, and ultimately boards a vessel for Dublin. The craft is driven ashore two or three days later, and Timothy resolves to go back to New York and deliver himself up. There he learns that Edward Moody has recovered, and has completely exonerated him. He accordingly hastens off once more for Berkeley Hall. But his joy is moderated at the afflicting intelligence that his beloved Letitia has fallen into a decline, and is on her way to Baltimore, whence she is to take passage for Madeira. She is accompanied by her brother Aaron and the perfidious Miss Moody, who in the interval has married her brother. Timothy resolves to follow her, but in the meantime his attention is diverted by an important trust. The hermit

before referred to has died, leaving a will, bequeathing several thousand pounds for various public objects, in the charge of a trusted friend, another hermit, who has made his home in one of the most remote recesses of the Allegheny mountains. The latter recluse is discovered in due time by Timothy and Dr. Sourby, and turns out to be Timothy's father, Captain Tickle. He is instrumental in restoring Timothy and his Letitia to each other's arms. This has come about through the treachery of her brother Aaron and his wife, the former Miss Moody, who had carried the sister off into the remote mountain regions, and left her there in charge of some brutal custodians. She had managed to make her way through various extensive caverns, and so had been brought to the care of the senior Tickle.

There was a beautiful romantic glen, which was called by the inhabitants the "Vale of Conan," enclosed by mountains, and almost inaccessible. "They consisted of about one hundred families and spoke a language resembling the Welch. They have a tradition among them, that, at some very distant period, their ancestors came from beyond the seas, under the command of a leader or prince called Madoc, the son of Gwnnedh, a foreign prince: that a part of them emigrated to the countries northwest of the great river Mississippi, and the remainder being almost destroyed by the Indians around, they took refuge in this neighborhood," where they had lived for many generations. This is an old tradition in Georgia and South Carolina, by the way.

Our hero and his lady love return to New York, and thence to Berkeley Hall, where they are received with open arms. Subsequently, Timothy was elected a member of the American Assembly in the province by the people of the county in which he resided. Aaron Forester and his wife were obliged to seek a home in one of the western settlements. His wife eloped from him, and he being universally execrated, settled at finally in St. Eustatia, and report says that he was assassinated at last by his own blacks, who were irritated by his cruelties.

The story is unconscionably padded with long disquisitions on the beauties of the English constitution and the English church, and metaphysics. There are also some shrewd ob-

servations on psychical phenomena, apparitions, second sight, etc. On the whole, there is considerable literary ability evinced, and the plot is somewhat ingenious.

Who was the writer? Probably some civilian officeholder in New Jersey before the Revolution. There is much to indicate that it was the work of a woman, but on the whole, it was probably the work of a man. The allusions to localities show a correct knowledge of the geography of the Province, although some incidents are introduced which could have occurred only in New England. The absolute silence as to the events of the Revolution would indicate that the author left the Province before the war; possibly the occurrences of that period were reserved for another work, for in the concluding sentence it is intimated that the author might publish a sequel to the novel, but it is not known that this intention was ever carried out.

The "Monthly Review," a London periodical, in Volume XXII, from January to April, 1797, gives this notice of the novel:

The scene of this work is laid in America; and the time is a short period before the late revolution in that country. The author has freely given the reins to his fancy, and in consequence has produced many absurdities and incongruities: but it is an entertaining performance, and by no means the common production of a hackney novel-writer. Metaphysics and polemical discussions frequently occur: more reading, and more learning, than are usual in this line of composition, are displayed; and some interesting delineations are given of the manners and customs of the American Indians.

NEW JERSEY LOYALISTS.—A list of Loyalists who settled in the province of New Brunswick, Canada, prepared by Mr. D. R. Jack, of Saint John, N. B., has been published by him in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, beginning with the number for January, 1904. Mr. Jack has tried to give as far as possible the place from which each Loyalist came, and where he settled in New Brunswick. He will gladly welcome additions and corrections.

Neurology.

ANDREW ALBRIGHT, born in Dryden, Tompkins County, New York, June 23, 1831, died at Sea Breeze, Florida, March 17, 1905. When thirty years old he left his father's farm and entered the factory of the Novelty Rubber Company, in New Brunswick. Six years later he patented a process for covering harness hardware with hard rubber, and a year later started to manufacture rubber-covered harness in that city. The business was very successful from the first, and in 1870, he moved the industry to Newark, and located the plant on the corner of Prospect and Ferry streets, where it still remains. He also patented a soft-coal cooking stove. Later in life he discovered the method of covering harness rings and other harness hardware with celluloid. He organized a company for the manufacture of celluloid covered products, which was also very successful. He was active in politics, and on two separate occasions was strongly pressed to accept the nomination for Governor, but refused. He had a country house in Sussex County, where he spent much of his time. He was an ardent fisherman and owned several fish preserves in the vicinity of his summer home. In 1868 he married the widow of Philemon B. Strong, of Dryden, New York, who survived him, with a daughter, Mrs. Joseph G. Spur, and a son, Andrew Albright, Jr. Mr. Albright was elected a Life Member of this Society, December 3, 1897.

WILLIAM R. ALLING, born in Madison, Ind., June 10, 1831, died in Newark, after a long illness, July 18, 1905. He was the son of John and Jane (Robinson) Alling. At the age of sixteen he came to Newark on a visit to his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Alling, who at that time lived in East Park street. Two years later he became a traveling salesman for the jewelry firm of Alling Bros. & Co., of Newark and New York, and at the age of twenty-five became a part-

ner. In 1881 the firm became Alling and Co. The factory at 13 Orchard street is one of the three oldest mercantile buildings in Newark, having been built in 1832, and the house has been a leader in the jewelry trade for more than half a century. When he first came to Newark he became identified with the Park Presbyterian Church, which at that time stood in West Park street, on the site of the present Historical Society building. In 1871 the church removed to its present location, at Belleville avenue and Kearny street, but he retained his membership and served as a trustee until 1879, when owing to its remoteness from his home, he transferred to the South Park Church, with which he remained for the rest of his life. He was one of the earliest members of the Lawyers' Club of New York; he was a member of the Washington Association, and was a Life Member of this Society, which he joined January 15, 1885. In 1859 he married Emma Louise Downing, who survived him, together with two sons, J. Madison Alling and John D. Alling.

MONSIGNOR GEORGE HOBART DOANE, born in Boston, September 5, 1831, died in Newark, January 21, 1905. He was a son of the Rev. George Washington Doane, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, at the time of his son's birth, but afterwards Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Jersey. Young Doane studied medicine and was graduated from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in 1850. Having a strong inclination, however, toward the ministry, he obtained a theological education and was ordained a deacon in the Episcopal Church, and attached to Grace Church, Newark. In 1855 his father was thunderstruck to hear that he had joined the Roman Catholic Church, having secretly received instructions to that end. Bishop Doane was greatly grieved at this action and excommunicated his son. He afterwards became reconciled to him, and the young man was one of the attendants at his father's funeral. He studied at St. Sulpice, Paris, and the Collegio Pio, Rome, and was ordained in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, September 13, 1857, and was made Secretary to the Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, the first Bishop of Newark, who, by the way, had himself been a clergyman of the Episcopal Church

before he became a Roman Catholic. Later, Father Doane was placed in charge of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, and in 1873 Bishop Michael Corrigan made him Vicar-General of the Diocese. In March, 1880, he was made a Monsignor of the second order, and in 1890, while on a visit to Rome, Pope Leo XIII made him a prothonotary apostolic. At the beginning of the war he went to the front as chaplain, and was under fire at the first battle of Bull Run. When the American College at Rome encountered difficulties which threatened its existence, Monsignor Doane went about the country, and by his energetic appeals succeeded in raising \$160,000, thus firmly establishing the institution. During his ministry, he was largely instrumental in starting several churches in Newark and in Harrison. He also bought the land for the new Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, on Clifton avenue, and raised much of the funds for the improvement and enlargement of Seton Hall College, the foundation of the House of the Good Shepherd, the establishment of the local community of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and the extension of the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre. He was very scholarly in his tastes, a man of omnivorous reading, very fond of music and of the fine arts in general. He was active in every movement for the uplifting and beautifying of Newark, taking a great interest in its parks, in the public library and other objects for the maintenance of high standards of living, to the betterment of the conditions of his fellow men. He had a wide acquaintance with successful men in this country and in Europe, and received visits from many of them in his simple home in Newark. He was a delightful companion, being sprightly, cheerful and a most interesting talker. On January 9, 1907, there was unveiled a fine heroic statue in bronze of the Monsignor, located in Military Park, Newark, just north of Trinity Church. This splendid monument was raised through the contributions of the public in general. The veil was drawn aside by Gardner Doane, a grandson of the Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, who was unable, on account of illness, to be present himself, but sent his grandson instead. There was a great parade of the Catholic Societies of Newark, and a gathering of

several thousand of the principal citizens of the city and state. An address was delivered by Governor-elect John Franklin Fort, and an oration worthy of the occasion was delivered by the Hon. R. Wayne Parker, Member of Congress from that city. Archbishop Michael Corrigan also spoke. The demonstration betokened the warm personal regard in which the deceased prelate had always been held by the people of the city, which for more than half a century had been his residence. Monsignor Doane was elected a Life Member of this Society, October 27, 1897.

LUTHER SPENCER GOBLE, born in Newark, February 15, 1826, died at Newfoundland, Morris county, January 20, 1905. He was a direct descendant of Ensign Simeon Goble of the Continental Army, through Simeon's son, Luther. He was a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the New Jersey Bar at the April Term, 1847, and was licensed as a counsellor three years later. Soon after being admitted to the Bar, he engaged in the life insurance business, having been made co-representative in New Jersey, with his father, Dr. Jabez G. Goble, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. His father died in 1850, when the son became the State Manager for that company. In 1875 he was elected Vice President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark; in 1876 he resigned, to become the New York State agent for the company, with offices in New York City; in 1890 he served as president of the Life Insurance Association of New York. Thus his active participation in life insurance affairs continued for nearly sixty years. In 1868 he was elected a member of the Newark Board of Education, and in 1872 and 1873 was President of the Board. He was one of the early members of the Newark Library Association, and when it became practically defunct, he conceived the plan of merging its interests and its valuable property in the New Jersey Historical Society, a plan which was subsequently consummated, though by other hands and by other means than those which he had projected. He had been a member of this Society from May 21, 1870, and was always greatly interested in its affairs. At one time he secured by his personal efforts, the election of something

like one hundred members of this Society. He was a member of the Washington Association at Morristown, and of many clubs. He was survived by a wife, but left no children.

DR. EDWIN J. HOWE, born at Orange, July 2, 1849, died in Newark, March, 1905. He was a son of Dr. John M. Howe, a dentist, and Emeline B. Jenkins. He received his early education at Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and graduated from Wesleyan University. He took up the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, graduating from that institution, and later graduated from the Homeopathic College, in New York. In 1875 he took up his residence in Newark, where he practiced until his death. He was a member of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, and served as its President. His grandfather, Major Bezeleel Howe, served in Washington's Army, and later in the regular army for twenty-one years. Dr. Howe was in every respect a gentleman of the highest character, and won the respect and esteem of all who had the pleasure of knowing him. He was survived for a few months only by a widow, who left no children. His mother outlived him by two years or more, dying at the age of eighty-six. Three brothers also survived him—Dr. J. Morgan Howe, of New York, George R. Howe, of East Orange, a member of the firm of Carter, Howe and Company of Newark, and one of the Trustees of the Historical Society; and Dr. Charles M. Howe, a dentist at Passaic, for several years Mayor of that city. One sister also outlived him, Mrs. Emeline J. Carlisle, widow of David Carlisle, of Passaic. Dr. Howe was elected a member of this Society, May 17, 1894.

JOHN P. JUBE, born in New York in 1812, died in Newark February 9, 1905. In 1838 he opened a small factory in Mechanic street, Newark, for the manufacture of carriage materials. The business grew to large proportions, and a few years ago was moved to New York, the active management being left to his sons. Mr. Jube was for some years president of the National State Bank, and for forty years he was a director of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark. He

left four sons and four daughters, two of the latter being Mrs. Edgar B. Ward and Mrs. Charles F. Mackin. Mr. Jube was elected a Life Member of this Society January 15, 1885.

JOHN WHITEHEAD, born September, 1819, in Jersey, Licking county, Ohio, died at his residence in Morristown, February 14, 1905. His parents had removed from New Jersey but a few years before his birth. His father died when he was only an infant, and the widow, therefore, came to Newark, where the child's uncle, Asa Whitehead, a leading member of the local Bar, took charge of the education and bringing up of the orphan. After a thorough academic education, the lad became a student in his uncle's office, being admitted to the Bar at the September term of the Supreme Court, in 1840. Three years later he opened an office of his own. He was licensed as counsellor at the January term, 1847. In 1856 he was appointed a United States Circuit Court Commissioner of New Jersey, and subsequently a Special Master in Chancery and a Supreme Court Commissioner. For many years before his death he was the senior United States Commissioner in active practice. He devoted a great deal of his time to this work, receiving complaints for violations of the criminal laws of the United States. His office was in Newark. In 1845 he was a member of the public school committee of Newark, its meetings being held in his private office for some time. In 1851 this committee grew into the Board of Education, and Mr. Whitehead became Secretary and Treasurer of the newly appointed body, holding office until 1855. For several years he was also school superintendent of Clinton Township, and secretary of the State Society of Teachers and Friends of Education. While holding the latter position, he spent much time traveling about the state, urging upon various bodies the importance of greater educational advantages for the children of the commonwealth. He was also prominent in the American Society for the Advancement of Education, and for some years held the office of School Commissioner for Essex County. He was an ardent Republican from the organization of the party, and during the exciting days preceding the war, he came out strongly in favor of the abolition of slavery. For forty years he was a teacher in the

African M. E. Church, in Spring street, Morristown, whither he had removed from Newark in 1861. In 1891 he was elected President of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and held the office until his death. He was also named vice president of the National Society in 1893, after having repeatedly declined the presidency. He was a director of the Washington Association, and a member of the State Charities Aid Association. He was the author of many articles on historical and educational subjects, and the editor and compiler of the Civil and Judicial History of New Jersey, published in 1897. In 1846, he married Katherine Mills, daughter of James Mills, Sheriff of Morris County, and sister of Henry J. Mills, formerly a well known lawyer of Morristown. She died about 1903. He had two children, a son Henry, who died in 1857, and a daughter Katherine, who survived her father, unmarried. The Essex County Bar Association, of which he had been a member from its inception, adopted most eulogistic resolutions in memory of Judge Whitehead, as he was called from his position as United States Commissioner. He was a man of the highest character, kindly in all his dealings with his fellows, filled with zeal for promoting the well-being of others, and was a good neighbor and sincere friend. He was one of the two surviving original members of this Society, having been elected in 1845. The other was Cortlandt Parker.

Notes, Queries and Replies.

AMERICAN PRISONERS AT CHARLESTON, S. C. IN 1780.—Francis B. Hacker, 113 Ashley Avenue, Charleston, S. C., writes that Thomas Butler was his great-grandfather, and was an engineer on the lines at the siege of Charleston. He desires to know if the name of Thomas Butler appears in the return

made by Major General Lincoln to Sir Henry Clinton, of all persons surrendered to the British at the time of the capture of that city in 1780. A letter from Sir Henry Clinton to Major General Lincoln asking for a "return of all persons bearing arms," and also "in civil capacities," was published in the *New Jersey Journal*, June 21, 1780, but this Society lacks a copy of that issue.

DEY FAMILY.—Benjamin Dey, a member of the Dey family of Preakness, New Jersey, was among the earliest settlers of Old Romulus (now Varick), Seneca County, New York, between 1790 and 1793. Family tradition relates that Dr. Philip Dey, of Little Falls, was preparing to remove to Old Romulus, but while riding in the vicinity of his residence at Little Falls in 1810, he was thrown off his horse and killed. A few years ago a grandson of his was living at Waukesha, Wisconsin. Some account of the Dey Family of Preakness, and of Washington's Headquarters at that place in 1780, illustrated with a view of the Headquarters, was published in the *Magazine of American History*, August, 1879.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.—The *Magazine of History*, a successor to the *Magazine of American History*, which was discontinued in 1893, began publication in January, 1905. It is printed very closely in imitation of the former series, and is a welcome addition to American historical periodicals. William Abbatt, who has done much good work in the discovery and perpetuation of historical annals in this country, is the editor and publisher.

ROSTERS OF HESSIAN SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTION.—A collateral descendant of one of the Hessian soldiers, named Wagner, captured at Trenton, December 26, 1776, writes that he has corresponded with the German Government as well as the English Government, but neither government knew anything as to the names of the soldiers there captured. The names of the officers of Hessians captured at Trenton are printed in Stryker's "History of the Battle of Trenton and Princeton." There was no Wagner among them. But among those

who escaped capture were Ciriacus Wagner, of the Borck Company, Von Knyphausen Regiment, and Jacob Wagner, of the Beisenrodt Company, same Regiment. The records of the Hessian troops engaged in the War in America are kept at Marburg and at Cassel, in Germany, and it is possible that they would contain the names of the privates and non-commissioned officers.

SUYDAM-VAN SICLEN.—Information is desired concerning the marriage of John Suydam and Jannetje Van Siclen, probably between 1725 and 1740. Jannetje's father, Ferdinand Van Siclen, is said, in Bergen's "Kings County Dutch Settlers," to have lived in 1718 at "Arenten," Hunterdon County, and to have bought land from Lawrence Haff, of Holland Creek, which runs through Readington. Where was "Arenten?"

LINDSLEY.—Who was the first wife of John Lindsley (or Lindly), born 1666, of Newark, and moved to Morris County after his marriage? It is believed his second wife was Elizabeth Freeman, widow of John Ford. John Lindsley died October 27, 1749, aged 82 years.

COWELL NOTES.—W. A. Reeves, of Clinton, Hunterdon County, writes that "Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Cowell, married Thomas Bowlby, of Bethlehem Township, Hunterdon County, and died April 16, 1826, in her 83d year. Many of their descendants are buried in Mansfield cemetery, near Washington, N. J., where also by the side of Sarah is buried her sister Eunice, over whose grave is a large horizontal marble slab containing the following inscription: 'In Memory of Eunice, Daughter of Ebenezer & Sarah Cowell, who departed this life July 30, 1829, aged 80 years. Also of Lois, twin sister of Eunice Cowell, who departed this life Sept. 9, 1793, whose remains were deposited in the grounds of the 2nd Presbyterian Church in Arch Street, Philadelphia.'" He adds that in the "New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXIV, p. 528, Ebenezer Cowell, Sr., seems to have lived at that time at 'Samuel Johnston's Upper Mills,' which I understand to be Changewater."

HOLLAND TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY.—A very valuable work on these subjects is "Het Koningrijk der Nederlanden, voorgesteld in eene reeks van naar de natuur geteekende schilderachtige gezigten en beschreven door J. L. Terwen, Gouda." It was published probably about 1870. It contains 820 pages, profusely illustrated with fine steel plate views of towns, buildings and other objects of interest. It is a sort of history, gazetteer and guide-book combined, with a very full index. It gives brief notes on the history of the various towns, and statistics of their present condition as to population, manufactures, principal buildings, etc. It is useful for those interested in the history of the Holland settlers of New Jersey.

JUDGE JOHN FELL, who was an ardent patriot of Bergen County during the Revolution, incurring the bitter hostility of the Tories in consequence, married a widow, Susannah McIntosh; her maiden name was Moskolik, and she is said to have been of a Knickerbocker Dutch family. Wanted: the place and date of birth of Judge Fell, date of his marriage, and the parentage of his wife.

WILLIAM NEILSON, OF NEW YORK.—Various correspondents have inquired from time to time about this person, and the question has been raised: was he related to the Neilsons of New Brunswick? There appears to have been an early intimacy between the two families, but it has not been determined just what relationship, if any, existed between them. William Neilson was an importer of English dry goods, with a store in Great Dock street, New York. He came to the city about 1768; he was an alderman in New York in 1784. He died November 26, 1820, aged 83 years.—*Memorial History of New York*, II, p. 407, 467; III, p. 12; IV, p. 535. William Neilson, Jr., was a member of the Committee in New York City to celebrate the Peace of 1815.—*Ibid.*, III, p. 292. Was Captain John Neilson, who left a legacy to the First Presbyterian Church of New York, in 1762, any relation to William Neilson, of New York, or to James Neilson, of New Brunswick?

BOOK NOTICES.

New Jersey Archives. Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey. Edited by William Nelson. Volume XXVI. Extracts from American Newspapers, relating to New Jersey. Vol. VII. 1768-1769. Paterson, N. J. : The Call Printing and Publishing Co. 1904. 8 vo. Pp. viii, 649.

- This volume, issued in December, 1907, well sustains the interest of its predecessors. Who does not love to linger over old newspapers, to peruse the news items, the long-winded communications, and especially the advertisements, quaintly worded, all flavored with the mustiness of age? But old newspapers are getting scarcer daily. Moreover, they are bulky and badly printed. In this volume we have the gleanings of all the New York and Philadelphia papers, for 1768 and 1769; everything relating to New Jersey is here reproduced with scrupulous fidelity. Thus the reader has in a single volume, well printed, in large type, the contents of the three weeklies of Philadelphia and the three of New York. The premonitory rumblings of the Revolution can be plainly recognized. Symptoms of unrest are perceived on every side. The causes of this political uprising and unquiet are various. Some writers of the day attribute it to the "hard times" and the scarcity of money. Others lay it to the lawyers, who were "rioting in luxury," having "acquired estates from the toil and labor of the necessitous." Others again to the increased cost of living, greatly swollen during the preceding ten years, but chiefly to the "expensive diversions and sins of dissipation unknown among us until of late." This writer estimates that the people actually expended as much as £40,000, or say \$100,000, annually in tea, obviously a waste of good money for a needless luxury! The scarcity of money was sought to be remedied by the New Jersey Legislature in the enactment of bills for a large

emission of paper currency, which were disallowed by the King. This disposition of the King and Council to veto the acts passed by the local legislature was another cause of discontent. The feeling of resentment was greatly heightened by the measures taken by the ministry to punish the people of Boston, and the merchants and traders and citizens generally of New Jersey enthusiastically entered into the Non-Importation agreement with the other colonies to import no British goods until the embargo should be lifted from Boston port. Another burning question of the day was the proposition of the Bishop of Landaff to have Bishops appointed in England to superintend the affairs of the Church in America—a project regarded with intense disfavor by the Colonists, at least by those not connected with the Church of England, who regarded it as another scheme to place the American people under English control. Princeton College seems to have maintained a well-managed bureau of publicity, by which the affairs of the College were constantly kept before the community. Students matriculating were obliged to have a knowledge of “vulgar arithmetic.” The expenses of the students were preposterously low. The very prosperity of the College drew upon it the animadversions of the envious. We note the beginning of Queens, now the flourishing Rutgers, College at New Brunswick. Many other topics are treated of in these newspaper extracts, all of which throw a great deal of light upon the manners and customs of the day, and also upon the history of men and of families.

Personal Names of Indians of New Jersey: Being a list of Six Hundred and Fifty such names, Gleaned mostly from Indian Deeds of the Seventeenth Century. By William Nelson. Paterson, N. J. The Paterson History Club. 1904. 8 vo. Pp. 83.

Whatever pertains to the aboriginal inhabitants of our country seems to have a peculiar interest to many people. Here we are introduced, so to speak, to several hundred of the dusky natives of New Jersey, and we learn that these shadowy beings of a by-gone day had a habitation and a name, though the former was a trifle uncertain, and the latter in most instances was unintelligible to most readers. The arrangement is

alphabetical. It would have been more interesting and more useful, perhaps, if it had been geographical and chronological. However, as the preface intimates it was intended chiefly as a contribution to the Lenni-Lenape vocabulary, and as such is of value, extending the existing glossaries of perhaps 3,000 words by about 500.

The Handbook of Princeton by John Rogers Williams with an introduction by Woodrow Wilson, LL. D. President of Princeton University. The Grafton Press, New York City. (n. d.) 8 vo. Pp. xvii, 154.

Every lover of Princeton will be pleased to have in this compact and attractive form the latest record of the progress of Princeton University. Every citizen of New Jersey will be glad to have such a chronicle of the great advances made in late years by this splendid institution. In many ways the Princeton of even five years ago is scarcely recognizable in the Princeton of today, so many new dormitories, halls, museums, gymnasiums and other buildings have gone up in the meantime. And then, there is the Carnegie Lake! The illustrations are numerous and attractive, and set forth to the eye as could no pen description, the character of the splendid new buildings which have grown into being like magic. Not the least interesting portion of the book is the history of the town and the stirring events that there took place, particularly during the Revolutionary period. There is also appended an excellent account of the Lawrenceville School. While duly recording the material things which redound to Princeton's prestige, the writer has not attached undue weight thereto, but has dwelt more upon the intellectual side of the college. In the introduction this feature has been keenly analyzed by President Wilson. It is true that he disclaims any intention of interpreting the ideals of Princeton, but he has, nevertheless, very forcibly and with characteristic insight shown what they are and how they have contributed to the individuality of the university. Mr. Williams' work has been well done, and makes all the more to be regretted the untimely death of this very capable and brilliant young man.

In the Olden Days Papers Colonial and Revolutionary by Mary Sherrerd Clark. Privately printed. Greenwich, Connecticut. 1905. 8 vo. Pp. 120.

This is a dainty volume, beautifully printed on hand made paper. It is to be regretted that only one hundred copies were printed, for as the genial writer of the introduction remarks, "There are those who are confident that their sincerity of purpose and their grace of style will commend them to readers who love the study of the story of olden times." The monographs are entitled, "Benjamin Franklin, Gentleman;" "A Cabinet Dinner at the Republican Court;" "Men who helped or hindered the Progress of New Jersey;" "The New Jersey Signers;" "The Women of Today and of Yesterday;" "An Echo from Old Salem;" "Poor Huddy," and "The Surprise at Princeton." The letter of Governor Carteret to his fair "Penelope" is quaintly conceived and admirably written. Indeed, the whole book is full of interesting matter most gracefully expressed. It is to be wished that the modest author would publish more.

Almanac and Year Book First National Bank Woodstown, N. J. 1907.

The First National Bank of Woodstown has been publishing for several years this little Almanac, a pamphlet of about forty-eight pages. It gives the usual data of an almanac; also a great deal of local information concerning the Borough of Woodstown, its officers, etc., and of Pilesgrove Township, also, with list of officers, teachers, and accounts of church services in the different churches. In each of the Almanacs there is given a great deal of historical information of the churches, Friends' Meetings and other interesting events in local history. The number for 1907 is copiously illustrated. It is an excellent idea, and the First National Bank is to be commended for the enterprise that prompted this year-book.

Proceedings of the Society, 1906.

NEWARK, N. J., October 31st, 1906.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held today, in the Society's building.

The President, Mr. Jonathan W. Roberts, presided, and the opening prayer was offered by Rev. Allen H. Brown, D. D., Chairman of the Committee on Historical Materials of the Synod of New Jersey (Presbyterian).

The minutes of the previous annual meeting, held October 25, 1905, were read and approved.

The report of the board of trustees was presented by the recording secretary, Joseph F. Folsom, and was approved by the Society as appended.

Miss M. A. Quinby, President of the Woman's Branch, presented the annual report of that department. It was approved and a vote of thanks was tendered to the Woman's Branch. The report is appended.

Through George R. Howe, the committee on finance reported progress, and also that the committee were endeavoring to carry out the intention of a motion made at the last annual meeting by Mr. Samuel F. Bigelow, to the effect that steps should be taken to create renewed interest in the work of the society.

The committee on the library reported through Frederick A. Canfield, and the report as approved is appended.

The report of the membership committee, with accessions, deaths, and other information was presented by the chairman, Ernest E. Coe. See report as appended.

The editorial committee through Wallace M. Scudder, made a verbal report, outlining the committee's work, and future plans. Attention was drawn to the series of historical conferences being held under the auspices of this committee. The report was approved.

At this point, the president, Mr. Roberts, spoke with much feeling of the death of Francis M. Tichenor, for long so closely

identified with the work of the Society, as patron, trustee and librarian; and also of the death of Robert F. Ballantine, who occupied a similar position. On motion of George R. Howe, it was ordered that resolutions on the deaths of these members already under contemplation by Rev. Franklin B. Dwight, be spread upon the minutes of the society. The motion was seconded by William Nelson with appropriate words of appreciation for both of the deceased.

The following Trustees were elected: To serve for three years, Jonathan W. Roberts, Frederick A. Canfield, Wilberforce Freeman, William Elwood Speakman and William S. Disbrow. For one year, to fill vacancies, Wallace M. Scudder and George R. Howe.

The report of the corresponding secretary, William Nelson, was then heard and it was approved as appended to these minutes.

Previous to adjournment Dr. Allen H. Brown, with interesting remarks, presented to the Society, a copy in fac-simile of the charter granted "The Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Monmouth County," by Governor Belcher, 1749.

A recess was then taken and luncheon served by the Woman's Branch, and a social hour enjoyed. Upon re-convening an address upon "The Upward Look of History," by Rev. William H. Morgan, D. D., of Central M. E. Church, Newark, was listened to. He was thanked formally and voted a life member.

The meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM, Secretary.

Report of the Board of Trustees.

The trustees have been at their posts of service during the past year and have carried forward to the best of their ability all the business and purposes of the society. In the things that look backward they have been properly retrospective, and in the things that look forward they have been correspondingly progressive. There is no middle term, no standing still among the things that are present.

Dwelling a moment on the things that look backward, we can report that our store of historical materials has been greatly increased by the addition of many valuable treasures. These have come in the form of books, pamphlets and papers for the library; documents and manuscripts for the archives, and historical pictures and portraits and many miscellaneous gifts, for the museum. These treasures which are of great interest to-day, and which will be of even greater interest in the future, we have

caused to be properly disposed of in our building for the convenience of the student of history, and genealogy, and for the pleasure of the casual visitor. Our aim is the popularizing of the things which concern the history of our state, and the inculcation of a proper pride and patriotism in both the young and the old. Our materials are freely examined by authors who desire to make researches in history, by genealogists who delve into family records, and by pupils of colleges and the public schools who come to do personal investigating in the sources of history.

The labors of our own members in the things that look backward have been very marked during the past year. Our corresponding secretary, our editorial committee, our committee on genealogy and statistics, our committee on colonial documents and many other agencies of our society have been at work on historical matters, and the results of these labors have been rich and of great importance.

Two numbers of our society's Proceedings have appeared, of which the first has been mailed to all our members and the second will soon follow. It is hoped that this publication will serve to keep the membership in touch with the work of the society and to arouse a greater interest in the history of our state. The third number is at present in preparation.

We would call attention to the fact that our society is extremely rich in historical materials and that every year our wealth increases. What we need particularly just now is more wealth of the character called purely material, in order that we may publish in an available form the priceless historical material that is bursting our treasure vaults. The members of our society can help in creating this material wealth by obtaining new members, by naming life members or by making generous gifts to our publishing fund. The members of the society ought to be reminded of the fact that much of the money that sustains our work is inside money, generously subscribed by trustees and others who have at heart the interests of this great society. A more general interest would make the enterprises in which we are engaged correspondingly more fruitful.

The work of the Woman's Branch in the past year has been as enthusiastically carried forward, and this right arm of the society has become apparently indispensable. The work in collecting the somewhat somber inscriptions of the tombstones in old graveyards throughout the state has proceeded as merrily as the surrounding circumstances have permitted. This work is invaluable and will be in the future even more so. The attention of the New Jersey Synod of the Presbyterian Church was called to it at the last meeting of that body, and it was shown that the graves of Presbyterian ministers of the past could through these records of our society be conveniently found.

As to the things that look forward we might call attention to the new departure of our editorial committee in what might be termed extension work. Two meetings have been held under the auspices of this committee which have taken the form of historical conferences or symposiums in New Jersey or related history. They might be called seminars in historical study. At the last conference, held October the twenty-second, Mrs. J. Stuart Brown

read a paper on the history of Nutley, which was of great interest, and in the discussion which followed many interesting matters of history were brought out. These meetings are to continue, and it would seem that not only mature minds, but the minds of the pupils of our schools and academies might receive benefit by listening to or taking part in these discussions.

Enlargement and progress are the ideals of our society, and to this end the interest of every member is solicited. Such interest should be material as well as sentimental.

Many have been our gains in the year past, but we lower our voices now to chronicle one great and saddening loss. We mourn Francis M. Tichenor, faithful, loyal and tireless. Called from the very center of our activities and ideals we miss him who was a very standard of enthusiasm, and a model of service. Patron, life-member, trustee, librarian, and servant of this society, he did what he could, and the could has been volumes. Those who were permitted to know his tender heart, learned to know that the New Jersey Historical Society had a large share of his affectionate interest. But our loss does not blind us to his gain, for he suffered much.

All this we respectfully submit.

The Board of Trustees, New Jersey Historical Society.

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM,

Recording Secretary.

Report of Woman's Branch.

Honored President and Members of the New Jersey Historical Society:

The Woman's Branch during the year ending in 1906 has steadily progressed in its work of collecting and preserving the relics of the past, and in assisting the Historical Society in its Genealogical Statistics. We have lost two valued members from our list during the past year. In the death of our Corresponding Secretary, Miss Kate A. Mott, the Woman's Branch has lost one of its most efficient officers and an earnest and sincere friend; in that of Mrs. William McMurty, our Manager from Sussex County, we shall miss one, who, from the formation of the Society has been its most generous friend, aiding it most substantially in all the work that it has accomplished. The loss of these two officers will be greatly felt by us all.

We have gained 7 new members this year, our membership now being 350. New membership books have been printed and distributed.

The Treasurer reports a balance of \$295.79, the disbursements being \$421.98.

A map case (with boxes for the maps), modeled after the cases in the New York Geographical Society, was purchased this year for \$106, and the valuable maps are at last properly cared for, and arranged in chronological order.

The Standard frame, in the Museum Department, is nearly filled with photographs of historic houses. Many of the donors of these photographs have been most generous. Mr. B. H. Allbee presented forty-six photographs of historic buildings and sites

in Bergen County, Mrs. E. G. Putnam twenty-five photographs of historic houses in Elizabethtown, the Sunday Call gave sixteen photographs of historic buildings in Newark and Miss Ginevra Freeman gave twelve photographs of historic houses in the Oranges. Miss Jenkins, Miss Condit, Mrs. James J. Bergen, Dr. Chancellor and Mrs. Hobart have also given photographs of houses.

Mrs. Garret A. Hobart presented a letter from President McKinley and one from General Sherman, which we were glad to add to our autograph collection. Pewter from Miss Carrington, old letters and deeds from Miss Beekman of New York have also been received; and many other gifts, all of which have been acknowledged.

The Genealogical Committee reports twenty-three collections of monumental inscriptions. These include all of the old graveyards in Morris County, thus finishing the work in that county. Miss Freeman collected the inscriptions from Morristown, Mendham, Parsippany, German Valley, Lower Montville, Berkshire Valley, Mt. Freedom, Pompton Plains, New Vernon, Pleasant Grove, Dover, Berkshire, Hurdtown, Old Scott Cemetery, Powerville, Rockaway Valley, Boonton, Hackettstown and New Providence. The Madison inscriptions were collected by Mrs. Edward P. Holden and Miss Freeman. Those at Rahway and Scotch Plains were collected by Miss Freeman and Miss Quimby. Another book of monumental inscriptions has been completed, the second volume in Union County, containing the records from the three graveyards at Springfield, those from Rahway, from New Providence and from Scotch Plains. This committee has also purchased the following books:

Fiske's Beginnings of New England.

Manwaring's Digest of Early Connecticut Probate Records, 3 vols.

Beekman's Early Dutch Settlers of Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Whittemore's History of Montclair Township, New Jersey.

Levy's History of the Newark Baptist City Mission.

Knox's Origin and Annals of "The Old Church on the Green," Bloomfield.

Nunez' Journal, 1528.

It was decided at the Annual Meeting held on Oct. 10th, to change the date of our Annual Meeting from October to May, the President and Board of Trustees of the parent society having approved of this change.

At the May meeting there was a large attendance of the members of both societies and an able and patriotic address was given by the Rev. Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson, on "Some Women of the Revolution," which was heartily enjoyed by all present.

At the Annual Meeting on October 10th the Officers and Board of Managers were unanimously re-elected, Mrs. James J. Bergen being made Corresponding Secretary and Mrs. Philip F. H. Brakeley a Manager from Burlington County.

Respectfully presented,

M. ANTOINETTE QUINBY.

Oct. 31st, 1906.

Annual Report of the Corresponding Secretary.

The Corresponding Secretary begs leave to report that the correspondence during the past year has been of an unusually varied character, and has extended over most of the country, as well as to Canada and to England. The correspondence has been summarized in monthly reports presented at each meeting of the Board of Trustees. At this Annual Meeting it is proposed to submit a still briefer summary, reviewing the work as thus presented month by month.

October, 1905.—The Secretary reported having recently found an official document dated in 1767, in which it was stated that Tuxedo Lake had been raised twelve feet, and its waters diverted into the Ringwood River, for the purpose of developing water power.

Further correspondence had been had with Professor V. Lansing Collins, of Princeton, in regard to a Life of Dr. John Witherspoon, sometime President of Princeton College, and his works. A Philadelphia newspaper in 1770, had advertised a volume of "Practical Discourses," by Dr. Witherspoon, as about to be published, and again in 1772, as "Just Published and For Sale." No copy of this work has been found anywhere.

Through the courtesy of the Salem County Historical Society, a copy had been secured of John Fenwick's Common Place Book in the possession of that Society. A copy of the book of earmarks in the County Clerk's Office had also been secured.

Some correspondence had been had with the Rev. J. B. Kugler, of Clinton, New Jersey, in relation to some historical work upon which he has been engaged in relation to the Presbyterian Churches of that region.

The Bergen County Historical Society had been furnished with a brief memorandum of British raids through Bergen County during the Revolution in September, 1777, September, 1778, and May, 1779.

Fifty-eight letters were written and received during the month.

November, 1905.—Lothrop Withington, of London, England, asked the co-operation of this Society in furthering the establishment of a United States Historical Commission.

Louis L. Drake, of New York, was furnished with information regarding John Van Houten who married Maria Berry, at Pompton Plains, in 1775.

Mr. D. McN. Stauffer, who has compiled a list of about 700 American engravers, was furnished with a notice from the Centinel of Freedom of Newark, in 1811, announcing the death of Peter R. Maverick, an early and very skillful Newark engraver. Mr. Stauffer was very glad to receive this information, as he had not been able before to give the date of death of Mr. Maverick.

The Rev. A. S. Cole, of Millville, New Jersey, wrote that some records he had seemed to indicate that William Scott removed from Long Island to Shrewsbury in 1682, his second son William dying there in December of that year. He thought also that Benjamin Scott, of Widdington, England, who came to Burlington, New Jersey, in 1677, was not the Benjamin Scott who came from Barbadoes.

Professor Clarence A. Torrey of the University of Chicago, wrote that he was anxious to ascertain the parentage of Moses and David Platt, of Cumberland County, the latter being mentioned as early as 1726.

A. N. Rhoads, of Philadelphia, desiring a list of books printed by Isaac Collins, at Burlington, was referred to the Secretary's "Check List of Issues of the New Jersey Press," published in 1899.

H. C. Phillips, Secretary of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, desired the Society's co-operation in providing lectures on or open discussions of international arbitration.

Some correspondence had been had with various persons concerning the parentage and history of Robert Morris, the first Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey, 1779-1789, a son of Chief Justice Robert Hunter Morris, also of New Jersey.

Rev. A. S. Cole, of Millville, New Jersey, was asked by the Secretary to prepare a paper on the Scott family, of Shrewsbury, which he had agreed to do when he should have completed the investigations on the subject under way.

December, 1905.—From the Postmaster of Salem, Washington County, New York, the Secretary had received in response to a request for the same, a copy of the inscription on the tombstone of the Rev. John Warford, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in that town, 1789-1802. Mr. Warford was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Amwell, Hunterdon County, for several years before removing to Salem, New York.

In reply to questions on the subject a list of children mentioned in the will of Governor Morris and the will of his widow, Isabella Morris, had been compiled. The subject had come up through many persons of the name of Morris claiming descent from the Governor. He left only two sons, one of whom was not married.

A correspondent anxious to obtain a copy of a book plate of Edward Antill was informed that the Secretary had the only copy of said book plate known to him. One of Antill's descendants resides at Jarvisfield, Picton, New South Wales, Australia.

Some correspondence was had with the Burrows Brothers Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, who, at their request, were allowed to make photographs of some of the ancient documents in the Society's Library for reproduction in Avery's "History of the United States," now in process of publication.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Mills, Royal Engineer's Office, Jamaica, West Indies, wrote for information as to who was the wife of Cortlandt Skinner. He was informed that she was Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Kearny; their marriage license was dated November 30, 1751. Lieutenant Colonel Mills wrote that he was planning to reprint an old Journal kept in Jamaica by Lady Nugent, daughter of Colonel Skinner, in 1801-1805.

William S. Yard, of Trenton, called attention to the fact that his successor, Benjamin Yard, had carried on steel works at Trenton as early as 1750, as appears by the New Jersey Archives, First Series, Volume VII, pp. 556-569.

Henry Utterwick, of New York, was furnished with a copy of

part of Van Santvoord's "Dialogue," a very rare Dutch book, relating to a religious controversy on the Raritan, in 1737, of which but two copies are known, the only perfect copy being that in the Secretary's possession.

January, 1906.—Some further correspondence had been had with Professor Charles H. Hull, of Cornell University, in regard to the republication of the West India Diary of Lady Nugent, wife of the Governor of Jamaica, a hundred years ago, she being the daughter of Colonel Cortlandt Skinner, the last Royal Attorney-General of New Jersey. Professor Hull desired information regarding the whereabouts and accessibility of the Whitehead manuscripts and the Skinner papers. He was informed that the Society had many of those papers, which would be accessible to him.

The Bulletin of the New York Public Library for December, 1905, having contained a very extensive bibliography of Woman, the Secretary had called attention to several omissions, among them a paper by the late William A. Whitehead on "Female Suffrage in New Jersey," published in an early number of the Proceedings of the Society; also to the two volumes on "Woman Authors of New Jersey," edited by Mrs. Margaret Yardley, of Orange, and published by the Board of Women Managers of the New Jersey Exhibit at the World's Fair, at Chicago, in 1893; also to several magazine articles relating to the subject.

Mr. Austin W. Scott, of Rutgers College Preparatory School, called attention to the African Association of New Brunswick, founded in 1817, for the purpose of promoting the African School at Parsippany, in this State; he had been preparing a paper on the subject for the New Brunswick Historical Club.

Brigadier-General William S. McCastey, U. S. A., wrote from Denver, Colorado, wishing to establish as far as possible the antecedents of Ephriam Garrison, who, it was said, had bought a farm between Newark and Jersey City, after the French War, in which he had served as a soldier. The Secretary replied that it seemed to him that this Garrison family was not at all related to the New Jersey Garrisons, who settled in Hudson County in 1660, but was probably of the Staten Island family of that name.

A. V. D. Honeyman, of Plainfield, was informed that Scottish wills are to be found in the Public Record Office of Edinburgh; also that the largest collections of English county histories and genealogies known to the Secretary are to be found in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the New York Historical Society, the Astor Library and the Lenox Library.

Dr. E. S. Sharpe, President of the Salem Historical Society, sent a copy of "The Salem Sunbeam," containing an admirable paper on "John Fenwick and his Executors," by Dr. Sharpe, which has been placed in the Library.

The "Oregon Society United Descendants Baron Theobald Metzgar von Weibnon" wrote for information regarding emigrants coming to New Jersey between 1747 and 1800, and especially in relation to the Metzgers.

Mrs. Franklin Koehler, of Brooklyn, having recently erected a summer residence at North Caldwell, wrote desiring a fitting Indian name therefor. Several such names were suggested to

her, and she had selected the name "Kichabanonk," meaning "a very sunny place."

James Willson, Jr., of Paterson, was informed that the first recognized Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America was the Rev. Samuel Seabury, of Connecticut, who was consecrated by the non-juring Bishops of Scotland, and entered upon his Episcopal duties in Connecticut some months before the convention held in September, 1785. On February 4, 1787, the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated the Rev. Samuel Provoost, who was rector of Trinity Church in New York, and the Rev. William White, who was rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's in Philadelphia. The first general convention held in the United States on July 28, 1789, recognized the Episcopacy of Bishops White and Provoost. Since 1792 the American Bishops have been regularly consecrated by their brethren in this country. It thus appears that the succession of the American bishops is derived directly from the Anglican Church, and not from the non-juring Scottish Church. The first American Bishop was the Rev. John Talbot, rector of St. Mary's Church at Burlington, 1703-1708, who was a non-juring bishop. His prelatical authority was never recognized in this country, however, by his Church of England brethren.

William S. Yard, of Trenton, wrote asking if the Fort Allen mentioned in Smith's "History of New Jersey," page 447, was not located in Trenton. He also asked what iron works besides Benjamin Yard's were in New Jersey in 1750? He was referred to Swank's "Iron in All Ages." Mr. Yard was also referred to the proceedings of the Society for January, 1873, describing an old fort discovered at Trenton, in August, 1872, which had evidently been a block house, probably in the very earliest days of Trenton.

Other correspondence for the month related to the ancestry of Gen. J. Watts DePeyster, of New York; to the relations of the State of New Jersey and The New Jersey Historical Society in the matter of the publication of the New Jersey Archives; concerning the transfer during the previous summer of the old records in the office of the Secretary of State to vaults in the cellar of the State House, which had been specially fitted up for the purpose; as to the place of publication of an old book entitled, "Magick in XX Bookes by John Baptista Porta a Neopolitane 1658."

February, 1806.—Extensive correspondence was had with various persons during this and subsequent months in the endeavor to glean some information concerning General Franklin Davenport, United States Senator from New Jersey, December-January, 1798-1799; member of Congress 1799-1803; an officer in the Revolution, and during the Whisky Insurrection in 1794; the first Surrogate of Gloucester County, from 1785, for many years, and who was later a General of the Militia. He died in 1832, at Woodbury, New Jersey. His father, Josiah Franklin Davenport, was a nephew of Benjamin Franklin. All efforts to trace the descendants of General Davenport had utterly failed.

Timothy Hopkins, of San Francisco, California, wrote inquir-

ing about Samuel Hopkins, who removed from Milford, Connecticut, to Elizabeth, New Jersey, about 1870.

The Rev. Dr. John B. Thompson, of Trenton, was much interested in the family of William Post, of Somerset County, and his possible relationship with Captain Adrian Post, of Staten Island, who came to America in 1650. The Secretary wrote that he had never been able to discover any evidences of relationship between Willem Post and Adrian Post.

The Rev. Adaloo Allen, of Cranbury, suggested the propriety of marking with a stone and bronze plate, the spot where David Brainerd preached to the Indians, at Cranbury. He stated that the body of water at Cranbury had been named Brainerd Lake, and that the cemetery there was called Brainerd Cemetery. In the same village stands the house in which Aaron Burr passed the night after he slew Alexander Hamilton.

The attention of the Adjutant-General's office had been called to the publication of some payrolls of New Jersey Troops of Cavalry in the United States Army in 1794, which appeared in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for 1898, pages 27-31.

John Neafle, of New York, had, at the request of the Secretary, furnished a considerable amount of data regarding the Rezeau family of New York, Staten Island and Elizabeth.

D. Mc N. Stauffer, of New York, was furnished with an item concerning James Conn, who was a writing master at Elizabeth in 1771, and who in that year advertised also that he did engraving. Mr. Stauffer wrote that this name was entirely new to him.

James Steen, of Eatontown, suggested that perhaps the New Jersey Historical Society might sometime be induced to undertake the supervision of a general history of New Jersey, to be treated by counties by competent persons, and that perhaps the State might be willing to co-operate in such a work.

Other letters written and received referred to the African School at Parsippany about 1817; to the exchange of publications with the Princeton Historical Association, which had issued Volumes I and II of a new edition of Freneau's Works, and the Journal of Philip Vickers Fithian; concerning Simeon Van Winkle, who was said to have settled at Elizabethtown about 1720; concerning the Revolutionary service of John Speer, who, from the tower of the Reformed Dutch Church at Belleville, shot a British officer in a raid by the British about 1778; as to Colonel Abraham Van Buskirk, of Bergen County, who commanded a regiment of New Jersey Loyalists during the Revolution; concerning Dr. James Van Beuren, of Bergen County, who was a Loyalist during the Revolution, settling at Nova Scotia, but who appeared to have returned subsequently and settled near Paterson, where he died in 1802; concerning the Rev. James Hanna, of Pittstown.

March, 1906.—The Secretary reported that considerable correspondence had been had with Mahlon Van Booskirk, of Philadelphia, in relation to the Van Boskerck-Van Buskirk genealogy.

James Steen, of Eatontown, wrote urging the importance of transferring the records of the East Jersey and West Jersey

proprietors to Trenton, and having them placed in the special care of some competent custodian.

Edson Salisbury Jones, of Port Chester, New York, was informed that the act establishing Trenton as the seat of government of New Jersey, was passed November 25, 1790, and that the act establishing the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, and requiring him to reside there, was passed in 1794, or early in 1795, and the Secretary had always understood that the records of deeds and wills had been thereupon removed from Perth Amboy and Burlington respectively, to Trenton, in or about 1795.

Some very interesting and breezy letters had been received from the Rev. John H. Frazee, of Knoxville, Tenn., publisher of the *Somerville Whig*, in 1852, and who was afterwards Chaplain of the Third New Jersey Cavalry during the Rebellion. He desired information respecting his maternal grandsire, Hendrick Fisher, of Somerset County. He wrote that the old *Blue Back Speller*, printed by John Terhune, at New Brunswick, sixty or seventy years ago, was still in use among the mountain people of Tennessee. He was informed that an admirable memoir of Hendrick Fisher, read before the Society in January, 1899, was published in the *Proceedings*, Third Series, Vol. IV, pp. 129 et seqq.

Professor J. Ramsay Muir, Dean of the University of Liverpool, England, wrote expressing his admiration of the New Jersey Archives, and his desire to secure a set for his University. He suggested a basis of exchange therefor.

W. A. Reeves, of Clinton, wrote communicating some information regarding the descendants of Ebenezer Cowell, of Trenton, gleaned from the records of certain deeds in Hunterdon County executed by the Cowell heirs.

William W. Gordon, of Savannah, Ga., having written some time ago about the marriage of Peter Gordon, about the middle of the eighteenth century, was furnished with some additional notes on various Peter Gordons. In reply he wrote that the Peter Gordon in question he thought was of Crosswicks, who made his will in 1723, and died in 1725.

John P. Hutchinson, of Bordentown, sent a newspaper sketch prepared by him on the Life of General John Burrows, who was closely connected with some New Jersey families.

Professor V. Lansing Collins, of Princeton, wrote to inquire as to the reference contained in Elias Boudinot's *Journal* (Philadelphia, 1894), page 4, to a notice published in "The News Paper of New Jersey," in April, 1776, calling for delegates from New Jersey, to meet at New Brunswick. The Secretary suggested that inasmuch as there was no newspaper printed in New Jersey at that time, the reference might have been to some manuscript newspaper, such as the "Plain Dealer," published at Bridgeton, in 1775-1776, a manuscript copy of which was hung up in Matthew Potter's tavern, where it was read by those interested.

April, 1906.—Miss Mary Lovering Holman, of Philadelphia, wrote that a client of hers had in her possession a book of Town Minutes of Elizabethtown, 1790-1827, containing proceedings of the town meetings, and in the reverse, records of earmarks, estrayed

cattle, etc.; she was willing to sell it for an adequate consideration.

Inquiry had been made of the Secretary in relation to the landing of Governor Philip Carteret in 1665, and also concerning the manner of holding Provincial Courts, these being the subjects selected for two paintings which are to adorn the new court house at Newark.

A very extensive correspondence was had during this and the previous months, and subsequently as well, with a view to getting precise information regarding the honorary and corresponding members of the Society, who had been elected since 1845, the lists heretofore published having been quite inaccurate.

Other correspondence related to the record of the marriage of Wallace Estill (born in New Jersey, in 1707), who married Marcy Bowdy (or Bowde), in 1740 or 1747, and settled in Augusta County, Virginia; in relation to the maps of New Jersey, showing division lines between East Jersey and West Jersey in 1674, 1687 and 1743, which are to appear in Avery's "History of the United States;" as to old church records in Salem County or Cumberland County, prior to the Revolution, especially of Presbyterian and Baptist churches; inquiring for marriage records of persons named Hewes, Hughes and Hughs in Judge Clement's "First Settlers of Newton Township;" inquiring as to the whereabouts of the papers of the late Ernest L. Meyer, City Surveyor of Elizabeth; asking the date of birth and death of Asa Kitchell, the name of his wife, and the date of her birth and death. The desired data were furnished the several correspondents.

May, 1906.—Some correspondence was had with Charles D. Deshler, of New Brunswick, as to the authority for the statement in New Jersey Archives, Second Series, Vol. I, page 41, that Governor William Paterson had been born at sea in 1745; the late Judge William Paterson, his grandson, in an address delivered in 1892, stated that he had come to the conclusion that the Governor was born between 1745 and October, 1747, (when his father located in New Jersey), and that he was probably born in Ireland.

Professor V. Lansing Collins, of Princeton University, inquired if there was a published list of the 72 members of the New Jersey Convention of July, 1774, who sent delegates to the first Continental Congress. The Secretary replied that he did not know of any such published list, but suggested that a list of approximately fifty or sixty of the members might be made up from the Proceedings of the several County Conventions, published in the "Minutes of the Provincial Congress, 1775-6," at Trenton, about thirty years ago. These Proceedings of the County Conventions and of the Convention of July, 1774, were copied from Force's American Archives, 4th Series, Volume IV, and he thought it not unlikely that they were gleaned from the newspapers of the day.

W. E. Donaldson, of Jasper, Tenn., wrote that his father's mother was Margaret Barclay, and was descended from Robert Barclay, Governor of East Jersey, 1682-83. He gave quite a sketch of her and her descendants, and desired information in relation to them from New Jersey records.

Charles W. Burrows, President of the Burrows Brothers Company of Cleveland, Ohio, was informed that the original lease of New Jersey, by James, Duke of York, to Berkeley and Carteret, was in the possession of this Society, and was framed and hung in the Library of the Society. The release, a very much larger document, on two sheets of parchment, was preserved in the safe in the Society's Library. (Fac similes of these documents, or of portions of them, were subsequently published in Avery's History of the United States, Volume III, issued in 1907.)

At an auction sale of books, etc., by Libbie and Co., of Boston, during the month, there was sold an original manuscript map by Robert Erskine, Geographer to the American Armies, prepared by him at the request and under the direction of General Washington, and covering the territory of Orange, Rockland, Ulster and adjacent counties of New York, and the whole of New Jersey; it brought \$500.

Mrs. Joseph P. Osborne, of Newark, had called attention to a resolution pending in Congress, providing for the printing of the First Census of the United States, taken in 1790, containing lists of heads of families of most of the state, over 400,000 in all. The Secretary had written letters to all the members of the Congressional delegation from New Jersey, calling attention to this resolution, and requesting their favorable consideration of the same, and had received prompt and affirmative response from all but one or two of them. The measure subsequently became a law, and the Census Department is now engaged in preparing these lists for publication. Unfortunately the lists for New Jersey for 1790, 1800 and 1810 were destroyed at the burning of the capitol in 1814. The Census Department is now endeavoring to secure census lists for those years from other sources, as far as practicable.

Louis Houck, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., wrote inquiring as to the existence of a portrait of Colonel George Morgan, formerly of Prospect, near Princeton, and who subsequently was distinguished in the West during the Revolutionary War, and after the close of the war was the founder of New Madrid, Mo. He was informed through Professor Collins, of Princeton, that there was a silhouette of Colonel George Morgan in Lamb's Biographical Encyclopedia.

Edson Sallsbury Jones, of Port Chester, was informed that lists of passengers in various ships arriving at New Jersey and vicinity from 1675 to 1685, which are referred to in Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania; in Smith's History of New Jersey, and in Shourds's Fenwick's Colony, are not known to exist.

June, 1906.—During the month of June, something like one hundred letters were received and written.

Miss Lucy D. Ackerly, of New York, was furnished with information concerning maps of the Pacquanac region, showing the location of the settlement of the patentees of 1695; also with information regarding the earliest Reformed Dutch Churches in that part of the State.

Professor J. Dyneley Prince, of Ringwood, N. J., was furnished with information regarding the history of Sterling Furnace, in connection with the proposed placing of a tablet on the old

furnace by the Colonial Dames of New York. The Secretary had stated that he had a letter in his possession showing that Sterling Furnace was in operation as early as 1748, when Lord Sterling, after whom it was supposed to have been named, was only twenty-five years old. He considered that all the evidence pointed to the fact that the Furnace was not named after Lord Sterling.

The Hackensack Republican having published some stories to the effect that it had been alleged that General Enoch Poor, of the New Hampshire Brigade, who died near Hackensack in 1780, and is buried in the Hackensack Reformed Church Burying Ground, had been killed in a duel with a French officer, the Secretary wrote to the editor of said paper calling his attention to the fact that this rumor had been explicitly denied under oath by General Poor's Adjutant, his certificate to that effect being published in the New Hampshire newspapers of 1781. The Adjutant stated that he believed that General Poor died of a bilious fever; he had himself laid out the General and prepared his body for burial, and discovered no signs of any wound, recent or otherwise.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. William F. Collins, of the Newark Evening News, the Secretary had stated that Captain John Cleves Symmes, oldest son of Timothy Symmes, and nephew of Judge John Cleves Symmes, of Sussex County, with whom he had been sometimes confounded because of the identity of names, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, November 5, 1779, and died in Ohio, May 29, 1829. He published a small broadside circular April 10, 1813, in which he proclaimed his theory that the earth was hollow, and composed of a series of concentric spheres, and pledged his life in the effort to explore the hollow of the earth if the world would support him in his undertaking. He said that the entrance to this hollow was at the North Pole, which led the humorists of the day to speak of "Symmes's Hole." He also published, or there was published for him, a small 16mo volume, explaining at considerable length his "History of concentric spheres, polar voids and open poles." A portrait of Captain Symmes, drawn by the ornithologist Audubon, is in the New York Historical Society. Symmes was a Captain in the Ohio Infantry.

July, 1906.—The Secretary reported that being in Ottawa, the capitol of the Dominion of Canada, on July 26th, he had called on the Hon. A. G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, and secured from him a set of the Dominion Archives from 1886 to date, for the Society, which were subsequently received and placed in the Library; in exchange, a set of the Proceedings and of the New Jersey Archives had been sent to the Library of the Dominion Archivist.

August, 1906.—W. Harrison Bayles, of New York, has compiled a large folio volume of manuscript notes giving a most interesting narrative of the development of the post roads and of the postal system between Boston and Philadelphia, partly from original memoranda, and largely from the newspaper extracts in the New Jersey Archives.

At the request of the Secretary, the Hon. Alexander Fraser, Provincial Archivist of the Province of Ontario, Canada, has kind-

ly promised to send to the Society, copies of his First and Second Reports for 1904, in two volumes, about 1400 pages, consisting mostly of claims of the American Loyalists against the British Government, to be reimbursed for losses sustained by them on being driven from their homes during the Revolution. Many of these claimants were from New Jersey, and their petitions give many interesting facts concerning themselves, their families and their property.

John Neafie, of New York, wrote that the early records of the Presbyterian Church at Caldwell, are in the custody of the Church, carefully kept in a safe in one of the rooms of the Church; the record of membership dates from December 3, 1784; baptisms, December 19, 1784; marriages, July 26, 1788. The pastor, the Rev. N. B. Chester, would be glad to have the records printed by some reliable authority, such as the New Jersey Historical Society, or the Public Records Commission of the State.

September, 1906.—John Wilson Townsend, of Lexington, Ky., wrote for information as to the date and place of birth of Gilbert Imlay, author of a "Topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America" (Kentucky), published in London in 1792, and again in 1793 and 1797. He is understood to have been born in New Jersey about 1750, and after a somewhat adventurous career in England and elsewhere, died in Europe, but just when and where Mr. Townsend had been unable to ascertain. Besides the historical work mentioned, which is exceedingly important and valuable, Mr. Imlay was the author of a very early American novel, "The Emigrant," three volumes, London, 1792, and so he is regarded as having been the first Kentucky novelist. He is very unfavorably known in literature from his exceedingly cruel treatment of Mary Wollstonecraft, whom he finally deserted in London, in the latter part of 1795. He promised to settle a sum for the support of their child Fanny, but it does not appear that he ever carried out his promise. Mary Wollstonecraft married William Godwin in 1797; she died in the same year. Their daughter, Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, eloped with the poet Shelley and married him in 1816, and survived him many years. From the will of Robert Imlay, of Upper Freehold Township, Monmouth County, dated June 12, 1754, proved December 10, 1754, and the will of his widow Allis, dated June 7, 1761, proved August 17, 1761, it appears to be probable that Gilbert Imlay was their grandson, a son of Peter Imlay, their oldest child. No record of his birth or baptism has been found so far.

Mrs. J. A. Petrie, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, wrote for information concerning the Bryan family, formerly of Kingwood, Hunterdon County.

Thomas D. Wesley, of Pluckemin, wrote that he was preparing historic maps on the marches of General Washington, between Morristown and Pompton, and desired information concerning certain localities on the route, which was furnished him.

George B. Macalitioner, of Philadelphia, wrote that he was very much interested in Fenwick's Colony and along with it had taken up the Indian phase of it as well. He desired to know something about the Indian place names in West Jersey, and was furnished with suggestions on the subject. He stated that

the Pilesgrove-Woodstown Historical Society proposed erecting a monument to Fenwick's memory soon.

Edwin N. Skinner, of New York, is seeking information concerning Richard Skinner and his descendants, Richard having been one of the early settlers who came over with Governor Philip Carteret, in August, 1665, settling first at Elizabethtown, and afterwards at Rahway. He was living as late as 1711. This family is entirely distinct from the Skinner family of Perth Amboy.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
Dated, October 31, 1906.

WILLIAM NELSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

Annual Report of the Treasurer.

Capital Fund.

Bal. to credit account Oct. 1st, 1905. \$ 68.75

Received.

Amt. subscribed by Board of Trustees. \$ 600.00

\$ 668.75

Disbursed

Purchased Newark Library Association shares. \$ 140.00

Transferred to Gen. Fund by vote of Board of Trustees on account loan, March, 1904. 500.00 640.00 \$ 28.75

Book and Publishing Account.

Balance to credit of account Oct. 1st, 1905 \$ 581.80

Received.

Books sold during the year. 145.20

Donated by Wallace M. Scudder on account printing proceedings . . . 108.10 253.30

\$ 885.10

Disbursed.

Printing Proceedings 108.10 727.00

Amount over. \$ 755.75

General Fund Account.

Balance to credit of Acc., Oct. 1, '05 248.20

Received.

Transferred from Capital Ac. by vote of Board of Trustees on account loan March, 1904. 500.00

Dues 1,135.00

Rent 2,000.04

Interest on bank balances. 27.30

Insurance Rebates 9.35 3,671.69

\$3,919.89

Disbursed.			
Petty cash.	72.00		
Stationery	26.54		
Coal	208.65		
Commission collecting rent West Park Street	99.99		
Insurance	305.36		
Tax on 22 W. Park Street.	359.79		
Annual Lunch	57.95		
Repairing old clock.	3.20		
Hanging pictures	4.40		
Water	19.76		
Repairs, Building, Painting.	86.75		
Printing	14.00		
Electric Lighting	9.82		
Maud E. Johnson.	720.00		
Fred'k Rohr	600.00	2,590.21	1,329.68
			<hr/>
Balance cash on hand.			\$2,085.43
Which agrees with bank.			

WM. C. MORTON, Treas.

This certifies that we have audited the foregoing accounts from Oct. 1st, 1905, to Oct. 1st, 1906, and the entries and proofs of Balances in Bank to the credit of the New Jersey Historical Society and find the same correct and the balance to the credit of the Society of Two Thousand and Eighty-five and 43-100 (\$2,035.43) Dollars.

Capital Account	28.75
Book and Publishing Account.	727.00
General Fund	1,329.68
	<hr/>
	\$2,085.43

GEORGE R. HOWE,
WALLACE M. SCUDDER,
WM. E. SPEAKMAN.

Report of the Library Committee.

Since the last annual meeting of the Society, 1247 volumes, 1572 pamphlets and 175 miscellaneous gifts have been received. Of the volumes received, 232 were U. S. Government publications, 31 were state and city publications, 21 were obtained by exchange and the remaining 963 volumes were gifts from individuals. Of the pamphlets, 302 were received from the U. S. Government, 304 were exchanges and other serial publications and the remaining 966 were donated by friends of the Society.

In December, 1905, the Society received through the Hon. Francis J. Swayze, 577 books and 300 pamphlets from the estate of the late Samuel H. Hunt, of Newton. These were chiefly of an historical character.

In May of the present year 264 books and 187 pamphlets were received, as a bequest from the late Rev. Aaron Lloyd. Some

manuscripts relating to the history of Belleville were also received from the same source.

The number of readers and visitors during the past year was 2,900, which shows a considerable increase over the number for the preceding year. As the proportion of readers was greater than in preceding years, it seems probable that the Library was used more during the past year than ever before.

List of Donors.

	Vols.	Pams.	Misc.
Arthur Adams		1	
Burton H. Allbee			46
C. H. Ayres	1		
Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle	10		
Mrs. James J. Bergen			1
Rev. F. R. Brace, D. D.	2		
Charles Bradley	3	7	
Mrs. Philip F. H. Blakeley			1
E. J. Brockett	7	4	1
Miss Edith Brockett		1	
C. W. Burrows	1		1
Frederick A. Canfield	1		
Dr. Henry J. Cannon	15		
Mrs. Edward H. Carrington			3
Dr. W. E. Chancellor			1
Miss Mary S. Clark	1		
Ernest E. Coe		10	5
Theodore Coe	1		1
J. Ackerman Coles	1		23
Mrs. W. C. Coles			2
Joseph Colyer	2	1	
Miss Condict			1
J. Percy Crayon		3	
Mrs. M. Cumming			2
Junius Davis		1	
Arthur R. Denman			1
Dr. William S. Disbrow	53	73	9
Mrs. L. Dovell		1	8
Rev. Franklin B. Dwight	1		
William Edgar		1	
Eureka Lodge, No. 39, F. & A. M.			1
J. D. Evans	1		
Frances Ferrier		1	
Arthur A. Flisk		1	
Miss Emma G. Fithian		1	
Rev. David R. Frazer			3
Miss Genevra Freeman			12
Gen. Frelinghuysen Chap. D. A. R.		1	
Charles C. Gardner		4	
T. N. Glover		4	
Dr. Gabriel Grant	1		
James M. Green		1	
Dr. Samuel A. Green	2	6	
A. B. Hagner		1	
D. M. Harris		3	1

	Vols.	Pams.	Misc.
Charles H. Hart		1	
L. M. A. Haugwout	1		
Col. Sidney M. Hedges	1		
Mrs. Garret A. Hobart	1		5
Phillip H. Hoffman		1	
Samuel H. Hunt Estate	577	300	
Schuyler B. Jackson	14	4	
Miss Mary B. Jenkins			3
Miss M. E. Johnson		3	
R. Winder Johnson	1		
Edward Q. Keasbey		5	
W. O. Labagh	1		
Rev. George W. Labaw			1
John Bergen Lane			1
Mrs. John Bergen Lane			1
Francis B. Lee		2	1
Selgfried Leschziner			1
Rev. Aaron Lloyd Estate	264	187	
John Lloyd		2	
Rev. Davis W. Lusk, D. D.		1	
Miss R. K. McDowell		1	
George H. Miller		1	4
Mrs. Henry H. Miller			4
Ira K. Morris		2	
Maj. W. W. Morris	2		
Mrs. W. W. Morris	4	30	32
Mrs. John Moses			1
Miss Kate A. Mott			24
Miss Rosa Murray			8
William Nelson	14	211	2
Newark Evening News			5
Newark Sunday Call			16
H. T. Newcomb		1	
Victor H. Paltsits	1	1	
Cyrus Peck		21	
William Pennington	1		
Miss Mary A. Pierson		14	
Mrs. Erastus G. Putnam	1		25
Miss M. A. Quinby			16
John L. Rankin		3	2
Charles H. Roberts		1	
Jonathan W. Roberts	1	5	1
Rev. William H. Roberts, D. D.	1		
James A. Robertson			3
Charles M. Rodwell			1
Charles A. Schureman	14	32	2
Col. E. E. Sill	3	2	
Samuel Small	1		
Miss Frances L. Smith			1
W. H. Snowden		2	
William E. Speakman			14
Dr. A. M. Stackhouse		2	
James Steen		2	
Mrs. Bayard Stockton			1

	Vols.	Pams.	Misc.
Francis M. Tichenor	1	22	1
Mrs. Nelson Todd			1
Towle Manufacturing Co.		2	
William Tuttle			2
Dr. William H. Vail			1
Joseph B. Walker	1		
Miss Sarah Wallace	10		6
Allen C. Walling	1		
Miss Sarah A. Ward			1
Mrs. Lothrop Withington			1
Woman's Branch of the N. J. Historical Society	9		
William S. Yard			

We have also received contributions from most of the one hundred and thirty-five societies and institutions on our exchange list, as well as from other societies and institutions.

Members Deceased, 1905-6

Patrons.

Robert F. Ballantine,	Newark,	Dec. 10, 1905.
Francis M. Tichenor,	Newark,	Oct. 22, 1906.

Life Members.

Robert D. Ballantine,	Newark,	Dec. 9, 1905.
James A. Banister,	Newark,	Feb. 4, 1906.
Miss Anna B. Carter,	Newark,	June 5, 1906
Edward H. Duryee,	Newark,	Dec. 8, 1905.
Edward W. Francis,	East Orange,	Feb. 27, 1906.
Henry Graves,	Orange,	Aug. 30, 1906.
Solomon Griffith,	Newark,	1906.
Henry H. Hall,	East Orange,	April 6, 1906.
John C. Howell,	Newton,	June 1, 1906.
George B. Jenkinson,	South Orange,	1906
Dr. George Peck,	Elizabeth,	July 26, 1906.
Stephen H. Plum,	Newark,	May 31, 1906
William C. Squier,	Rahway,	Aug. 31, 1906.
William Stainsby,	Newark,	June 20, 1906.
Edward A. Van Wagenen,	Newark,	Sept. 28, 1906.

Contributing Members.

Dr. James Elliott,	Newark,	Dec. 15, 1905
Rev. Aaron Lloyd,	Belleville,	Dec. 17, 1905.
Miss Kate A. Mott,	Bordentown,	April 10, 1906.
Archibald Parkhurst,	Newark,	June 11, 1906.
Charles H. Pell,	Newark,	Jan. 16, 1906.
Robert S. Woodruff,	Trenton,	March 2, 1906.

Members Elected 1905-06.

Life Members.

Rev. William Y. Chapman, D. D.,	Newark,	Oct. 25, 1905.
*Mrs. Julia Keese Colles,	Morristown,	May 2, 1906.

*Previously a contributing member.

*Charles T. Glen,	Newark,	Feb. 5, 1906.
*Jacob L. Halsey,	East Orange,	March 5, 1906.
John C. Howell,	Newton,	Jan. 2, 1906.
Rev. William M. Lawrence, D. D.,	East Orange,	Feb. 5, 1906.
*Benjamin F. Lee,	Trenton,	July 2, 1906.
Rt. Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D. D.,	Newark,	Jan. 2, 1906.
Rev. John McDowell,	Newark,	Feb. 5, 1906.
Ephraim Morrison,	Newton,	Jan. 2, 1906.
Miss Eleanor B. Speakman,	Woodbury,	Jan. 2, 1906.
*William Elwood Speakman,	Woodbury,	Jan. 2, 1906.
*Rev. Israel L. White,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1905.
Nicholas Williamson,	New Brunswick,	June 4, 1906.

Contributing Members.

Frank Bergen,	Elizabeth,	Nov. 6, 1905.
Edward H. Booth,	Bayonne,	Dec. 4, 1905.
Mrs. J. Stuart Brown,	Nutley,	June 4, 1906.
Dr. Theodore W. Corwin,	Newark,	April 2, 1906.
Louis L. Drake,	Newark,	Nov. 6, 1905.
William A. Duren,	Newark,	Feb. 5, 1906.
Joseph S. Frelinghuysen,	Somerville,	Feb. 5, 1906.
Miss Maud E. Johnson,	Newark,	Aug. 6, 1906.
Seigfried Leschziner,	Newark,	March 5, 1906.
Thomas E. Newbold,	Bordentown,	Dec. 4, 1905.
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Nichols,	Newark,	Nov. 6, 1905.
Mrs. Sydney N. Ogden,	Newark,	Feb. 5, 1906.
G. Wilfred Pearce,	Newark,	Aug. 26, 1906.
George M. Shipman,	Belvidere,	Dec. 4, 1905.
Frank B. Simpson,	Westfield,	Oct. 1, 1906.
Miss Emma G. Steelman,	Ocean City,	Sept. 10, 1906.
Byron G. Van Horne, M. D.,	Englewood,	April 2, 1906.

We have now enrolled fourteen Patrons, four hundred and eighty Life Members, and two hundred and forty-one Contributing Members, making a total membership of seven hundred and thirty-five.

*Previously contributing members.

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

PROCEEDINGS.

First Series, 1845-1866.—Ten Volumes, 8vo. Vols. I, II, IV, V and VI out of print. Vol. III, \$2; Vol. VII, \$1.50; Vol. VIII, \$2.50; Vol. IX, \$2; Vol. X, \$2.

Second Series, 1867-1895.—Thirteen Volumes, 8vo. Vols. I, II, III, IV and V, \$2 each; Vol. VI, \$1.50; Vol. VII, \$2.50; Vol. VIII, \$2; Vol. IX, \$2.50; Vol. X, \$2; Vol. XI, \$2; Vols. XII and XIII, \$2.50 each.

Third Series, 1896 to date.—Vol. I, 1896; Vol. II, 1897; Vol. III, 1898, 1899, 1900; Vol. IV, 1900-1905. Each, \$2.50.

The Proceedings contain the substance of the transactions of the Society, but consist for the most part of original documents, addresses, memoirs, journals, diaries, and Notes, Queries and Replies, genealogical and otherwise, relating to the early history of New Jersey, and her people, and the United States generally.

COLLECTIONS.

VOL. I.—East Jersey Under the Proprietary Governments, by WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD. 8vo., pp. viii, (2), 341, with Maps and Plates. 1846. [Second edition, revised and enlarged, pp. viii, (2), 486. Maps. 1875.] *Out of print.*

VOL. II.—Life of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, by his Grandson, WILLIAM ALEXANDER DUER, LL.D. 8vo., pp. xvi, 272, with Portrait and Maps. \$3.

VOL. III.—Provincial Courts of New Jersey, by RICHARD S. FIELD. 8vo., pp. xi, (1), 311, (1). *Out of print.*

VOL. IV.—Papers of Lewis Morris, Governor of New Jersey from 1738 to 1746. With Portrait (of Lewis Morris, Jr.). 8vo., pp. xxxii, 333. \$4.00.

VOL. V.—Analytical Index to the Colonial Documents of New Jersey, in the State Paper Offices of England, compiled by HENRY STEVENS. Edited by WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD. Appendix: Partial Bibliography relating to the early history of New Jersey. 8vo., pp. xxix, (3), 504. \$4.00.

VOL. VI.—Records of the Town of Newark, New Jersey, from its Settlement in 1666, to its incorporation as a city in 1836. With Maps. 8vo., pp. x, 294. \$3.00.

SUPPLEMENT thereto, containing "Proceedings Commemorative of the Settlement of Newark, New Jersey, on its Two Hundredth Anniversary, May 17th, 1866. With Genealogical Notes of the Settlers," by SAMUEL H. CONGAR. 8vo., pp. 182. \$2.00.

VOL. VII.—The Constitution and Government of the Province and State of New Jersey, with Biographical Sketches of the Governors, from 1776 to

[Continued on page iv of cover.]

1846, and *Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar*, by L. Q. C. ELMER, LL. D. 8vo., pp. (2), vii, 6, 495. \$3.00.

VOL. VIII.—Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Founding of the New Jersey Historical Society, at Newark, N. J., May 16, 1895. 8vo., pp. viii, 223. Twenty-six portraits. \$3 in cloth; \$2 in paper.

Preliminary account of the celebration, pp. 1-14. "Fifty Years of Historical Work in New Jersey," address by William Nelson, pp. 15-152. Bibliography of the Society, pp. 153-167. "A Highway of the Nation," address by Austin Scott, Ph. D., LL. D., President of Rutgers College, in presenting the Society's Centennial Medal to ex-President Benjamin Harrison, pp. 169-176. Response of General Harrison, pp. 177-180. "The Course of American History," address by Woodrow Wilson, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Jurisprudence in Princeton University, pp. 181-206. Index to Bibliography of the Society, pp. 209-214. General Index, pp. 215-223.

The early publications of the Society are desired, in order to complete sets, and gifts of such will be greatly appreciated. Correspondence is also invited with members who desire to sell sets of their Collections and Proceedings. Address the Librarian of the Society, West Park street, Newark, N. J.

THE NEW JERSEY ARCHIVES.

Documents relating to the Colonial History of New Jersey, 1631-1776. Vols. I-X. 10 vols., 8vo. \$3 per vol.

Journals of the Governor and Council of New Jersey, 1682-1776. Vols. XIII-XVIII, of the New Jersey Archives. 6 vols., 8vo. \$3 per vol.

Extracts from American Newspapers relating to New Jersey, 1704-1767. Together with History of American Newspapers and Printers in Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi and New Hampshire, prior to 1801; and Notices of the First Newspapers and Printers in Alabama-Michigan. Vols. XI, XII, XIX, XX, XXIV, XXV and XXVI, of the New Jersey Archives. 7 vols., 8vo. \$3 per volume. Vols. XXVII and XXVIII in press.

Extracts from American Newspapers relating to New Jersey, 1776-1778. New Jersey Archives, Second Series, Vols. I and II. 2 vols., 8 vo. \$3 per volume. Vols. III and IV in press.

Calendar of New Jersey Records in the office of the Secretary of State, at Trenton, 1665-1703. Vol. XXI, of the New Jersey Archives. 8vo. \$3.

Marriage Records, 1665-1800, including Index to Marriage Bonds in the office of the Secretary of State, at Trenton; Marriage Registers of the Hackensack, Schraalenburgh, Bergen, Lyons Farms (Baptist), Belleville (Reformed Dutch), New Brunswick (Christ Church), Scotch Plains (Baptist), Piscataway (Baptist), Chesterfield (Burlington County) Friends' Monthly Meeting, Bergen County Clerk's, Essex County Clerk's, Middlesex County Clerk's Offices. Edited, with an Historical Introduction on the Early Marriage Laws of New Jersey, and the Precedents on which they were founded. 8 vo. Pp. cxxvi, 678. Vol. XXII of the New Jersey Archives. Price, \$3.

Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Vol. I, 1670-1730. Edited, with Introductory Note on the Early Testamentary Laws and Customs of New Jersey. 8vo. Pp. lxxxix, 662. Vol. XXIII of the New Jersey Archives. Price, \$3.

NOTE.—Special rates will be allowed to members of the Society for most of the above.

Vol. V.

THIRD SERIES.

No. 2.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society

A MAGAZINE OF HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY
AND GENEALOGY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.



April, 1908.

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NO. 2

JOHN ROBERTSON BURNET.

THE STORY OF A DEAF AND DUMB POET AND SCHOLAR.

By CAROLINE L. BURNET.

John Robertson Burnet, A. M., who fifty-three years ago commenced collecting data for a Genealogy of the Ball family of America, was born December 26th, 1806, in Livingston, Essex County, New Jersey. His father, Samuel Burnet, was a lineal descendant of Thomas Burnet, who settled in Southampton, Long Island, in October, 1643. His mother, Betsey Clark Ball, only child of Abner and Rachel Robertson Ball, was fifth in line—Edward¹ Thomas² Thomas³ Abner⁴.

A severe attack of brain fever, when he was eight years old, left him totally deaf, but he was a bright boy and had acquired more knowledge than was usual for children of his age. With that fortunate beginning, and the devoted assistance of an elder sister, he advanced rapidly in gaining much knowledge, notwithstanding his great deprivation. His friend, Abram Coles, M. D., of Newark, said of him: "He was one of the best informed men in the State." He was a great reader. Tales and poetry he relished keenly. When quite young,

rhyming seemed to be his bent, and to use his own words, he "acquired some facility in versification." Historical and scientific works he delighted to study.

Dr. I. L. Peet, in his memoir, said of him :

His knowledge of English Literature became remarkable. By the time he was twenty-two years old, he was a good arithmetician. He also understood the principles and practice of surveying. He had obtained a clear comprehension of the elements of the several sciences, and had acquired the ability to read, with ease, Latin and French, to which were afterward added German, Italian, Greek and Hebrew. The studies he had commenced at this period were supplemented through life, so that it came to be truthfully said of him, in his later years, that he was a man of ripe scholarship, varied learning and rare attainments.

He lived with his grandfather, Abner Ball, in Livingston, on the Northfield road, near Northfield Baptist church, and assisted in farm labor, but on visiting the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in 1830, he was so much interested that he desired to become a teacher of that unfortunate class with whom his sympathies were so deeply enlisted. He made application, and was accepted, but not being familiar enough with the sign language at that time, he found it very difficult, and so came to the conclusion that he could benefit them in other ways better than by teaching. At the end of six months he resigned his position, returned to his home and devoted his time to both farming and a literary life. From time to time, he made occasional visits of a day or two to the Institution, and his visits there in the winter season kept him familiar with the progress of deaf-mute education, which he endeavored constantly to promote by his writings. The extraordinary publicity given to this Institution, with the great influx of pupils consequent thereon, was due, in a great measure, to Mr. Burnet's zeal in that direction. He would go miles to see uneducated deaf-mutes, and was instrumental in securing admission for several of them into the institution. His contributions to the Biblical Repository and to the North American Review, previous to 1847, were received with great favor.

Dr. Harvey P. Peet, Principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, secured his services as assistant

in the clerical work of the institution. He made out the yearly reports, and reports of the Commencements for the Press. He translated a work in French and one in German for Dr. Peet, treating of their modes of educating the Deaf and Dumb. He wrote petitions to Legislatures for appropriations, &c. He says, "My writings have been quite voluminous, but most have been published without my name." In 1867 he was appointed Secretary to the Principal, Isaac Lewis Peet, and later to the position of Teacher, with the title of Professor. He removed to New York after that appointment, and lived near the institution until his death, June 18th, 1874. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the National Deaf-Mute College.

His love and loyalty to his parents, and his ability to perform difficult tasks, led him to genealogical researches, which became a passion with him, and all his spare time was given to collecting data for Balls, Burnets and all families connected with them. He was engaged with Bethuel L. Dodd, M. D., of Newark, in compiling a genealogy of the Dodd family, which was published in 1863.

His affectionate nature may be portrayed by the following lines, selected from a poem written by him when he first left his home to go to the institution, entitled, "My Home, Farewell":

My Home, Farewell.

I paused upon the mountain's brow
And turned me to survey
My native hills, all smiling now
Beneath the sun of May.
The bustling world before me lay,
Where I must win a name;
Hope beckon'd, to the onward way,—
And whisp'ring thoughts of fame.

But memory fondly lingered back,
And dwelt, midst gathering tears,
Upon my life's eventful track
Through few,—but changing years.
My early loves and hopes and fears,
Though disappointment's shroud,

Shone forth as when the sun appears
One moment through a cloud.

Farewell the soil my steps that stayed,
In tottering infancy:—
Where free my bounding footsteps strayed
In boyhood's thoughtless glee!
Her treasured stores has memory
Linked with each field and spring;
She clings to every rock and tree
As a familiar thing.

And here, in childhood's day I heard,
Who ne'er again shall hear,—
Or human voice,—or song of bird,—
Or water murmuring near.
The echo that, with wondering ear,
I traced from hill to hill,—
Ling'ring through many a noiseless year,—
Rings in my fancy still.

When Mr. Burnet commenced genealogical researches in 1848, the task was more difficult than now. Few seemed to care or take any interest, and but for his importunity many would not have responded at all. Some were rather suspicious, and questioned if he were searching for an estate, or claim that might involve them; some were indifferent because the family were not of the aristocracy. I find this rebuke in a copy of a letter to one of his correspondents:

There is a great propensity (itching) among us Republicans to trace our descent to some noble or illustrious house. But in my view a descent from one of the early New Englanders,—choice men in moral, mental and bodily qualities, is more honorable than a descent from a long line of profligate, titled drones. Cromwell's Plebeians were too hard for the Cavaliers. Franklin, Webster and others like them, in short, nearly all the really great, spring from the middle class.

In another letter he writes: "Some, who have taken a warm interest in aiding my researches, have thought that I would prepare for the press the result of my labors, but I anticipate not an iota of profit from such a publication. All I look for is a sufficiently large subscription among the Ball family of New Jersey, to pay the printer's bill. I would therefore

cheerfully give the benefit of my researches, if by so doing I could secure their being put in a form for preservation among the different members of the family. All I have, with some considerable expenditure of time, labor, money and patience, collected, while only in MS. form, is liable to be lost by some unforeseen accident, and is of little use to any one but myself."

To another he added, "There is, however, another reward to which I am not indifferent; I hope to have a place in the thoughts and good wishes and kind remembrances, and I may add, the prayers of my kindred."

Of those who responded readily and were of great assistance, one name claims especial honor and gratitude, which Mr. Burnet would have given if he had lived to finish the work. This sympathizing helper was Miss Lydia Ball, granddaughter of Timothy and Esther Bruen Ball. With faithful heart she went untiringly among her kindred, collecting data and adding short biographies to many names.

Mr. Samuel H. Congar, of Newark, a co-worker with Mr. Burnet in antiquarian lore, also gave valuable help to him; they exchanged courtesies and mutually helped each other.

Mr. Burnet could only give the time unoccupied by important and necessary business claims to this *labor of love*, and every leisure moment was employed in writing to persons by the name of Ball, or descendants of Balls, of whom he learned in any way, from newspapers and other publications, or, if he met a stranger whose name was familiar to him, *there* was a chance. Instantly, slate and pencil were taken from his pocket, and the questions, "Who was the father, the mother, where lived?" &c., were asked, sometimes to the amusement, sometimes to the displeasure of the victim. He searched records in many places, Newark, Elizabeth, Trenton, New York, and Washington, D. C. He found much help in old deeds and wills. He had access to the Libraries of New York and Newark, and to the Historical Archives, and copied names and dates from monuments in many cemeteries. His opportunities for such research were very limited after he moved to New-York, in 1867, being occupied during the day with his professional duties, but letters are found of correspondence on the

subject during that interval, written at that time. The last article written by him on that subject was a communication to the South Orange Bulletin, sent May 31st, 1874, only eighteen days before his death.

He resigned his position in June, 1874, to return to his home in the country and spend the remainder of his life in his birthplace, which he so dearly loved, and rejoiced in the anticipation of having full control of his time to finish the Ball genealogy, which he felt sure he could do in a few months. His health had not been good for some time, and when the time came for examination of classes in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, it was noticed that he was not so well as usual, and the principal kindly advised that Mr. Burnet's class be examined first, that he might have a few days' rest before the Commencement exercises. After the examination of his class, he left for his home, expecting to return for the closing exercises of the Institution, in two weeks. Feeling the need of rest by the way, he spent one night with his sister, in East Orange; he looked feeble, but seemed not to realize that he was ill, and talked hopefully of very soon completing his genealogical work. In the morning he resumed his journey, and on arriving home expressed great pleasure, hoping to gain strength in his native air. The next morning he arose early and sat upon the porch reading, enjoying the delightful June morning. Suddenly he said to his niece, "I am faint," walked to his room, removed his coat, reclined upon the bed, and, in an instant, his breathing ceased.—The noble spirit had fled.—His family and friends had the consolation of knowing that he literally obeyed the injunction of our Saviour:—"Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

I conclude with a quotation from the obituary notice published in a journal devoted to the interest of the Deaf-Mutes of New York:

He lived a life of peace and friendship with all men, and his character was above reproach:—not to say he was perfect;—who of us is? but

Safely his dearest friends may own
The slight defects he never hid,
The surface blemish in the stone
Of the tall, stately pyramid.

As a friend, he was loving and kind; as a scholar, profound; as an instructor, experienced, energetic, successful; and as a writer, logical, forcible, intelligent. He is missed from the paths he was wont to pursue, and his loss is keenly felt. It will be long before we find his equal in another.

Mr. Burnet married, July 31st, 1839, at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Miss Phebe Osborn, of Castile, New York. She was an amiable, intelligent and much loved pupil of the Institution. This union was a very happy one; they had no children, but an adopted child, Katy, daughter of Mr. Burnet's sister, received parental care and affection, and was a great solace to them.

REMINISCENCES OF MR. BURNET,

BY BETHUEL L. DODD, M. D.

My intimacy with John Robertson Burnet commenced in 1861, when I first conceived the idea of publishing the Genealogy of Daniel Dodd, 1st, from 1646. In his modest little volume, "Tales of the Deaf and Dumb," on page 182, he gives this pathetic sketch of his experiences:

It was my lot to be bereft of my hearing at an early age. For years I have found myself cut off from nearly all communication with the busy world around me. Left solitary even in the social circle, a sad spectator of mirth I cannot comprehend, and pleasure I cannot share; deaf, and except to a few familiar ears, dumb, yet denied that sad privilege of the deaf and dumb, who, blessed in ignorance, know not what they lose in losing the sense of hearing. Those who have never experienced the delights of that sense, through which, the earth is made one vast harp of a million strings, by the least touch, by the slightest breath, wakened into thrilling music; of that sense which lets in the mingled current of thought and feeling that flows from mind to mind, and gathers strength and depth, as it flows, till it bears on its ample tide the whole wealth of the intellectual world, or the bolder torrent of eloquence or poetry; that wraps the heart in wild delirium and sweeps each passion in its course; of that sense which, more than all, thrills the heart to its inmost core, with "The sober certainty of waking bliss." When the voice of love whispers in the ear the mutual feelings of kindred hearts, those who have never experienced any part of this, are insensible, happily insensible, to the withering power of that spell, which the

doom of perpetual silence throws round the deaf who once heard.

Still the deep night of my mind was not altogether starless, a bright and constant ray still continued to shine on me through the darkness of my fate, and that star was my sister's love. How few are there who can appreciate the full value of a sister's love. But also, how few have been placed, as I have been, in circumstances to call for the utmost manifestation of that disinterested, and heavenly feeling (if any thing earthly can be so called), in all its purity and strength. No love save a mother's can compare with a sister's. While the ordinary charities of our nature lie on the surface, and are soon exhausted by frequent demands, the love of a mother or sister gushes forth from the very depths of the heart, and never ceases to flow till the heart itself runs dry.

Mine was such a sister as few are blessed with. Nature had made her with a delicate frame, but on the other hand, had gifted her with uncommon strength of mind. To a heart overflowing with all a sister's sympathies for the misfortunes of a brother, she joined a degree of intelligence much greater than is usually met with, even among those who have enjoyed much higher advantages of education, than fell to her lot, and strength of judgment not often found in her sex. For years she willingly devoted herself to become "ears to the deaf and tongue to the dumb," with unwearied patience she would reply to all the teasing questions of a curiosity the more anxious to know what was passing around because it was hidden.

With unwearied pains did she again and again endeavor to preserve to me the faculty of speech; to correct a pronunciation when no longer corrected by the ear, became like the efforts of a blind man to walk straight on a rugged path. To her I owe a large part of the little I know. To her I owe it that my mind, instead of being left grovelling in the narrow dominions of sense, can soar into the boundless universe of intellect; can glow with the high conceptions of poetry, and revel in the countless stores of thought. It is only when the stern hand of misfortune has crushed down the immortal mind, and chained the aspiring spirit to the earth, that we can feel the full value of a sister's love, and, not till we have felt its appreciable worth, can we feel what it is to lose such a sister. My sister's hand soothed my pillow, supported my tottering steps, and she was the only mode of communication with the mental world around me.

This account of his sister's devotion, somewhat lessens the

mystery of his attainments. In a measure cut off from social converse by the loss of hearing, he became a voracious and indiscriminate reader. Tales and poetry he enjoyed with the keenest relish, and historical and scientific works he also studied. The difficulty he experienced in getting the works he wished, in those days, was doubtless an advantage to him, as he was more apt to study thoroughly the few books he had. He was void of ingratitude, as he declared in his modest way that he owed a large part of the little he knew to his beloved sister, and would not relinquish his knowledge of the written language for the wealth of the Indies, or even to recover the faculty of hearing. For many years he was practically a recluse, not *in* the world, but *of* it, having read the literature of the ancient and modern, sacred and profane. He ushered forth at about the age of twenty, to bid adieu to the scenes of his childhood. Arriving at the summit of the Second Mountain, we can imagine that with a saddened heart he turned, when the muse visited him, although deaf, made him hear in a supernatural voice, and he replied in plaintive tones, in the poem, "My Home, Farewell," quoted above by his sister. When I first read these lines of his, I imagined the same muse visited him that did poor Oliver Goldsmith when he indited the sweet lines on "The Deserted Village":

Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain,
 Where health and plenty cheer'd the laboring swain,
 Where smiling Spring its earliest visit paid,
 And parting Summer's lingering blooms delayed:
 Dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease,
 Seats of my youth, when every sport could please!
 How often have I loiter'd o'er thy green
 Where humble happiness endear'd each scene!
 How often have I paus'd on every charm,
 The shelter'd cot, the cultivated farm,
 The never-falling brook, the busy mill,
 The decent church that topt the neighboring hill;
 The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade,
 For tottering age and whispering lovers made!

And his feelings must have been the same as those expressed by Samuel Woodworth:

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view!
The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wild-wood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew;
The wide-spreading pond, and the mill which stood by it,
The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell;
The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket that hung in the well.
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well.

And now, far removed from the loved habitation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket which hangs in the well;
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hangs in the well.

As before stated, I knew little personally of his early life, and it must be remembered that all that could be learned from him, after he became intimately connected with me, was what he wrote upon a little slate which he carried with him, which was erased, and the letters he penned, which I regret have been mislaid or lost. Our association commenced about 1856, when he became associated with me in compiling the Dodd Genealogy. He must have written much in the way of contributions to magazines, pamphlets and newspapers. I have often seen his spicy articles in the Daily Advertiser, then the leading paper of Newark, over his initials, J. R. B. I knew but one volume he ever published, "Tales of the Deaf and Dumb," in 1835, of 230 pages, containing many of his miscellaneous poems. It is a work well written, and would be creditable to a more pretentious person, and some of his poetical effusions are equal if not superior to many highly distinguished as poets. Read the one upon the "Mountain Brook," his youthful piscatory excursion, with torchlight of dried white birch bark, and with spear. The description carries me back nearly seventy years. So natural is it, that I can imagine he was my companion or eye-witness of my doings when I waded the brooks. He describes personal actions as strongly as Shakespeare did the passions,

His style was clear, evidently influenced by his classical reading. Through all his productions, veins of poetry and piety can be found. His relations were connected with the Northfield Baptist Church, one of the first of that denomination in New Jersey, and probably had it not been for his affliction, he would have been an honored member. His grandfather Ball was an active member and often assisted in the services.

A recluse, environed by the forest, seldom disturbed by any human voice, the hunters about his dwelling, the earthly sounds or heaven's artillery, the pulpit oratory, the creeds and dogmas of different denominations, disturbed not his thoughts, nor biased his judgment. Neither was he delighted with the sweet song of birds.

Circumstanced as he was, a lover of nature, one would suppose that he would have become an Emersonian, and adopted his creed, "Let every man be his own church." But it was far different with him. He had a definite belief in the invisible God and the Church. Like Archbishop Fenelon, of Cambray, he admitted that there were errors in the latter, but like a sleeping dog or a quiet hornets' nest, harmless if not disturbed. Gaining his confidence and esteem, and admiring his analytical mind, my curiosity led me to gain his opinion upon some scientific, metaphysical and pessimistic writers, such as Darwin, Herbert Spencer, Schopenhauer, Huxley and Metchnikoff. He said pleasantly that he would willingly give his weak opinion regarding them. He wrote me a lengthy letter on the subject, and I regret that I have lost or mislaid it, as it would be more authoritative, than what I can recall. As to Darwin's Evolution Theory, he held that there was nothing inconsistent with the Bible teachings. That man was evolved from a nucleated cell or even beyond, was an idea that may be repugnant to some, and by others viewed as proving the records of Genesis a fable. In his mind it is quite the reverse. Providence revealed only what was necessary at that epoch. It would be quite as absurd to believe after the advancement of surgery in the last fifty years by means of the microscope, chemistry and anesthetics, its handmaid, to say what was known before was fabricated prior this period. Har-

vey had discovered the circulation of the blood in vessels which had been supposed to convey air. Darwin merely developed unknown scientific principles, which existed at the time. In Genesis was written only what was revealed.

As to Herbert Spencer, it would be impertinent in him to criticize or question his ability as a writer or metaphysician, but he said, "I have the liberty to dissent from some of his opinions, as a free agent. He may be right, but as I have been brought up, and made to believe that as we should care for the body and mind, more care should be had for our spiritual welfare, and we are free in both respects. Although I will admit that the doctrine of free agency appears paradoxical to predestination, and the apparent inconsistency has been discussed from the time of Jonathan Edwards without a solution.

"As to Schopenhauer, Huxley and Metchnikoff, it is vain to argue with those who pretend to believe in the non-existence of the soul; that at death the finale is reached when the dissolution of the body takes place; but would simply say that Schopenhauer admits after his lengthy argument that it is unsatisfactory, amounting to nothing, and negative, and would not advise anyone to commit suicide to end a miserable existence. It appears to me like begging the question, as if life were prolonged for a short time his views might undergo a reformation." His communication was lengthy and showed much sound reasoning. I only note some salient points, showing the trend of his religious feeling.

He was fond of botany, and delighted to pluck the wild flowers of the mountain, classify and trace their connection with the cultivated ones of the conservatory.

He was an utilitarian, and like Mr. Congar, disliked to see the sacred graves of our ancestors desecrated. He did not accord with those who said, there was no utility in having a fence around a graveyard, "as those that were in, could not get out, and few that were out, wished to get in," and the inutility of a steeple upon a church rather than upon a barn.

He was fond of dumb animals, and as he was accustomed to make weekly visits to my office, on one occasion he brought me, as a present, a fine little black dog. He informed me his

name was Pip, one of Dickens' characters, and that he had instructed him somewhat in the manual language. In subsequent weekly visits, after the usual salutations, he would devote a few minutes to the little dog, in order to learn whether he had forgotten his lessons. He would put in motion his fingers, and the dog would respond, with much delight to both. On one occasion at his departure, I attended him to the curb stone, untied his horse, which he called "Daniel Webster," saw him seated in his rustic wagon, when he commenced to make a loop in Market street, which was none too wide. When he had advanced a few yards, down came a truck, with great speed. The driver shouted, "Step lively there, old hay-seed." But less heed was paid than I pay when alighting from a trolley car. A blockade ensued and great confusion arose, but Mr. Burnet was undisturbed; his deafness was a "blessing in disguise." After "Daniel's" head was turned toward home he stepped more lively.

If he had a fad or hobby it was genealogy, not from pure love only, but for utility likewise. He showed that malignant diseases, such as cancer and tuberculosis, were transmitted through families for several generations, and life insurance companies consider hereditary traits as an increase of risk. He showed that too close intermarriage of family relationship, was inadvisable and detrimental to the issue, both physically and mentally, and in corroboration of this, cites the agriculturist, that they change the seed and the breeding of the brute creation. His notes were often referred to, to determine the legal heirs of estates. The word "issue" often seen in genealogies is used equivocally and erroneously often in the highest courts. His opinion was, that children were the "issue" of their parents, not of their grand-parents, but descendants of both. "Issue" had limitations, confined to their parents, but applied as "descendants" could be carried back to Adam and Eve.

Very soon after becoming associated with him in compiling the Dodd Genealogy, I learned to appreciate his intellectual worth and valuable acquaintance. He appeared to have the descendants of all the first settlers of the colony on the Passaic, tabulated in his mind or on manuscript, and his niece Miss

Rachel Burnet, in arranging them, found amusing items on the back of an important genealogical paper; as "so many ponneds of chickens" with the "price per pound." Probably he was engaged at the time in writing on the genealogy; and I will here state, if there is any merit in that work it is principally due to him, and many families are under great obligations for the numerous notes relating to their ancestry.

He was an exceptional anomaly in two respects; one the retention of the normal sound of words or rhythm and ryhme which is shown in his verse, after many years of deafness; the other being a poor deaf mute of the mountain, without great family influence, but with an inordinate thirst for literature, he overcame all obstacles. We have frequent examples of youths born in poverty, who acquired greatness and honor, such as Lincoln and McKinley, but few bereft of the important sense of hearing. He must be commended for overcoming these apparently insuperable obstacles, converting them to advantages in after life, and fitting them to meet greater questions and responsibilities. Poverty and adversity are made sweet by conquest. I was once told by a prominent Judge of New Jersey, now deceased, how he struggled to get through college and gain a livelihood in the early practice of the law, and he closed by saying that he "received all the advantages of poverty." Many youths are made by it, while many are ruined by riches. Mr. Burnet surmounted both poverty and deafness.

We can conceive that the deaf and dumb have an ideal magnitude of sound, as it is well known that to the individual deprived of one of the five senses, compensation is given by the greater power of those remaining. I know three children born blind. One was well versed in mathematics. His sense of locality was amazing: a narrow path through the forest once travelled was never forgotten; if sent to the cellar for a kind of apple mixed with fifty other kinds, in a bin of different kinds, he would make a perfect selection by means of shape or smell. Seeing him coming in a narrow path in a lane, we used to station ourselves some twenty or thirty yards apart. He would approach to within a yard, and suddenly stop, extend his cane, and would repeat the same gesture throughout. Was

it the olfactory nerve or compression of air which instructed him? It is not known whether Mr. Burnet's ideal and conception of sound existed with him. But be it so or not, we well know that from the age of eight he heard no mortal voice. He died June 18, 1874, and passed, according to his belief and ours, to the celestial abode, where he is hearing and singing with the immortal saints to the Highest, with whom I pray we will all meet.

ADDENDUM.—Mr. Burnet was peculiarly rustic in his appearance, and his niece told me that he cared little about appearances. I told her that he admired internal rather than external adornment. He was about five feet seven or eight inches in height, and weighed about one hundred and sixty or one hundred and seventy pounds, being somewhat stocky in appearance. His hair was gray, almost white. He had a large head, high and wide forehead. I think he was an Old-Line Whig, but latterly was a Republican.

SLAVERY IN NEW JERSEY.

By A. Q. KEASBEY.

[Continued from Proceedings, Vol. V., p. 20.]

In 1797 it was held by the Supreme Court that Indians might be slaves in New Jersey. It was the case of Rose, an Indian woman, claimed as a slave. It was urged by Elisha Boudinot that the fact that she was an Indian was *prima facie* evidence that she was free. He said: "The slavery of the unfortunate wretches who have been transported from Africa, however discordant it may be with the fundamental principles of our religion and our politics, has been so long recognized

that greater evils would ensue from giving them liberty than from retaining them in their state of servitude;" but he claimed that an Indian must be presumed to be free. Mr. McWhorter and Richard Stockton claimed that our laws had placed Indians on the same footing as Africans, citing many of the foregoing laws. Chief Justice Kinsey sustained this view and said that Indians "had been so long recognized as slaves in our law that it would be as great a violation of the rights of property to establish a contrary doctrine as it would in the case of Africans, and as useless to investigate the manner in which they originally lost their freedom." It was proved that Rose's mother had been purchased as a slave and that both had been held as slaves for fifty years, and no claim for freedom thought of until 1796, and therefore Rose was remanded to the custody of her master. *State v. Van Waggoner*, 1 *Halst.*, 394.

In 1807, *State vs. Quick, Pennington*, 302, it was held that a negro, Dick, formerly a slave in New York, and then brought to New Jersey, kept here two years and then sold, was not entitled to his freedom; that buying such a slave in New York and selling him here was not such a buying, with intent to sell again, as entitled him to freedom under the New York statute.

In 1808, *the heirs of Potter vs. Potter's Widow*, the widow claimed \$100 from the heirs of her husband for keeping Jin, an old and infirm black woman, and finding her food and clothing for six years, claiming that the heirs, under the laws and customs of New Jersey, were bound to support her. The court gave no opinion as to the liability of the heirs, but held that the widow could not take upon herself to maintain the slave and bring an action against the heirs for the costs.

In 1821 a case arose under the laws imposing penalties for carrying slaves out of the state. It was a case brought to recover the value of a slave taken in a ferry boat from Elizabethtown to New York, who afterwards ran away and was lost. *Gibbons v. Morse*, 2 *Halstead*, 253. In this case it was urged that the defendant did not know the man to be a slave, but Chief Justice Ewing, in his charge, said: "The answer to this is, that—in New Jersey, except in one or two

cases, of which this is not one, all black men, in contemplation of the law, are *prima facie* slaves, and are to be dealt with as such. The colour of the man was sufficient evidence that he was a slave until the contrary appeared. All our laws upon this subject are founded upon this principle, and all men of this colour are to be dealt with on this principle." On appeal to the Court of Errors it was earnestly contended by Mr. Halstead that although such had been the interpretation of the law, it should be varied to suit the circumstances of the age and the exigencies of national progress, and that a principle so repugnant to humanity ought not to be extended. But the Court of Errors affirmed the judgment.

Four years afterwards a similar case arose, *Cutter vs. Moore*, 3 *Halstead*, 219, in which Chief Justice Ewing held that the law was settled by the Court of Last Resort in the case of *Gibbons vs. Morse*, that a Captain who carried away a negro without other knowledge that he was a slave than the evidence of his colour, was liable to pay the owner his value.

In a case arising during the next year, 1826, the question was upon the competency of a colored man as a witness. A slave was incompetent at that time. It was held that his color was presumptive proof of slavery which must be overcome before the evidence of a colored man could be received. The Court held that sufficient proof that he was not a slave had been presented and his testimony had been allowed. Hannah Keasbey testified that her husband, Edward Keasbey, had bought the black man, Abel, from an estate for a term of years, and not for life, and upon her evidence he was declared a competent witness. But Chief Justice Ewing again affirmed the law that the black color was proof of slavery, but the man in question had been reputed free from his childhood, and therefore since slaves were property, and this man had been acting as a freeman, the rule that possession is evidence of title must be applied to him, and since he was in possession of himself he must be presumed to be free. The Chief Justice remarked "how long the possession of freedom must be shown has not been settled, nor is it now, perhaps, necessary, for time and our act of 1804 will speedily wipe out the stain of slavery and

leave us only the reproach that it once polluted the statute book and the soil of New Jersey."

Ten years afterwards, 1836, in *Stoutenborough vs. Haviland*, 3 *Green*, 266, it was held that "a person in possession of a colored boy under fifteen years of age, and selling him as his own, is held to implied warranty of title, and is subject to the same rule as the seller of any other chattel." But time and the growth of anti-slavery feeling now constrained the Court to repudiate the doctrine that every colored person was presumed • a slave until the contrary was shown; and Mr. Justice Ryer-son declared that "in the Oyer and Terminer he had more than once expressed an opinion, that this presumption ought no longer to be admitted, both from the notorious fact, that the generality of persons of this description in the state, are not in truth held as slaves *now*, as well as from the natural consequence which must be supposed to follow the statute for the gradual abolition of slavery."

NUMBER OF SLAVES.

It is not known how many slaves were imported into New Jersey out of the 400,000 who were introduced into all the Colonies before the Revolution. Mr. Bancroft estimates that the English importations into the Colonies and the West Indies were nearly 3,000,000, without counting 250,000 thrown into the sea; and that the profits of English merchants in this traffic previous to 1776 were not far from \$400,000,000.

In New Jersey slavery especially flourished because of its large Dutch and German population. In 1726 the inhabitants numbered 32,442, of which negroes were 2,581. In 1738 out of a total population of 47,369 the Province had 3,981 slaves. The census for 1790 gives the entire population at 169,954, of whom 11,423 were slaves. In 1800 the population was 211,149, the slaves numbering 12,422. This was a greater number than existed in any other state north of Maryland, except New York, which had 20,614; Delaware had only 6,153; Pennsylvania, 1,706; Connecticut, 951; New Hampshire, 8; and Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont, none.

In 1810, New Jersey had 10,851, while New York had 15,017; Delaware, 4,177; Pennsylvania, 795; Connecticut,

300; Rhode Island, 108; and Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, none.

It is interesting to observe the distribution of this slave population, amounting to about 11,000, in the different parts of the state. The distribution was as follows, as stated in the Appendix of Bloomfield's Revision, printed in 1811. I will state the counties in the order of their slave population :

Bergen,	-	-	-	-	2,180
Somerset,	-	-	-	-	1,968
Monmouth,	-	-	-	-	1,504
Middlesex,	-	-	-	-	1,298
Essex,	-	-	-	-	1,129
Hunterdon,	-	-	-	-	1,119
Morris,	-	-	-	-	856
Sussex,	-	-	-	-	478
Burlington,	-	-	-	-	93
Cape May,	-	-	-	-	81
Gloucester,	-	-	-	-	74
Cumberland,	-	-	-	-	42
Salem,	-	-	-	-	29
Total,	-	-	-	-	10,851

At that time the total population was 245,562.

It will be observed that in the whole southern part of the state (Burlington then reaching to the ocean), there were only 319, being only about one-seventh of the number in the county of Bergen alone, and about one-thirty-fourth part of the whole slave population.

In 1820 the slave population was 7,557; in 1830, 2,254; in 1840, 674; in 1850, 236.

The New Jersey census of 1860 shows only two male and one female slave in Hunterdon county, one female in Middlesex, one female in Chatham, two males in Passaic, one male in Somerset, and none in any of the other counties; being a total of eight slaves. Then they disappear from the enumeration. If any one of those eight slaves lived until December 18, 1865, without manumission, they became free by the operation of the 13th Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

If we inquire how the slaves were treated in New Jersey, we can only find scattered instances by minute examinations

of the early records. It may be said generally that they were not treated with any such inhumanity as displayed in the pages of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and in the ghastly records of the South. But we would find in the early days records painful enough. They were often whipped under the provisions of the Acts above cited, and into the thongs of the whip fine wires were plaited so that the severity of the punishment might be increased. Much cruelty was inflicted through fears of risings and rebellions on the part of the enslaved race. Their punishments were swift and signal.

On the tenth of January, 1729, a slave named Prince was tried at Perth Amboy for murder, and was burned alive within two days.

In 1738, a negro was burned at the stake, at Rocky Hill, for having killed a child of his Overseer.

On the fifth day of July, 1750, in a ravine north of Perth Amboy, two negroes were burned at the stake; and in 1750, a negro was hanged at the junction of Woodbridge and New Brunswick Roads, for theft.

In Millstone, in 1752, another was burned by Sheriff Van Doren, who rode on his horse, with a drawn sword, between the spectators and the fire.

Burning seems to have been abandoned as a punishment before 1791, for in that year one was hanged for murder in front of the old Court House at Newark. The body of the condemned man was taken to the First Presbyterian church where his funeral was preached by Dr. Uzal Ogden who finished his discourse, as Mr. Whitehead narrates, by impressively expressing to the crowded congregation a hope that the latter end of his numerous hearers might be like the criminal's.

Most of these facts are taken from a chapter of the interesting book of Mr. Mellick entitled "The Story of an Old Farm." He gives the following sentence uttered by a Monmouth Justice in September, 1694, upon a negro convicted of murder:

"Cæsar, thou art found guilty by thy country of those horrid crimes that are laid to thy charge; therefore, the Court doth judge that thou, the said Cæsar, shall return to the place

from whence thou camest, and from thence to the place of execution, when thy right hand shall be cut off and burned before thine eyes; then thou shalt be hung up by the neck till thou art dead! dead! dead! Then thy body shall be cut down and burned to ashes in a fire, and so the Lord have mercy on thy soul, Cæsar!"

I remember, when a child of about ten years of age, witnessing with terrible interest and pity the whipping of a negro servant formerly a slave belonging to my family. He was stripped to the waist and tied to a brick pillar of the market house adjoining the court house, and the Sheriff, whom I knew, laid twenty-nine lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails on his bare back. I heard his screams, and tried afterwards to comfort him as he sat by our kitchen fire groaning with his wounds. His offence was larceny. He was free, but he had been a slave, and his color doomed him to this form of punishment for that crime.

I intended to have spoken of New Jersey as a refuge for fugitive slaves, but this paper is already too much extended.

The County of Salem, where I spent my early life, had fewer slaves and a much greater negro population in proportion to its total number of inhabitants, than any other. It was easily accessible by water from the South, and therefore a favorite harbour for runaways. It was a terminus—or rather a way-station—of the Underground Railroad. And it was the scene of frequent attempts to recapture them. One of my earliest memories is a scene on the main public corner, in which a slave-holder's agent, with his clothes partly torn from his body, was hustled by the constable into the jail to save him from the fury of a mob. He was after a well-known negro who had a family—but his purpose was thwarted and he was glad to get away with whole bones.

But I cannot dwell upon this phase of the subject. My purpose has been to show the legislative, public and judicial action of this state concerning slavery while the institution had a lawful existence—a period of about two centuries.

Looking back upon it more than twenty-seven years after the abolition of the institution by organic law, the picture is painful enough.

But we must remember that public sentiment against any long established evil "moves slowly, slowly, creeping on from point to point," and we must cherish the faith expressed by Tennyson in his early days, and

"Doubt not thro' the ages one increasing
purpose runs,

And the thoughts of men are widened with
the process of the suns."

PROFESSOR JAMES HAMILTON.

There appear to have been three separate and distinct Hamilton families in Princeton in the eighteenth century. The head of one of these families was David Hamilton, of whom nothing further is known.

The head of another was John Hamilton, Sr., who married Sarah Manning, daughter of Ephraim Manning and Elizabeth Fitz Randolph, the latter being a daughter of Benjamin Fitz Randolph, the youngest son of Edward. John Hamilton had issue:

i. John Hamilton, Jr.,² born May 19, 1764; died June 24, 1824. He died intestate, and his widow and Peter Bogart were appointed administrators, who swore to the inventory of his estate, July 29, 1824, it being appraised by Joseph Bullock and John Joline at \$5,068.75. He married Phœbe Ross, born September 3, 1765, died February 22, 1851. She was a daughter of John Ross and Rhoda his wife. Rhoda Ross was born October 7, 1738, and died March 21, 1821, "late of the Borough of Elizabethtown, New Jersey."

ii. Mary Hamilton, born 1760; married Major Stephen Morford, who, says his tombstone at Princeton, "in his youth took an active part in the struggle for American Independence." He died April 22, 1833, aged 77 years; she died

September 28, 1831, in her 72d year. Their son, William Perry Morford, died December 23, 1824, aged 34 years.

John Hamilton, Jr., had issue :

i. William K. Hamilton,³ born December 18, 1792; died September 23, 1826. He died intestate, and his brother, Samuel R. Hamilton, was appointed administrator; Joseph Bullock and Peter Bogart took a partial appraisement of the estate Oct. 4, 1826, but the inventory was not sworn to until December 13, 1826. Among the assets was a judgment against his brother, John Ross Hamilton, which, however, was regarded as "desparat," although a fi. fa. was then in the hands of John Wikoff, late Sheriff of Somerset county.

ii. John Ross Hamilton.

iii. Samuel Fitz Randolph Hamilton, afterwards known as Samuel R. Hamilton, who graduated at Princeton in 1808, and was a prominent lawyer in Trenton. He was the father of the late Col. Morris Robeson Hamilton, for many years State Librarian. He died in 1856.

The third Hamilton family was descended from James Hamilton. Mr. Hageman, in his "History of Princeton and its Institutions," says :

James Hamilton was long a useful and respectable citizen of Princeton. His residence was a brick house which stood where Dr. Wikoff's and Dr. Schenck's houses now stand, with the ground extending from Philip Hendrickson's new store to the Press building. It was built in 1804, probably by Mr. Hamilton himself, and was taken down by Dr. Wikoff when he built his present residence on the same ground. Mr. Hamilton was a painter and chair-maker by trade. Some of his surviving acquaintances say that he was a Scotchman, and came here just before the Revolution, and that he acted as an assistant commissary in Princeton during the war. He was certainly here at the beginning of the war, for his name is among those who presented claims for damages to property in December, 1776, by the enemy. He was a liberal subscriber for repairing the church in 1784, and he served as a ruling elder in the church from 1786 to the time of his death in 1815, and also as trustee from 1793. He was elected trustee of the Academy in 1795. His wife survived him twenty-five years and upwards, and continued to occupy the brick house till her death. They had five daughters and two sons :¹

¹ "History of Princeton and its Institutions," by John F. Hageman, I., 192-3.

- i. Henry Hamilton, died early, of consumption.
- ii. Mary A., married the Rev. Jared D. Fyler. He graduated at Princeton in 1810, and shortly after kept a classical school known as the Princeton Academy. Subsequently he removed to Trenton, where he conducted a school a short distance below the State House. There his wife died. Her tombstone at Princeton informs us that: "In humble hope and in pious resignation at her family seat on the banks of the Delaware, Trenton, N. J., she took her leave of this world on the 17th of April, 1825, aged 27 years," leaving three children, one of whom, her only daughter, Maria Louise Fyler, is buried beside her mother, having "meekly confiding in the perfect righteousness of Christ, died in Princeton on the 18th of November, 1841, aged 22 years."
- iii. A daughter, married the Rev. Mr. Burt.
- iv. A daughter, married the Rev. Mr. Huntington.
- v. A daughter, married the Rev. Mr. Fitch.
- vi. A daughter, who never married, but remained at home in Princeton, teaching school, until after her mother's death, when she went to live with her brother James, in Nashville, Tenn., and died there.

SKETCH OF JAMES HAMILTON.

vii. James. He was born at Princeton, probably about 1796. Having graduated at Princeton College in 1814, he immediately became an assistant to his brother-in-law, Mr. Fyler, in the Princeton Academy. When the latter removed to Trenton he was succeeded in the management of the Princeton Academy by the Rev. James Carnahan, and he in turn by David Comfort, after whom came James Hamilton as Principal. He was distinguished as a classical and mathematical teacher at Princeton, Trenton and Burlington. He conducted the Princeton school with eminent success for several years. He then joined Mr. Fyler in the management of his school in Trenton, and succeeded to the control when Mr. Fyler removed to Mississippi. Among his pupils at Princeton were the three eldest sons of the Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, and the Rev. Edward N. Kirk. The Rev. Dr. George Burrows, some time professor at Lehigh University, Easton, Pa., said

he often heard Hamilton speak with pride of his connection with the Rev. Joseph Addison Alexander, as his Latin teacher. The latter's biographer says: "Hamilton was a man of no ordinary ability, a ripe scholar, and a teacher of great merit."¹ His relations with his pupils were evidently of the kindest character, and they always affectionately called him "Jemmy Hamilton."

On the appointment of the Rev. Philip Lindsley, D. D., of Princeton, to the Presidency of the University of Nashville, in 1831, he took Mr. Hamilton with him as the Professor of Mathematics. After remaining at Nashville four years, he resigned his chair and returned to New Jersey, where he reopened his school in Trenton, which he conducted from 1835 to 1838. In the latter year he was re-engaged by the Nashville University, and returned thither, spending the rest of his life in the service of that institution. He and two of his sisters fell victims of the cholera in June, 1849.

Professor James D. Porter, the eminent Chancellor and President of the University of Nashville, says in a letter to the writer of this memoir:

There is a handsome monument erected to Prof. James Hamilton, in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, near this city. It recites the fact that he was Professor of Mathematics in the University of Nashville, and that he died June 21, 1849. The date of his birth and the place where born are not given. I was very fond of him, and my recollection of him is distinct, and I think he was about fifty years of age. His service in this University dated from 1831 to his death, excepting an interval from 1835 to 1838, which was spent at Trenton, N. J.; during the last year he was re-elected and then resumed his professorship. Subjected to an epidemic of cholera in 1849, Prof. Hamilton and two maiden sisters were victims of it.

I repeat what I have said many times, that Prof. Hamilton was by far the ablest mathematician we have ever had in Tennessee; he would, in my judgment, have been eminent in any school or university on this continent. He made no publications except occasional communications to the press of this city. I have before me as I write, a work of his in MS., relating to meteorology, dating from April, 1834. In the interval between his resignation and re-election, this record of the

¹ Life of Joseph Addison Alexander. D. D., by Henry Carrington Alexander, New York, 1870; Vol. I. pp. 36-37.

weather was made at Trenton, New Jersey, and you may be able to find some data relating to his history at that place. He was, I doubt not, teaching mathematics at Trenton, but I have no information concerning him. If you would like to see the MS. Volume, I will send it to you by express, to be returned. I want the chief of the Weather bureau at Washington to see it. A brother-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Huntington, a Jerseyman, inherited through his wife the estate of Prof. Hamilton; he survived him for twenty years, but I can find nothing left by him.

In a discourse delivered a few days after his death Dr. Philip Lindsley, the distinguished President of the University of Nashville, said of him :

A more exemplary, conscientious, modest, consistent, unobtrusive Christian gentleman has rarely been met with anywhere, than Prof. Hamilton; and a more faithful, patient, judicious, persevering and successful teacher could not be desired in any school or college. A thorough enthusiast in his professional studies and pursuits, it was his chief delight to acquire knowledge and to impart it to his pupils. Amiable, gentle, respectful—never abrupt, harsh or repulsive—always accessible and cheerfully communicative—meek, humble, sincere—abounding in works of charity and goodness—he calmly fell asleep, in the full assurance of a happy resurrection and a glorious immortality, through faith in the merits and atoning sacrifice of the Son of God, in whose name he had been baptized in infancy, and to whose service his life had been devoutly consecrated.

The Nashville "Gazette," of Saturday, June 23, 1849, contained the following editorial relating to Professor Hamilton :

With sorrowful pain and regret we announce to our readers the demise of our much esteemed and talented fellow citizen, James Hamilton, late Professor of Mathematics in the University of Nashville, which post he has filled with distinguished honor and credit for a quarter of a century.

The Professor died on Thursday evening at 10 o'clock, from a severe attack of cholera, after suffering for several days the most excruciating agony.

It is a most solemn task to chronicle the decease of one who is so identified with the intellectual rise and progress of our city as was Professor Hamilton. But yet it is still more unpleasant when in connection with this we are compelled to add that the death of this gentleman is the fourth one in the same

family, and that too caused by the same disease. During the rage of cholera in our city, three of Prof. Hamilton's sisters have been taken from our midst to a home we trust where life is eternal happiness, a home too that both brother and sisters had for years so well prepared themselves.

Death has made them his victims—but there ends his victory.

God has given unto them the Christian hope and reward—eternal bliss in Heaven—and in receiving this how cheerfully can we resign earth with its imbittered pleasures and heavy responsibilities.

First our pleasures die, and then
Our hopes and then our fears, and when
These are dead the debt is due,
Dust claims dust—and we die too.

All things that we have and cherish
Like ourselves must fade and perish !
Such is our rude mortal lot
Love itself would, did they not.

The students of the University met the day after his death, and adopted the following tribute of respect :

We are met together under circumstances peculiarly and truly melancholy, to mourn the death of our respected and beloved Professor. In thus paying our last tribute of respect to the memory of him whom we so highly esteemed, it would be unnecessary or even vain to attempt to give a just delineation of the high and ennobling qualities that ever characterized him. But it may not be deemed inappropriate in us to allude to his literary attainments, and particularly to his superiority in the knowledge of that intricate, yet grand, beautiful, sublime science, to the conception of which his strong, energetic and discriminating mind seemed peculiarly adapted. To a full understanding and advancement of that science, which has deservedly been termed that of truth, he devoted a life of unremitting zeal and ardor, and we now proudly and unhesitatingly assert that he was not unrewarded. Not content to confine his researches to the tangible and visible things of this earth, he soared aloft into a grander and wider sphere of thought, and there, by the innate strength of his own mind, traced the beauty and sublimity of his loved science—and made himself familiar with the divine laws which govern and regulate the universe. Though he may not have embodied in the form of a book, that profound knowledge he sought and received, those philosophical theories of his own, to be transmitted thus to

posterity, yet, we feel the proud consciousness that in the minds, at least, of all whose good fortune it has been to receive his instructions, there upon their minds has been reflected that light which bore him onward through the dark, the intricate, the untried paths of scientific researches—that knowledge which was ever the pride and happiness of his earthly career.

But his moral and social character cannot pass unremembered and unnoticed. We may bow in submissive praise to the infinite strength of intellect, feel our own spirit of ambition awaken in contemplation of true genius, but it is an admiration of a different kind that swells our hearts in the remembrance of moral virtues—those virtues which ever threw over him an air of calmness and happiness, imparting their soft and goodly influence—those virtues which served as an amulet to his thoughts when wandering through the mystic shades of the future, so natural to everyone, to learn something of the destiny that awaited him. It was this soothing spirit of morality which tinged his every thought and action, and a full conviction and appreciation of which lessens our sorrow and deep regret at his departure, and leads us to hope and believe that when he breathed his last, it was only that he should then be transported to the bosom of his God, there through all eternity to rest with his three sisters, who a few days before, had alike been gently wafted to immortal life.¹

The writer of the biography of Dr. Joseph Addison Alexander, already quoted, gives this estimate of Professor Hamilton: "Mr. Hamilton was, according to the standard of that day, a scholar of rare and varied attainments, and while thoroughly grounded in languages was eminently distinguished as a mathematician. He was by nature exceedingly diffident and retiring, and this prevented his filling that space in the public eye which was occupied by men of humbler talents and more slender acquirements."

Professor Hamilton was elected a corresponding member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1846.

CORRECTION.—In the New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXIII, pp. xviii and xix, there is a reference to "New Amsterdam Records." The citation should be credited to the "Minutes of the Orphan Masters of New Amsterdam."

¹ "Daily Union," Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday, June 26, 1849.

Neurology.

ROBERT F. BALLANTINE, born in Albany, New York, January 3, 1836, died at his country home, Linden Neuk, near Madison, Morris county, December 9, 1905. He was the son of Peter Ballantine, who had a small brewing plant at Albany. In 1844 the family removed to Newark, where the father laid the foundation of the present immense business on the Passaic river at the foot of Front street, of which his son later became the head. Robert F. Ballantine left school at the age of seventeen years, and entered into business with his father. When he was twenty-one years old he and his two brothers John H. and Peter H. Ballantine, were admitted as partners, the firm name becoming P. Ballantine and Sons. At his father's death in 1883, Mr. Ballantine became President of the firm. As a philanthropist, Mr. Ballantine used his wealth for the benefit of the city, county and state in divers ways. He was a trustee of Rutgers College, and presented it with the Ballantine Gymnasium, a building costing, with its equipment, something like \$200,000, one of the finest of the kind in the country at the time of its erection. He was always a generous and cordial supporter of the college. When the Essex County Park system was being started, he gave thirty-nine acres of land to the Commission in the upper section of Branch Brook Park. In 1900 he built and presented to the Park Board the imposing gateway at the foot of the parkway which now bears his name, the gateway costing \$27,000. He built and presented to the North Reformed Church, of which he was a prominent member, a handsome parsonage. A short time before his death he gave a new building to the Newark Eye and Ear Infirmary on Central avenue, the hospital being founded and endowed by him. He and Mrs. Ballantine were interested in many charitable institutions in and about Madison, where they had long made their summer home. He was singularly modest, and made it a rule to keep silent about his numerous benefactions, and no one but himself knew of the long list of pensioners on his roll. He had been a member of the Essex County Park

Commission since 1901 ; he was president of the Newark Sinking fund Commission. In the financial world he was prominent in Newark and New York, being Vice President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and of the Howard Savings Institution, both of Newark ; a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and director of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York. He was a member of the Union League Club of New York, and of many clubs in Newark and Morristown. On the occasion of his funeral in the North Reformed Church, that edifice was packed with his numerous friends and employees, and sympathizers with his family in their bereavement. In 1857 he married Miss Anne E. Brown, of Charleston, S. C. His widow and two daughters, Mrs. Charles Bradley and Mrs. John O. H. Pitney, survived him. At a meeting of the board of trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society, held on January 2, 1906, the following minute on the decease of Mr. Ballantine was adopted :

Mr. Robert F. Ballantine was elected a Life Member of the Society, May 18, 1871. Two years later he was appointed a member of the Committee on the Library, of which he continued to be a member until the reorganization of the Society in 1897, acting as chairman for many years. In 1888, he was elected a member of the Executive Committee, of which he was the chairman for a time. After the formation of the new constitution, he was elected Second Vice-President and was annually re-elected to that office. He was also appointed to be a member of the Finance Committee, in 1897. His gifts to the Society have been frequent and generous. In the early years he was often a contributor to the Library Fund. In 1898 he became a Patron of the Society, and in 1901 he contributed twenty-five hundred dollars for the purchase of Newark Library Association stock. Ever since he became a member of this Society, Mr. Ballantine has been one of the most generous of contributors to its advancement and to its financial necessities.

FREDERICK HARVEY LUM, born at Chatham, in 1849, died at Atlantic City, September 7, 1905. He was educated in the Pingry School, Elizabeth, and entering the law office of the late John Whitehead in Newark, he was admitted to the bar in 1870, and became a counsellor three years later. In 1872 he joined with William B. Guild in the law-firm of Guild and

Lum. He was a director of the Federal Trust Company. He was President of Chatham Village during its corporate existence, and on its becoming a borough served as its Mayor for six years. In 1903 his health became so impaired that he was obliged to give up active work and spent the time in travel in the west and the Adirondacks, in the hope of securing relief from bronchial trouble, which had begun to affect his heart. He went to Atlantic City in hopes of getting relief, but died there the same night. In 1870 he married Miss Alice Harris, of Chatham, who survived him with four sons and two daughters—Charles H., of San Antonio, Texas, Dr. F. H. Lum, Ralph E. Lum, Ernest C. Lum, Miss Sue M. Lum, and Mrs. W. S. Hunt. He had been a member of this Society since January 25, 1887.

BLOOMFIELD J. MILLER, born in Newark, December 31, 1849, died April 10, 1905. He was a son of Elias N. Miller, Sheriff of Essex County in 1863. Mr. Miller was educated in the Newark schools, and upon graduating entered Rutgers College, but when only seventeen years old he gave up his college studies to enter the business of his father. In 1870 he secured a position with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and a year later he was made actuary and supervised these duties to the last. In 1894 he was elected a director and Second Vice President. In 1902 he was elected First Vice President of the Company, still continuing as mathematician. He was regarded as an authority on actuarial work, being a charter member and sometime President of the Actuarial Society of America. He was of an extremely cheerful disposition, his whole nature glowing with the bright light of charity. He possessed a powerful individuality, and though peaceful and modest, he always impressed himself strongly upon his fellow men. Mr. Miller was elected a member of this Society May 15, 1890.

JAMES MADISON SEYMOUR, born in New York City, January 30, 1837, died in Newark, April 1, 1905. When only two years of age he was bereft of his father, who died during a yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans. His mother married

again, Jose Vantana, with whom she went to Spain, taking her boy with her. There he entered St. Austin's College in Cadiz. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of his uncle, John B. Murray, a shipchandler in New York, but at the end of a week he quit that employment and entered the Novelty Iron Works of New York, then the largest manufacturing concern of the kind in the country. During his apprenticeship he took a course at the American Institute, attending the evening classes. Subsequently he was employed by the Erie Railroad for a while, and when barely twenty-one years of age was appointed master mechanic of a new railroad from Matanzas to Puerto Principe, Cuba, and after a few years' experience in this position, he spent two years as chief engineer of a large sugar plantation on the Island. In 1865 Mr. Seymour, with Daniel Whitlock, formed the firm of Seymour and Whitlock, Newark, of which he was a member at the time of his death. He was always exceedingly popular with his workmen. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Newark Aqueduct Board, and re-elected in 1887. In 1894 he was a candidate for Mayor, but was defeated by nearly five thousand votes. In 1896 he was again a candidate, and this time won by a plurality of 3,396, and was re-elected in 1898 and 1900. In 1901 he was nominated for Governor of the State, but was defeated by his fellow-townsmen, Franklin Murphy. In 1888 he was appointed United States Commissioner to Spain by President Cleveland. In 1891 Governor Abbott appointed him State Supervisor of Prisoners. He was subsequently appointed a member of the State Board of Education, which under reappointments he held up to the time of his death. In 1859 he married Miss Amanda Elizabeth Crowell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Crowell, of Springfield, Mass. One son, James Murray Seymour, was born of this union. Mrs. Seymour died about four years after her marriage, and two years later Mr. Seymour married her sister, Miss Anna J. Crowell, who survived him with her son, David C. Seymour. Mr. Seymour was elected a member of this Society in 1901.

FRANCIS M. TICHENOR, who died at his home in Lombardy street, Newark, on October 22, 1907, was an honored

citizen of Newark. Born in Newark, December 20, 1840, and bred in his native city, he had become prominently identified with its varied interests, and with none was he more closely associated than with the New Jersey Historical Society. To the welfare of this Society Mr. Tichenor had devoted many years of the most earnest and efficient service. He was elected a member, January 21, 1869, and became a Patron March 7, 1904, at which time he contributed \$1,000 to the Society. On January 23, 1894, he was appointed a member of the Finance committee, and at the May meeting of the same year he was appointed a member of the Committee "to ascertain on what terms the building of the Newark Library Association on West Park street could be purchased." On the same day Mr. Tichenor offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a life membership in the New Jersey Historical Association be given to all persons who should donate one share of the Newark Library Association to the New Jersey Historical Society. As a result of this resolution a large number of shares were given to this Society. At the same meeting, on motion of Mr. Ernest E. Coe, Mr. Tichenor was added to the special committee which had been appointed to obtain the stock of the Library Association. At the May meeting of the Society, in 1895, a vote of thanks was tendered to this committee for "the great work which they have accomplished in procuring the Newark Library Stock," and in that work Mr. Tichenor bore the chief share. During his six years of labor in procuring the stock of the Newark Library Association, he very frequently advanced money to purchase the same. Much difficulty was experienced in obtaining the address of many of the stockholders, and a long and varied correspondence was entailed upon Mr. Tichenor. But he performed all this with rare perseverance and with great success. He was compelled to communicate with persons residing in all parts of this country, in South America, in England, Russia, India, and the Islands of the Sea. At the May meeting in 1897, his exceptional services were duly recognized by the Society, and a vote of thanks was given to Francis M. Tichenor, Cyrus Peck, Ernest E. Coe and Charles Bradley, who had "so earnestly and successfully pros-

ecuted the work of securing the stock of the Newark Library Association." In the same year Mr. Tichenor was elected Treasurer of the Society, and served in that office for three years. On December 7, 1900, he was appointed a member of the Building Committee, and May 1, 1902, he was appointed Librarian of the Society. In this capacity he served with great care and efficiency until his death, greatly increasing the number of volumes in the Library, and using every means in his power to make it an educational center for all who are engaged in historical study. On November 6, 1905, he was elected Vice-President of the Society, and in this and all the offices which he filled, his thorough knowledge of its affairs, and his wise counsel, were of the utmost value to the Society.

Mr. Tichenor was licensed as an Attorney-at-Law in June, 1866, and became a Counsellor-at-Law three years later. In 1869 he was a member of the Board of Education of the City of Newark, and for several years before his death he was the President of the Board of Proprietors of East Jersey. At the time of his death he was a trustee of the Washington Association at Morristown, a trustee of the Newark Technical School, and had previously been a member of the Board of Works of the City of Newark. Mr. Tichenor's practice at law was confined largely to the Orphans' Court, and the Court of Chancery. He was not an orator, but was blessed with a large share of strong common sense. He was well posted on the value of real estate, and had a clear and correct view as to its future rise in value. He was a wise counsellor and a true friend. To many a client he gave a helping hand in time of need, extending financial aid and giving wise and kindly counsel. There are many widows and orphans who will always recall his memory as that of a truly "noble and generous man." His word was as good as his bond. He was beloved and respected by many, and the tributes offered to his memory by those who spoke on the occasion of his funeral, bore testimony to the character of the true Christian gentleman who in his relations, public and private, in business, as a philanthropist, a friend, a neighbor, had borne "the white flower of a blameless life."

Notes, Queries and Replies.

MORRIS GENEALOGY.—The question has been raised whether Governor Lewis Morris had a daughter Sarah, and whether Sarah Kearny was the daughter in question. The following data have been compiled by the Corresponding Secretary, and seem to determine this question decisively :

Deed, Aug. 29, 1714.—Lewis Morris, of Tinton Manor, Esq. to his Daughter Sarah Kearny, wife of Michael Kearny, of the town of Middletown, gent.—for love and affection. Conveys tract of land in Shrewsbury, on south side of Swimming River, where Slope Bridge brook comes into it.—*W. J. Needs*, H 2, p. 193.

Deed, Sept. 27, 1716.—Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, West Chester, New York, late of Tinton, Monmouth county, N. J., to Michael Carney, of Monmouth county, N. J., merchant, and son-in-law to said Lewis Morris. Considered, love and affection. Conveys bank lot in Perth Amboy.

Will of Michael Kearny, of Perth Amboy, N. J., dated March 12, 1740-41; proved March 9, 1742. Names (among other children) Michael, "for whom Lewis Morris Esq. has provided;" and Graham Kearny; devises right of property "which Lewis Morris gave to his dau. Sarah Kearny by deed," &c.

Deed, Sept. 14, 1764.—Isabella Kearny, John Martin and Mary his wife, Euphemia Arabella [wife of Henry] Leonard, Rev. Mr. Samuel Cooke and Graham his wife, daughters and devisees of Michael Kearny, Esq. dec'd, to Stephen Skinner, of Perth Amboy—conveys lot in Perth Amboy.

Will of Lewis Morris [died May 21, 1746], not dated, proved Jan. 12, 1746-7. Mentions wife Isabella, Margaret Graham (his wife's sister), dau. Margaret Morris, dau. Mary Pearse, sons Lewis and Robert Hunter Morris.

Will of Isabella Morris, widow of Lewis Morris, dated Aug. 9, 1746; proved April 20, 1752, mentions (among oth-

ers) dau. *Kearny*, and her children: Isabella, Mary Van Horne (she seems to have married 2d, John Martin), Euphemia Arabella, and *Graham*.

There can be no question that this Lewis Morris was the Governor of New Jersey.

A FIREPROOF REPOSITORY FOR THE STATE RECORDS.—Mr. F. C. Cochran, of Ithaca, New York, writes: "I think with horror of the state records in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, where a perfect mine of priceless manuscripts is exposed to the danger of fire. I have done a good deal of work there, and it seems terrible that, while so much is expended by the Legislature for other purposes, the small sum that would insure these records a fireproof repository is withheld. I fear the New Jersey lawmakers may some day learn of their mistake when it is too late." In reply to Mr. Cochran's letter, it was remarked: "the State House is already overcrowded, and it is evident that additional provision must be made at an early day for the State Library. When that time comes, we hope the Legislature will make an appropriation for the erection of a separate building for the Library, and the preservation of such records as are not in daily use for the transaction of the current business of the State."

ELLIS COOK, OF MORRIS COUNTY.—The late George H. Cook, State Geologist, and Professor of Geology in Rutgers College for many years, was a descendant of Ellis Cook, of Southampton, Long Island (about A. D. 1644), but was never able to ascertain when and whence he came to this country. As to Ellis Cook, of the Revolutionary epoch, the following data have been compiled:

Jan. 9, 1775.—Elected member of the Committee of Observation, of Morris County.

May 1.—Elected one of the delegates for said county, they being vested with power of legislation, and to raise men, money and arms for the Common Defense.

Member of the Provincial Congress in May, June, August and October, from Morris County.

1776.—Member of the Committee of Safety, which sat at New Brunswick, January 31—March 2.

Jan. 13.—At a meeting of the Committee of Safety. The Committee of Morris applied to have Ellis Cook commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eastern Regiment of Militia, in the County of Morris, and a commission was ordered to be issued to him accordingly.

Feb. and March.—The Provincial Congress which sat at New Brunswick, ordered £1. 6s. 8d. to be paid to Ellis Cook, Esquire, in full of his account for removing the records in the Surveyor General's Office at Perth Amboy to New Brunswick.

1776.—Member of the Convention of New Jersey, which met at Burlington, June 10, 1776, and which adopted the Constitution of New Jersey, July 2, 1776.

July 18.—Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel for the battalion to be raised in Morris county.

Member of the Assembly from Morris county, 1776, 1777, 1779, 1781-1792.

Appointed Judge of the Morris County Courts, 1793-1795.

"Ellis Cook was the original blacksmith of Whippanong Township, whose shop occupied the site of the old Academy."

JOUET FAMILY OF ELIZABETH.—The will of Daniel Jouet, dated June 7, 1711, proved October 10, 1721, names children Daniel, Peter, Mary and Elizabeth, and refers to wife.—*New Jersey Archives*, Vol. XXIII, p. 269. Cavalier Jouet was a man of much prominence before and after the Revolution. He was attainted of treason, and his estates were declared forfeited. He returned to Elizabeth after the War and remained there, and married in that town. Some references to him are found in Hatfield's "History of Elizabeth." No record of his death or place of burial has been found.

NEW MEMBERS, 1907.—In addition to the list of new members elected in 1907, as given on p. 128, these names should appear:

Halsey M. Larter,	Newark,	July 1, 1907.
Joseph C. Young,	Newark,	July 1, 1907.

This increases the number of Contributing Members enrolled during the year to 119, and the total number of such members to 338.

BOOK NOTICES

New Jersey Archives. Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey. Edited by William Nelson. Volume XXVII. Extracts from American Newspapers, relating to New Jersey. Vol. VIII. 1770-1771. Paterson, N. J.: Press Printing and Publishing Company. 1905. 8 vo. Pp. viii, 713.

Since the appearance of the January number of the Proceedings, in which was chronicled the issue of the twenty-sixth volume of the New Jersey Archives, another in the series has been published, in March, 1908.

Like its immediate predecessor, it consists of extracts from American newspapers, relating to New Jersey, and covering the years 1770 and 1771. We are thus closely approaching the era of the Revolution, and, as is to be expected, the newspapers of the day teem with news paragraphs and long discussions concerning the political issues of this important formative period. As in a mirror we can see the reflection of the public sentiment of the time. The agitation over the non-importation agreement, which for a time united the colonies in a common course of action, and also served to point out to observing men the weakness of the union.

There is again the usual lamentation over the degeneracy of the times, the difficulties of insolvent debtors, the lack of an adequate quantity of currency, the excessive exactions of the lawyers.

On the other hand, optimistic young people were falling in love and getting married in the good old way. The citizens of Perth Amboy and New Brunswick were exchanging pleasant courtesies with the British troops quartered among them. There was an improvement in the facilities for trade across the Province. The rioting in Essex and Monmouth counties over local conditions, intensified, doubtless, by the political tension of the day, came to a happy end. George Whitfield created a

religious furore by his wonderful preaching. American manufactures were giving signs of a healthy growth, and were heartily encouraged.

These are but a few of the vast variety of topics touched upon in these pages, which everywhere teem with human interest.

The New Jersey Archives are published by the State, under the supervision of a committee appointed by this Society, which has furnished from its priceless collections a great deal of the material which has been incorporated in these volumes.

The King's Highway, and the Pensauken Graveyard. A Chapter in Colonial History of West Jersey. By Dr. A. M. Stackhouse. 8 vo. Pp. 31.

Out of the Pensauken graveyard the author has evoked the spirits of his ancestors and of other dwellers therein, and has journeyed with them along the "King's Highway" from Moorestown to Haddonfield, with occasional sallies into by-paths, dipping into personal and local history in a very pleasing style.

Historical and Genealogical Miscellany. Data relating to the settlement and settlers of New York and New Jersey. John Stilwell, M. D. Vol. II. New York. 1906. Quarto. Pp. v, 503.

Again has Dr. Stilwell placed students of New Jersey history and genealogy under very deep obligations by the publication of this very voluminous work. It contains court records of Burlington, New Jersey; parish register St. Mary's (St. Ann's) Church, Burlington, New Jersey; inscriptions St. Mary's Churchyard, Burlington; first Town Book; record of earmarks and records of the Baptist Church, Middletown; James Mott's Journal; inscriptions burying grounds, Monmouth County; Bible records, Monmouth County; patents, surveys and warrants for survey on lands on quit rents, Monmouth County; quit rents of Shrewsbury and of Middletown; Gawen Lawrie's accounts East Jersey quit rents; account of

Shrewsbury patents; Middletown quit rents; abstracts from Friends' Monthly Meetings, Shrewsbury. It can be readily seen what an invaluable contribution this is to history, and how indescribably important such a work is in preserving against all danger of loss the invaluable records here given. This work has been a labor of love on the part of the compiler, whose only recompense can be the consciousness of a good work well done. It were greatly to be desired that others would imitate the splendid example he has set.

The Poems of Philip Freneau. Poet of the American Revolution. Edited for the Princeton Historical Association by Fred Lewis Pattee. Three volumes. Princeton, N. J. The University Library. Volume I., 1902, pp. cxii, 294. Volume II., 1903, pp. x, 407. Volume III., 1907, pp. xiv, 430.

This definitive edition of Freneau has long been a desideratum, for the fame of this Jersey poet has been steadily rising of late years, as the first editions of his poems, even of the collections of 1795, 1809 and 1815, have become so scarce as to be practically unattainable. The memoir prefixed to this first volume is the first adequate account of the author, and shows that the Freneau family were identified with New Jersey for more than a century, and had resided in Monmouth county for nearly that length of time. We may add that Andrew Fresneau, the father of the poet, also owned extensive tracts of land in Northern New Jersey, on the Hackensack meadows and elsewhere. It will be remembered that Philip was not only a resident of New Jersey most of his life, but was a graduate of Princeton College, in that brilliant class which also counted among its members James Madison, afterwards President of the United States, and Hugh Brackenridge, the distinguished poet, soldier, historian, novelist and jurist. Freneau seems to have had an instinctive love for liberty, which found expression at a very early day, and although his poetic genius apparently flickered out with the publication of the 1815 edition of his poems, we cannot doubt that the patriotic ardor warmed his heart to his latest years. His French blood

doubtless caused him to sympathize with the Revolution, and led him to adopt the Deism of the day, which was so fashionable, not only in France, but in England and America as well. As Prof. Pattee points out, he soon forsook the classic models of his youthful days, and struck out boldly in a new and entirely original style. The man who advocated the broadest liberty for a people was no more to be shackled with the conventionalisms of his predecessors, than were the Americans to submit to the political fetters which a stupid ministry were forging for them.

The work is handsomely printed, on heavy paper, large octavo in size, with gilt tops and deckel edges. Prof. Pattee has been at infinite pains to trace the poems to their original form and time and place of publication as far as possible, and the transformations they underwent in their evolution, his researches going to show that Freneau was exceedingly careful about his revisions. The use of the word "tastily," on p. lxii, may be criticised. That a newspaper was projected by Freneau in 1795, as mentioned on p. lxiii, is proved by a printed prospectus of the proposed paper, the only copy of which, so far as known, is in the possession of the editor of these Proceedings. The Princeton Historical Association has laid scholars under great obligations by assuming the publication of this altogether admirable work.

Colonial and Old Houses of Greenwich, New Jersey, by Bessie Ayars Andrews. Illustrated. Vineland, New Jersey, 1907. 12 mo. Pp. 87.

This well-printed little volume is full of local history, describing the Gibbon house, 1730; the Bond house, probably about 1700; the Sheppard house, part of it prior to 1700; Bacon's "Adventure"; the old Stone House, dating well back into the eighteenth century; the Fithian house; the Maskell and Ewing houses, "part of which are known to have been in use for nearly two hundred years," and other dwellings are herein described, with pleasant reminiscences of the families to which they formerly belonged, and various items of local history incidental to the narrative. There are full-page pic-

tures of the old houses and of other ancient buildings. The whole story is pleasantly told, and forms a contribution of distinct value to the history of the state. A few copies may be obtained by addressing the author at Vineland.

Fitz Randolph Traditions. A story of a Thousand years.
By L. V. F. Randolph, life member of the New Jersey Historical Society. Published under the auspices of the New Jersey Historical Society. 1907. 12 mo. Pp. 134.

One does not need to be a genealogical enthusiast to read this book with great pleasure as well as profit. Here we have the story of England, her great men, her wars, her domestic strifes, the conquest by the Norman William, the parcelling out of the lands among his retainers, the besieging of strongholds, castles and abbeys, and all the strife and romance that go to make up history. The book is full of incident and stirring narrative, all told in a pleasing style, free from the usual assumptions and declaratory assertions of the average genealogist. Interwoven with the history, and, indeed, the main theme about which the narrative arranges itself, is the numerous progeny of Fitz Randolphs, who, the writer thinks, may "safely and reasonably link" their line to Rolf, the Norseman Conqueror, 860-932; John of Gaunt; Robert Bruce, and other kingly personages. the book is copiously illustrated with views of old castles and ruins formerly possessed by the Randolphs and their kin. It is an altogether fascinating little work, which once taken up cannot be easily laid down without reading through. It is a charming illustration of what can be done in the way of genealogical research, and how possible it is to make such study anything but the usual "dry-as-dust" compilation of mere statistics of births, marriages and deaths. The Randolphs or Fitz Randolphs have been a distinguished family in New Jersey history for the last two hundred years, and all the Jersey members of the family should feel deeply indebted to Mr. Randolph for this admirable account of their illustrious ancestors. Copies can be obtained from the Historical Society at one dollar.

Proceedings of the Society, 1907.

NEWARK, N. J., October 31, 1907.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held at 12 o'clock, in the assembly room. The president, Mr. Jonathan W. Roberts, presided, and the invocation was pronounced by Rev. James DeHart Bruen, of Belvidere.

The report of the board of trustees was read by the recording secretary, Joseph F. Folsom.

The financial report was presented by the treasurer, William C. Morton, and was approved as appended.

The report of the committee on genealogy and statistics was presented by Miss M. A. Quinby, President of the Woman's Branch, and was approved. Three volumes of tombstone inscriptions were presented, for which a vote of thanks was given by the society.

The finance committee, through George R. Howe, reported that the campaign for new members had resulted in an accession of 125 new enrollments. Mr. Howe outlined the plans of the committee for a continuation of the work.

The report of the library committee was presented by Frederick A. Canfield, and was approved as appended.

The membership committee, through Ernest E. Coe, reported a present enrollment of 18 patrons, 475 life, and 336 contributing members, a total of 824. The report was approved.

Trustees were elected as follows: Charles Bradley, Ernest E. Coe, Franklin B. Dwight, Edward Kanouse, Francis J. Swayze, for three years; William M. Lawrence, for two years; Charles M. Lum, for one year.

The committee on Colonial Documents reported through the chairman, William Nelson.

Adjournment was then taken, and a luncheon was served by the Woman's Branch, and a social recess enjoyed.

Upon reconvening at two o'clock, the report of the corresponding secretary, William Nelson, was presented. It was approved as appended.

An address was then delivered by Rev. William W. Lawrence, D. D., Pastor of the North Baptist Church of Orange. The subject was "The Value of Historical Inquiry." A vote of thanks was given Dr. Lawrence for his interesting discourse.

A vote of thanks was given Miss Douglas, of Morristown, for a gift of three newspapers of very old dates.

Adjourned.

Report of the Board of Trustees.

The record of the work of the board of trustees during the past year will be shown in the various reports immediately to be presented. The officers and committees will show the results of their labors in their respective departments, and leave the making of the verdict to the Society. Any detailed foreword at this point might seem like an attempt to bias the judgment, or at least to postulate approval. Another reason for omitting details of labors accomplished is the reluctance of the board to steal away the pleasure of the committees, for their reports are expected to show solid grounds for general satisfaction.

"Great things thro' greatest hazards are achiev'd
And then they shine."

said Beaumont and Fletcher. Not only by their fruits, but by their luster shall the faithful workers in all departments of our society be known. Of those who give much of heart and mind to the well-being and development of the New Jersey Historical Society the trustees are only a part. They have their specific sphere and can do no less than their whole duty in that sphere. They are the servants of the society, and though it is their business to lead, they ought not to be held altogether responsible for the spirit and interest of the body of members of the society. In a year of success such a reflection is made with better grace, than would be possible in a year of reverses, but it ought to be generally recognized that much of the energy, the initiative, and the historical interest of our strong organization, should come from the rank and file, for these, and not the official bodies, constitute the New Jersey Historical Society.

The trustees desire to thank the many members and friends of the society for the aid they have given during the year. Donations of many things of historical interest have been received, and in many ways the society and the trustees have been helped and encouraged by friends who have a deep interest in the purposes of this organization. The trustees invite the members of the society to an active participation in its work, and reserve only the right to guard the high standing of the society by passing upon the worthiness or adaptability of any service offered.

Particularly the trustees would urge the importance of the annual and semi-annual meetings. At such meetings the so-

cety assembles to hear the results of the work done, and to decide upon future plans and activities. The esprit du corps of an organization is best gauged at the muster. The spirit of an annual meeting can be transmitted through the routine of work in the many months that follow.

Looking back upon the past year we feel no hesitancy in reporting actual progress and considerable financial improvement, but we must also report great losses, and these from our strongest assets, good men. It will be narrated that two of our trustees, one charter member, one patron, and many of our members, have left us, and gone the way of all the earth. Their memories, their good names and the problem of filling their places, remain with us. Let us look forward with renewed interest in the noble work of preserving the history of our State and country for the sake of generations unborn, and for the pure enjoyment of ourselves and the present age. What in history has been righteous will ever stimulate to righteous deeds, what has been evil will serve as a warning.

Requesting your earnest attention to the detailed reports of our officers and committees, and to that of the Woman's Branch, we close our address with a hearty welcome to the whole membership, and particularly to our many new members.

Report of the Woman's Branch.

Honored President, and Members of the New Jersey Historical Society:

The Woman's Branch presents its sixth annual report with feelings of gratitude and encouragement. The date of the annual meeting was changed from October to May, and in the Spring on May 7, the yearly meeting of the Woman's Branch with reports, etc., was held, with an address by the President of Columbia College, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, later in the afternoon. The Board of Managers held seven meetings, with good attendance from all parts of the State, much interest being shown. There were two resignations from the board, but new managers were elected to fill the vacancies.

The treasurer reported \$498.76, balance on hand, the expenses being \$161.78. These expenses were: A new standard frame for photographs, four new books for monumental inscriptions, magazines bound to fill out different sets on the shelves, new genealogies bought, expenses for the October meeting of 1906, and printing, paper, etc., amounting to \$161.78.

The Entertainment Committee having charge of the luncheon at the last October meeting of the society did good work, and were equally successful at the luncheon of the May meeting. There were many gifts through the Woman's Branch of old deeds, books, china, and valuable autographs. We have received many photographs of historic houses, yet we are very desirous of more, to fill the new standard frame. We have just mounted an interesting set of historic Morristown pictures, presented by Mr. J. C. Vail, and we now have the historic houses of Elizabeth, Burlington, Bordentown, Bergen County, Morristown, the Oranges, and Newark represented in our frames.

The Genealogical Committee reports having collected inscriptions from the old Presbyterian graveyards at Bound Brook, South

Amboy, on a farm, and from the old Dutch Reformed graveyard at Passaic; since then, the Ewing and Princeton inscriptions have been collected. The Woman's Branch presents two volumes of monumental inscriptions to the society. One volume contains Mercer County Inscriptions from Trenton, Ewing, Princeton, and Lawrenceville. The other volume contains Morris County inscriptions from Morristown, Madison, Roseland, Mendham, Pompton Plains, Boonton, Montville and several small family plots.

Respectfully submitted,

M. ANTOINETTE QUINBY,
President Woman's Branch.

Annual Report of the Corresponding Secretary for 1906-7.

The Corresponding Secretary takes pleasure in reporting that the correspondence of the Society during the past year has, as in former years, covered a very wide range of topics, indicating not only the interest felt in historic and genealogical subjects throughout the country, but also the esteem in which our own Society is held as a source of information on all topics bearing upon the history of our country.

Many correspondents wrote that they had visited our Library in Newark, and had been greatly pleased and impressed with the extent of our collections, and with the courtesies extended to visitors.

Some of the topics touched upon in the course of the correspondence may be briefly summed up as follows:

The Proceedings of the Surveyors' Association of West Jersey was published in an octavo volume, 350 pages, at Camden, in 1880. It includes a number of papers relating to local history in West Jersey, but the bulk of the book is made up of a history of Little Eggharbor Township, by Lucy Blackwell.

The printed Proceedings of the New Jersey Legislature, as well as the manuscript Proceedings, 1776-1800, and later, are to be found in the State Library. Also the printed Proceedings and manuscript Proceedings of the Assembly from 1703 to date.

In our Library is an Indian deed dated March 2, 1676, from Tospaminke and Uenaminke, claiming to be "the true and undoubted owners as by natural right and interest," of a tract of land on Fenwick's Creek and Delaware River; the consideration was "two Ankers of rum, eight knives three payer of cissers and divers other English commodities."

The African School at Parsippany was commended by the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1819.

Adjutant General Breintnall has obtained complete muster rolls of Skinner's Brigade and the West Jersey Loyal Volunteers (Loyalists), who participated in the Revolutionary War, and expects to publish them in connection with the rosters of the patriotic troops for that period. He estimates that there were about 28,000 Jersey men who fought for independence, and about

The fullest sketch of Captain John Berry, sometime Deputy Governor of New Jersey under Philip Carteret, was published by the late Thomas H. Edsall, in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, April, 1884.

As the result of a very extensive investigation and an examination of periodicals in England and in America, from 1796 to 1830, the Secretary, had arrived at the conclusion that Captain Gilbert Imlay, who served in the New Jersey troops during the Revolutionary War, and who was the author of "A Topographical Description of the Western Country," particularly Kentucky, and who basely deserted Mary Wollstonecraft in April, 1796, probably died in England soon after that date.

George B. Macalitioner, of 1526 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, wrote that he had found a most beautiful Indian site on the tract between Oldman's Creek and Salem Creek, and intended some day to see what some of the mounds contained. Some pieces of pottery along with flints and stones had been picked up there; a small turtle totem is also in the possession of a friend, who found it there. The tract was known as the Hoppe mensal tract.

A. V. D. Honeyman, of Plainfield, furnished a transcript of the baptisms of Conewago, Pa., embracing many Dutch families from Bergen and Somerset Counties.

By request, Adjutant General Breintnall had been furnished with a biographical sketch of Colonel Robert Rutherford, who was appointed Aide-de-Camp from Sussex County, February 20, 1814. He was born at Tranquillity, Warren County, in May, 1788; was a member of the Legislature for a number of years, and died at Tranquillity, April 24, 1852. Among his children was John Rutherford, born 1810, for many years President of the Board of Proprietors of East Jersey, and director in several New Jersey railroads, and at the time of his death in 1871, President of the New Jersey Historical Society.

The Adjutant General was also informed that in a letter from General William Livingston, in January, 1776, to the Provincial Congress, he asked that Mr. Bott, of Springfield, might be appointed his Aide. The Secretary believed that this Mr. Bott was the William Bott, who subsequently was Adjutant General of New Jersey, 1776-1783, but concerning whom it had been impossible to get any information as to his place of birth or death, or his family. The Secretary had subsequently informed the Adjutant General that in a newspaper for 1771, there was an advertisement of races to be run at Newark, the horses to be entered with William Bott, apparently indicating that he was an innkeeper in or near Newark at the time.

On October 11, 1906, the Presbyterian Church at West Milford, Passaic County, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its organization. On October 18, 1906, the Reformed Dutch Church at Montville, celebrated its 150th Anniversary.

There were 74 letters written and received during the month of October, 1906.

The Adjutant General's Office was furnished with a sketch of Silas Dickerson, commissioned Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Governor Bloomfield, November 3, 1802. Also with copies of letters of David Brearley and James Neilson, written in 1776, and relating to military matters in New Jersey.

The Secretary attended the sessions of the American Historical Association, the American Archives Commission and the Bibliographical Society of America, at Brown University, December 26-27-28, 1906, when matters of much interest to historical societies were discussed. These meetings were largely attended

by many of the most prominent historians of the day, many historical societies and libraries being represented at the various sessions. It was particularly agreeable to hear the many kind things said about the work of the New Jersey Historical Society, especially as represented in the New Jersey Archives.

At the meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America, Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., suggested that all historical societies and considerable libraries in the country might co-operate in pledging a guarantee fund of say \$1,000 per annum, for the preparation and publication of a bibliography of Writings on American History. He was confident that he could obtain an annual grant of \$200, for five years, from the American Historical Association, and asked that sixteen other historical societies guarantee \$50 a year for the same period. He was very sure that in five years the work would be self-sustaining.

Gustave A. Kramer was informed that the best source of information regarding the colonial trade of New Jersey and New York, and its quantity, might be found in the New Jersey and New York Colonial Documents.

The attention of the Essex Park Commission was called to articles by Mr. Edward Q. Keasbey, on "Weequahick Lake," and "Dividend Hill." The Commission had also been informed that Dividend or Dividing was a translation of the Indian word "Weequahick," which means "between."

Dr. C. E. Godfrey, of the Adjutant General's Office, Trenton, called attention to an article of his, published in the Philadelphia North American of December 19th, in which he reproduced the lease made by a commission appointed by the New Jersey Legislature to the Continental Congress, of the building then standing on the southwest corner of the present State and Warren Streets, in Trenton, for the sittings of the Continental Congress. This lease had been discovered by Dr. Godfrey as the result of persistent investigation on his part, and conclusively settled a question upon which the local historians of Trenton have always differed.

Charles Felton Pidgin, of Boston, Mass., wrote for information regarding the marriage of Colonel Aaron Burr to Mrs. Prevost, of Paramus. He was informed that the Secretary was inclined to believe that the marriage took place in the old Paramus Church, which was replaced by the present edifice about the year 1800; that the pastor of that church probably performed the ceremony. The Secretary added that he had a letter in his collection, written by Mrs. Burr to Colonel Burr's sister, in which she described some of the incidents attendant on the wedding.

During December, genealogical inquiries had been received concerning the Leonard and DuBois families of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties; also concerning Colonel John Cox, of Revolutionary fame, whose wife was Esther Bowes, daughter of Francis and Rachel Bowes. Colonel Cox's mother was a Longfield (Langevelt), and he, himself, was descended from the Cox family of Monmouth County.

William Z. Filcraft, of Woodstown, contributed to the Library a copy of an Almanac and Year Book of the First National Bank of Woodstown, containing a sketch of John Fenwick, and

particularly referring to the time of his death. This book, which has now been published for several years, always contains some exceedingly interesting and valuable contributions to the local history of New Jersey.

From Frank Cundall, F. S. A., of the Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica, was received a copy of "Lady Nugent's Journal," a revised edition of a work published about a century ago by Lady Nugent, who was a daughter of Attorney General Cortlandt Skinner, of New Jersey, the last royal attorney general of this province. Her family history had been the subject of correspondence last year between the Corresponding Secretary and Mr. Cundall, and others interested in the subject. The Secretary had written expressing the thanks of the Society to Mr. Cundall, and also extending sympathy over the dreadful disaster which had recently occurred to Kingston, the news of which arrived the same day as the book referred to.

Edson Salisbury Jones, of Port Chester, New York, wrote transmitting a copy of the Salem Standard containing a paper read by him before that Society in June last, for which he was returned the thanks of the Society. He also sent a number of corrections for the New Jersey Archives, and on January 30th, sent another extract from the Salem paper, containing another of his extremely interesting addresses, relating mainly to John Fenwick.

Some correspondence had been had in relation to the probable date of death of Philip French, of New Brunswick. The Secretary was able to state that in 1778, Philip French was living, while in 1783, he was deceased. The Presbyterian Churchyard in which he was probably buried was sold a great many years ago for building lots, the grave stones removed and the graves obliterated.

During February, 1907, some correspondence was had with H. C. Pitney, Jr., of Morristown, in relation to a copy of the pamphlet report of the trial and execution of Antoine Leblanc, in September, 1833, at Morristown, a very rare publication.

G. A. Kramer, of Urbana, Ill., was informed that the customs records of the New Jersey ports before the Revolution are not known to exist.

Edson Salisbury Jones, of Port Chester, New York, wrote inquiring concerning the correctness of the signatures of the West Jersey Proprietors to the Concessions as published in Smith's History and in the New Jersey Archives, Vol. I, pages 268-270. The Secretary thereupon wrote to Henry S. Haines, Surveyor General of West Jersey, who made a new transcript of the signatures in question, showing that many of them are very incorrectly printed in Leaming and Spicer, and some of them are incorrectly given also in the New Jersey Archives. A number of copies of these facsimiles had been printed and sent to persons familiar with the local history of West Jersey, and with the names and signatures of the Concessioners, with a view to correctly interpreting the signatures. As a result, all but three or four have been so interpreted beyond question.

James A. Parks, of 488 Bloomfield Avenue, Passaic, wrote that one William Johnston, an ancestor of his, was said to have participated in the battle of Crooked Billet, but he could not find where and when that battle was fought. He was informed that

the skirmish at Crooked Billet took place May 1st, 1778. Crooked Billet, or Neshaminy Bridge, was now called Hatboro, and was near Philadelphia. He was informed where the official American and British accounts could be found, together with other accounts as well.

William H. Benedict, of New Brunswick, wrote furnishing a compilation of notes relating to Philip French, Sr., whose son, Philip French, was one of the prominent land owners of New Brunswick from about 1739.

Mrs. F. N. Waterman, of Summit, wrote that a department of the Woman's Club of that place was studying New Jersey history this winter.

Robert Ludlow Fowler, of 26 West 10th Street, New York, wrote asking for information as to any portrait or likeness of Dr. William Burnet, a delegate to Congress from New Jersey in 1780, a portrait being asked for by Princeton University. The Secretary wrote that he was confident no such portrait was in existence. He had often talked with the late Justice Bradley about Dr. Burnet, Sr., and had corresponded with him on the subject. Justice Bradley has written a biographical sketch of Dr. Burnet, a copy of which, with his own corrections, had been presented by him to the Corresponding Secretary, but Justice Bradley never appeared to have any knowledge of any such portrait, and he would almost certainly have known of it had there been any in existence.

Miss Anna M. North, of 227 East State Street, Trenton, N. J., wrote that she was at work upon a genealogy of the Gibbons family, particularly Thomas Gibbons, of Elizabethtown, and his descendants. She wished to know the date of the marriage of Thomas Gibbons to his wife Ann, and the date of her death; also date of his marriage to his second wife Elizabeth.

Rev. Dr. John B. Thompson, of 20 Wall Street, Trenton, wrote asking for information concerning the custom of carrying or forwarding mails in the Colonial times; also concerning Jan Janszen, of Harlem, in the seventeenth century, who carried the mail between Harlem and Manhattan, and came to be known as "Post-mael," some of his descendants afterwards taking the name of Post. Dr. Thompson was furnished with the Secretary's information on the subject. Dr. Thompson died at Trenton, September 5, 1907, from a stroke of apoplexy, in the 77th year of his age. He was a very diligent and thorough student of history, in which he was enthusiastically interested, and his death is greatly deplored by all historical students.

Harold J. Smith, of Midvale, New Jersey, wrote inquiring about the path of the American Army on the march from Morristown to West Point, and was given the information desired.

Theodore A. Van Dyke, Jr., of 1235 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, wished information concerning John Benham, of Monmouth County, who died 1785-86, and incidentally gave considerable information about the family. He was furnished with advice concerning probable sources of further information on the subject.

Charles Fowler Glaeser, of 99 Peabody Place, Newark, wished to ascertain the whereabouts of any portrait of Governor

Richard Howell, of New Jersey. He was informed that by the best authorities no such portrait was known to exist.

Miss Anne M. Fleming, of 5122 Newhall Street, Germantown Philadelphia, wrote that she was anxious to learn something of the descendants of William Sandford, who settled at New Barbadoes Neck, New Jersey, in 1668, particularly that of Mary Sandford, mother of William Sandford Pennington, of Newark, Governor of New Jersey, 1813-14. She was informed that Captain William Sandford, the first settler, had a son William, who married Mary Smith in 1689; the latter had a son William Sandford 3d, baptised in New York, 1696; he was the father of William Sandford 4th, who died in 1750, leaving among other children, a daughter Mary, who married Samuel Pennington; their sixth child was called William Sandford Pennington, born 1757. These data are given with other details of the Sandford descendants in the Secretary's "History of Paterson," page 114.

The Rev. Mr. Shott, of Lyons Farms Baptist Church, wrote that he knew of an old house where there are barrels and boxes of old New Jersey newspapers, some of them thirty or forty years old at least, and that he could get them if he wanted them. He was advised that we would gladly accept such contributions to the Library.

Other genealogical inquiries during March related to the Hopkins family of Roxbury and Morristown; Cantrell-Cantwell family; and the family of Cyrenius Morris, who is buried at Metuchen, New Jersey.

Mrs. Harlan P. Christie, of 231 Madison Street, Brooklyn, wrote further in relation to the Cantrell family, Irish Quakers, who fled to America, being persecuted in Queens County, Ireland, where they had settled in 1655, from England, having been in England since about 1200, coming thither from France, where the name was spelled Chauntrell. One of them, named Godfrey Cantrell, who resided at Rosenallis, in Queens County, became interested in lands in the vicinity of Burlington, as appears by N. J. Archives, Volume XXI, pages 413, 650. She wished to connect these Cantrells with William Cantwell, who was one of the signers of the West Jersey Concessions in 1676-7.

Elmer J. Snow, of Mahwah, New Jersey, wrote to inquire how he could obtain the most complete history from the earliest possible period of the Ramapo Valley District of New York and New Jersey, embracing a radius of 15 miles from Suffern, N. Y., as a center. This information was desired by a Club recently formed for the purpose of studying the history of that district. The Secretary suggested: 1. An examination of the records of conveyances in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, those down to 1700 being calendared in the New Jersey Archives, Volume XXI. Also deeds and mortgages in the County Clerk's Office at Hackensack. 2. Similar examination of the records of conveyances at Albany, and at New City, Orange County, a help to which would be the Calendar of Land Papers, published by the State of New York; New York Colonial Documents, Volumes I.-X.; Calendar of New York Historical Manuscripts, Volumes I. and II.; Collections of the New York Historical Society, Publication Fund, particularly wills. 3. Ecclesiastical Records of New York as contained in the Report of the New York State Historian, as published in the last four or five years. 4. "Early

Days and Early Surveys in East Jersey," by William Roome, which gives the best published account of the Ramapo Patent granted in 1709, and extending from the Big Rock, Bergen County, near the Glen Rock Station, on the Bergen County Short-cut of the Erie Railroad, to the New York State line. 4. "History of Passaic and Bergen Counties," published in 1882; Barber & Howe's "Historical Collections of New Jersey;" Eager's "History of Orange County;" "History of Rockland County;" "The Indians of New Jersey," published in 1894. It was also suggested to the Club that as a beginning, they should make a map on a large scale, of the territory to be studied, laying out upon it the existing rivers, streams, mountains and other natural landmarks, such as conspicuous rocks, trees and springs, and then indicate the original names of these rivers and mountains; then locate the oldest buildings, residences, churches and schoolhouses; then trace the history of these churches, schoolhouses and residences, and mark opposite to each the date when first located, under that the date of rebuilding, etc. Then get some lawyer or law student to help trace the title to some of the oldest farms back to the more extensive tracts, and so on back to the Ramapo Patent, and possibly earlier, marking on the map the bounds of these original grants. Then fill in the oldest roads, and so bring the history of the tract down to say 1800, 1850, or as much later as might be thought advisable.

Edson Salisbury Jones, of Port Chester, New York, wrote calling attention to some Salem records in the office of the Secretary of State, at Trenton, and to a volume of Salem County Deeds, 1715-1797, in the office of the Clerk of Salem County.

Calvin Dill Wilson, of Glendale, Ohio, wrote that he was investigating the subject of ownership of slaves by negroes, and desired suggestions as to sources of information. He was informed that the Secretary had always had an impression that there were a few instances of this kind in the days of slavery; that as a rule negro slave owners were very hard on their slaves. Also that the Cornell University Library was believed to have the largest collection extant of books and pamphlets relating to slavery. Also that some of the publications of the Johns Hopkins University, in their Studies in Political and Economical History, might throw some light on the subject. He was under the impression also, that a paper by Dr. S. B. Weeks, on "Slavery in North Carolina," mentions some instances where negroes were owned by negroes.

F. S. King, of Yuma, Arizona, wrote that he had in his possession two documents, or deeds, or parchment, one of 1745, and another, being a deed for lands in or about Morris County, New Jersey, in 1767. He wished to know their value. He had been offered a large sum of money for these documents on the Pacific coast, but thought they would be appreciated more in the East. He was informed that such deeds are usually offered by dealers at \$2 to \$3 each; that the Society did not usually buy such documents, and that it would be wise for the owner to sell them on the Pacific coast, where such documents are rarer than in New Jersey.

Among the genealogical inquiries in April, 1907, were some concerning the Schuylers of Burlington County in the eighteenth century, and the Coxe family of Trenton. A correspondent in-

quired about the first charter for Queens, now Rutgers, College, given in 1766, whether it was ever recorded. She was informed that the authorities of Rutgers have been making a search for this charter for a great many years, but so far without success. However, they had also been making a search for many years for a printed copy of the charter of 1770, and their search had been rewarded only a few months ago, by a copy coming to light. This gives some ground for hoping that ultimately a copy of the charter of 1776 may be discovered.

Among the letters received in May, was one from Miss Lucy M. Chase, of Rutherford, New Jersey, asking about the old Rutherford House on the River Road below Rutherford—the location of the house, the time it was built, and any other interesting facts concerning it. She was informed that John Rutherford, born 1760, died 1840, sometime United States Senator prior to 1798, built the house in question, calling his place "Edgerston." This was a short distance above the present New Jersey Soldiers' Home at Kearny. After the death of Senator Rutherford, his two daughters built another residence, which is now the site of the Soldiers' Home. "Edgerston" was built by Senator Rutherford quite early in the nineteenth century.

T. N. Glover, of Rutherford, New Jersey, historiographer of the Bergen County Historical Society, wrote asking how the present system of the Board of Freeholders for each county was established. He was informed that the Board had its origin in an act passed in 1713, providing for the raising of money for building and repairing of goals and courthouses within each county, which provided for the election by the inhabitants of each town and precinct in each county, on the second Tuesday in March annually, of two freeholders for every town and precinct, for the ensuing year, which freeholders so chosen, or the major part of them, together with all the justices of the peace of each respective county, or any three of them (one whereof being of the quorum), should meet together and appoint assessors and collectors to assess and collect taxes. The justices and freeholders appointed and elected as aforesaid were authorized to expend moneys for repairing jails and court houses. This was the origin of the Board of Justices and Freeholders for each county. In 1798, the justices were omitted, and the Board was thereafter known as the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county. In 1852 the requirement that office holders be freeholders was repealed, but the name of the Board remained unchanged.

A. V. D. Honeyman, of Plainfield, asked how letters concerning Revolutionary soldiers should be addressed to the Washington authorities. He was informed that such records were contained in the War Department, and in the Pension Office of the Interior Department.

George Watson Cole, with Dodd, Mead and Company, New York, wrote inquiring about "A Further Account of New Jersey," printed in 1676, and which was reprinted by Brinton Cox, of Philadelphia, in facsimile, many years ago. He was informed that the reprint appeared by the imprint on the verso of the title of a copy in the Secretary's possession, to have been made by A. A. Burt, of London, the copy in question containing a presentation card from Brinton Cox, indicating that it was of the edition reprinted for Mr. Cox.

In reply to questions, Francis B. Lee, of Trenton, was informed that Fort Polifly, mentioned in some Revolutionary Records, was on the edge of the Hackensack Meadows, two or three miles below Hackensack, near the present Woodbridge, Bergen County. In reply to another question, he was informed that Pleasant Valley, Monmouth County, was not known to the Secretary; that there is, or was, a Pleasant Valley, in Warren County, and another in Hunterdon. He suggested that Mount Pleasant was meant, now Frenetau, a few miles from Freehold.

E. van B. Park, of Paterson, New Jersey, but now a student in Harvard University, wrote that he would like to secure as far as possible a list of any Anti-Slavery or Abolition Societies in New Jersey, and the dates of their founding from 1800 to 1850. He was advised that no such list was known to the Secretary. There was such a Society in New Jersey, formed at an early date, of which Chief Justice Hornblower was a prominent officer. He suggested that the information desired might be obtained by consulting the Annual Reports of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which undoubtedly could be found in the Harvard College Library. There was a New Jersey Abolition Society, or New Jersey Anti-Slavery Society, formed at Burlington about 1794, which published a Constitution and By-Laws, and this was doubtless the earliest Society of the kind known in New Jersey. An extremely interesting contribution to the history of the subject will be found in a speech by Alvah Stewart, made before the Supreme Court of New Jersey, about 1845, when he set up the claim that the new Constitution of New Jersey, adopted in 1844, by the terms of its first article, comprising a Bill of Rights, freed the four thousand slaves then in New Jersey. Chief Justice Hornblower, who sat in the Constitutional Convention, which adopted this Constitution, and who believed at the time that it would put an end to slavery in New Jersey, was obliged, when sitting in the Court to pass upon the subject, to rule against Mr. Stewart's ingenious and plausible contention.

Among the correspondence for June were some letters relative to an Amsterdam, 1808, edition in Dutch, of the "Death and Resurrection of William Tennent," translated from the *German*.

Also in relation to the Borden family of Bordentown, and the Morris families of Monmouth County.

Also in reference to the Rev. Burgess Allison, of Bordentown, and his participation in the building of a steamboat on the Delaware River about 1787.

At the request of the Rector of Grace Church, Newark, information had been obtained and furnished him concerning the Rev. George T. Chapman, Rector of that church about seventy years ago, and an oil portrait of him had been located at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1804.

Mrs. Francis B. Gummere, of Haverford, Pa., offered her assistance in deciphering the signatures to the West Jersey Concessions of 1676-7, printed in the N. J. Archives, Vol. I., 268-270, many of which have been incorrectly printed. She was furnished with photo-engraved facsimiles for the purpose.

E. N. Sheppard, of New York, sought information concerning the injection of the name Josiah Gilbert into the Pierson family of Morris county, and afterwards of Rockland county, N. Y.,

those Christian names apparently coming from the Halsey family. He was advised to consult the Halsey Genealogy.

Most of the correspondence in July, 1907, had been occasioned by efforts to secure definite data as to many of our Corresponding Members, the whereabouts of the living members, and dates of death of the deceased members, and other biographical details. Many of the letters received in reply to such inquiries had been extremely interesting, showing that our Corresponding Members had been usually men of wide influence in the communities in which they had settled, reflecting credit upon their native New Jersey (formerly only natives of New Jersey residing in other states were eligible to election as Corresponding Members), and adding lustre to the fame of this Society.

Miss Anna M. North, of Trenton, wrote that she had recently found in the county clerk's office in the Court House at Trenton, a book lately brought there, having been brought from Lawrenceville, entitled "Records of Lawrence Township from 1716." This contained records of births in the Phillips, Harding, Hunt, Cook and other families from 1702 to 1753, and other data concerning the Price and Smith families from 1742 to 1812. Miss North also referred to an ancient book of deeds which she had discovered in the office of the register of deeds of Essex County at Newark, marked Book B., the title being "Records of Deeds begun the 1st day of April, 1728, by Michael Kearny, Clerk." This book is very little known to searchers or antiquarians. It was kept for two or three years under an act passed by the Assembly in 1728, but which was repealed in 1731. The object was to have deeds recorded in the several counties where lay the land conveyed, but as it lessened the fees of the registers of the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Colony, it was soon repealed.

William Z. Flitcraft, Treasurer of the Pilesgrove-Woodstown Historical Society, sent newspaper slips of articles contributed by him to the Salem Monitor Register, one giving a letter of John Fenwick pertaining to the planting of West Jersey, written 1st month 8, 1675, a printed broadside issued in England. This was printed in full in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography in 1882. Another of Mr. Flitcraft's publications was in relation to the proposed John Fenwick monument and its location.

E. A. Suverkrop, one of the editors of the American Machinist, of New York, wrote that he was interested in the history of the Solitude Forge at High Bridge, N. J., and the Union Furnace, at Clinton, N. J., as well as the Amesbury Furnace in the same district, and found it rather difficult to locate any material bearing on any of these relics. He was advised that "Solitude" was the name of the country residence of U. S. Senator John Rutherford, in Hunterdon County, in the latter part of the eighteenth century and in the early part of the nineteenth century. There are many references to this Furnace in the New Jersey Archives. The works were frequently advertised for sale with quite full descriptions of the property to be sold.

Mrs. Francis B. Gummere, of Haverford, Pa., wrote deploring the unsafe condition of the invaluable records in the office of the Surveyor General of West Jersey at Burlington, where they are in continual danger of loss by fire. It will be remembered that

a Legislative Commission appointed last winter tried to negotiate with the West Jersey Proprietors for the transfer of these records to the custody of the State, but without success.

Miss Ophelia Meier, of Philadelphia, wrote for information concerning John Nelson, born in New York in 1761, and died 1845. According to tradition he was born in Virginia, and he died in Louisville, Ky. It was said that he went to Louisville from Philadelphia. He married in Louisville, Martha Patton, daughter of Captain James Patton, who went from Virginia to Louisville in company with George Rogers Clarke. John Nelson was called captain because he owned one of the earliest steamboats. He left two sons, James and David, and two daughters, if not more, Mary Tracy, of St. Louis, and Sarah Van Buskirk, of Louisville.

R. M. Smythe, of New York, wrote that while visiting Burlington during the first week of August, he found there the old house of Benjamin Franklin, where he made the first paper money issued in the United States. "This is a very small and curious brick house, the materials of which were imported from England. It is owned by Mr. C. E. Allinson, 217 High Street, Burlington, N. J. Mr. Allinson shortly proposes to tear down this house and erect a large building in its place. The whole house could be loaded almost on a flat car and transported as it stands." Mr. Smythe desired the names of any Societies interested in Franklin relics, as they might like to get photographs and a description of the house before it was taken down.

E. W. Hart, of New York, wrote that having been at Ramapo, New York, for several weeks, and having seen some of the people in that vicinity called "Jackson Whites," he desired to know how and where he might find information as to them. The Secretary wrote that his understanding had been that they were a people of mixed Indian and negro blood, the Indian strain showing in their reticence, and the negro strain in their indolence and improvidence. They are supposed to be the offspring of former negro slaves, runaways, and free negroes, who sought refuge in the mountains where they could eke out a living by cutting hoop-poles and wood for charcoal, in the days of charcoal iron furnaces. They have been regarded as outcasts, and hence have been allowed to sink into a degraded state, without anything being attempted for their welfare, physical, moral or religious, and yet his understanding was that they have contributed but little to the criminal business of our courts, their offenses being moral rather than criminal. They are squatters on the bits of ground where their rude cabins are located, but the land is so worthless that nobody has ever cared to disturb their occupation. Their language is English, modified by the negro dialect, and very slightly by Indian and German words and idioms, the latter derived from the old workers brought from Germany in the eighteenth century to work in the iron mines. Professor J. Dyneley Prince, of Columbia University, has made some slight investigations about their language. Mr. Hart was referred for further information to Charles S. Stites, the general manager of the Hewitt Estate, at Hewitt, N. J., who has a more extensive knowledge of these "Jackson Whites" than anyone else.

Miss Grace M. Cox, of Hyde Park, Cincinnati, wrote for information concerning the family of David and William Brand, brothers of Rosan Brand, who married Jacob Cox. William was born in 1763, and married Deborah Lawrence; Rebecca Brand married James Davis, all being of Monmouth County. These marriages are given in the New Jersey Archives, Volume XXII. She was referred to The Rev. William White Hance, of Palenville, New York, who subsequently wrote her that he had no knowledge of these families.

Erskine Ramsay, of Birmingham, Ala., wished to get all the information he could concerning Robert Erskine, who was manager of the New Jersey furnace and was an intimate friend of George Washington, becoming his Surveyor General and Geographer in Chief, and whose remains lie buried at Ringwood, New Jersey. He was informed that the best account of Robert Erskine is to be found in a paper on the "Early Iron Industry in Morris County," by the Rev. J. F. Tuttle, read before the N. J. Historical Society in 1869, and which was published in the Proceedings of the Society, Second Series, Volume II. The paper, so far as it related to Robert Erskine, was made up principally from his letter books, which are in the possession of this Society. In 1876 this and other papers were gathered together, and published in a small volume, entitled "Annals of Morris County," or "Centennial Collection of Morris County."

Mrs. Florence E. Young, of New York, wrote inquiring as to the whereabouts of the Crosswicks Baptist Church records, and for information concerning the family of Cornelius Van Horne, who with his wife, Geesie, was sponsor to Geesie Van Horne, born November 11, 1796, daughter of David Van Horne and Sarah Van Blaricum. She was referred for the whereabouts of the Crosswicks Baptist Church records to Dr. John E. Stilwell, of New York. For the Van Horne information desired, she was referred to a paper on the Van Hornes published in "Our Ancestors," in 1882.

Edson Salisbury Jones, of Port Chester, New York, wrote asking the meaning of the place names "Sepahacking" or Cohanzy Creek, and Asamohacking," "Oijtseessing," and "Wootseessungsing." He was informed that "Sepahacking" probably meant land on a river; that "Asamohacking" was probably an error for Akamohacking," meaning land on a bay, inlet or enclosed water; that "Oijtseessing" and "Wootseessungsing" were doubtless the same, and probably refer to a hill or other elevated place abounding in rocks or stones. On Lindstrom's map of West Jersey, the name "Alsamo Hackingsh" is given. This was doubtless the same as "Asamohacking," or "Akamohacking." The Salem records give "Weehatquack" as an Indian name for Back Creek, now in Cumberland County, and Mr. Jones asked the meaning of that word. He was informed that it was probably "Whehakwack" or Weehaqui," meaning a dividing place or boundary.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM NELSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

Dated Oct. 30, 1907.

Annual Report of the Treasurer.**Capital Account.**

Bal. to credit of account Oct. 1st, 1906.	\$	28.75
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Received.

Life Memberships	\$	500.00
Wm. Ford Bequest		300.00

	\$	828.75
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Disbursed.

Repairing sidewalk in front of building.	75.00\$	753.75
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Book and Publishing Account.

Balance to credit of account Oct. 1st, 1906.	727.00
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Received.

Books sold	\$	62.30
Donation Chas. Bradley.....	100.00	162.30
	\$	889.30

Disbursed.

Printing Proceedings and New Books	314.72	574.58
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General Fund.

Bal. to credit of account Oct. 1st, 1906.	\$	1,329.68
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Received.

Dues	\$	15.50
Rent	2,000.04	
	\$	3,550.04
Interest on bank balances	53.11	1,329.68
Donation, Mrs. R. F. Ballantine ...	100.00	
Donation, Mrs. Peter Ballentine	50.00	
Donation, Henry Young, Jr.....	25.00	3,778.15
	\$	5,107.83

Disbursed.

Stationery	178.80	
Printing.	12.00	
Electric Lighting	15.84	
Petty Cash—Postage Stamps, Express Charges, General Sundries..	80.00	
Commission Collecting Rent	100.00	
City Water	9.08	
Insurance	480.35	
Cataloguing.	62.50	
Repairs Building	3.75	
Coal	204.25	
City Tax	469.80	
Annual entertainment	57.60	
Maud E. Johnson	720.00	
Fred Rohr	600.00	2,993.97
		\$2,113.86
		\$3,442.19

Report of the Library Committee.

During the year 1906-7 there were received at the Library, by gift 856 volumes, and 1,382 pamphlets; by exchange 44 volumes, and 492 pamphlets; and by purchase 36 volumes, making a total of 936 volumes and 1,874 pamphlets. There were, also, received 87 miscellaneous gifts and many duplicate volumes and pamphlets, not included in the above numbers.

The largest number of books and pamphlets received from any single source during the year came to the Society, as a bequest from the late Rev. Aaron Lloyd, who was one of its members for many years.

About 1,500 volumes and pamphlets were catalogued during the past year. The number of readers and visitors during the year was 2,606. This is less than the number for last year, but more than that for the year preceding last year. Efforts have been made during the year towards completing our sets of the publications of other historical societies, with about 130 of which we exchange publications. According to a report recently published by the American Historical Association, historical societies now exist in forty-three of the states and territories of the United States and, also, in the District of Columbia. Some of the western states are very liberal in their support of such institutions and the belief that it is best to leave historical research to individual initiative is generally accepted by them. All of which should be encouraging to the older societies of the eastern states.

List of Donors.

	Vols.	Pamph.	Misc.
Abbott, Charles C.	1	1	
Adams, Charles F.		1	
Balch, Thomas Willing	1		
Bedle, Mrs. Joseph D.		1	
Bergen, Mrs. James J.		1	
Brace, Rev. F. L., D. D.		2	
Bradley, Charles		16	2
Brooks, Rev. Walter A., D. D. .		1	
Brown, Rev. Allen H., D. D. . .	1	1	1
Brown, Miss Mary C.			1
Bullard, Rev. C. B.		6	
Burnett, Miss Rachel A.			10
Campbell, Mrs. Edward S. . . .	1		
Campbell, George W.		1	
Campfield, Miss Harriette S. . .	1		16
Canfield, Fred'k A. Binding	6		
Canfield, John D.	1		2
Clement, R. Elmer			2
Coe, Ernest E.	3	42	5
Collins, V. Lansing		1	
Colonial Dames of America . . .	5		
Condit, Mrs. Walter S.			3
Crayon, J. Percy		1	
Cundall, Frank		1	
Dawes, John C.		1	
Dienna, Comte de	1		

	Vols.	Pamph.	Misc.
Disbrow, Dr. William S.	65	56	13
Dodge, Dr. Henry N.	1		
Downer, David R.	6		
Drake, Gen. J. Madison		7	
Drake, Louis L.		2	
Drake, Mrs. Louis L.	1		
Dryden, John F.	8		
Dwight, Rev Franklin B.	2		
Endicott, Mordecai T.	2		
Fairchild, Mrs. Ruth E.	1		
Faltoute, Mrs. J. B.	12		
Fleming, James E.	2		
Flitcraft, W. Z.		1	
Folsom, Rev. Joseph F.	17	5	1
Freeman, Miss Ginevra		1	
Gardiner, Miss Martha			2
Gen. Frelinghuysen Chap. D. A. R.		1	
Genung, A. V. C.	1		
Glover, T. N.		4	
Godfrey, Dr. C. E.		2	
Grand Lodge of Penna.	1		
Green, B. Frank			2
Green, Dr. Samuel A.	4	16	
Hart, Charles H.		2	
Helbig, Richard E.		1	
Helm, John E.		1	2
Hills, Thomas		1	
Hobart, Mrs. Garret A.		1	
Hoerner, Mrs. Henry J.		35	
Hoffman, Samuel V.	3		
Hotchkin, Rev. L. F.		1	
Howe, George R.			1
Howe Herbert R.			1
Howell, James E.	5	66	7
Jones, Edson Salisbury		2	
Keasbey, Edward Q.		4	
Koenig, E. G.			2
Leavens, Mrs. P. F.	1		
Lee, Frances B.		3	
Lee, G. W.	1		
Lloyd, Rev. Aaron	308	150	
Lloyd, John C.			2
Lusk, Rev. Davis W., D. D.		1	
McDowell, William O.		1	
Marsh, Miss Margaret C.			1
Martin, Mrs. A. F. R.	1		1
Morrison, John H.	1		
Mundy, J. C.		1	
Nelson, William	4	279	1
Neuman, Mrs. E. H.			6
Newark Sunday Call		1	1
Noblit, J. H.	1		
Ogden, Mrs. Sydney N.		2	

	Vols.	Pamph.	Misc.
Park, James A.	1		
Parker, Chauncey G.	1		
Parkhurst, Miss Almira G.			1
Patrick, Lewis S.		1	
Peck, William H.	1		
Presby, Frank H.			6
Putman, Mrs. E. G.	1		
Quinby, Miss M. A.	1	15	2
Randolph, Corlis F.	1		
Randolph, L. V. F.	1		
Rankin, John L.		8	1
Redway, L. H. R.	1		
Riblett, Frank		1	
Richter, Henry	3		
Roberts, Johnathan W.	1	8	
Robinson, Charles E.	3		
Rockwood, Charles G.		120	
Scudder, Wallace M.	75		
Sherman, Rev. A. M.	1		
Sill, Col. Edward E.	5	16	
Steelman, Miss Emma G.		2	2
Steen, James		1	
Thompson, Slason		1	
Tichenor, Francis M.		38	
Tompkins, Calvin	1	3	
Townley, Alonzo	1		
Wilcox, Miss Edith	4		1
Woman's Branch of the N. J. H. S. Binding	17		
Woman's Branch of the N. J. H. S.	3		6
Youngson, Rev. W. W., D. D.		1	

Report of the Committee on Membership.

The Committee on Membership has to report the loss by death, during the year, of many members. The list of names is as follows:

Patron.

D. Willis James, Madison, Sept. 13, 1907

Life Members.

S. Bayard Dod,	South Orange,	Apr. 17, 1907
Elias O. Doremus,	East Orange,	May 13, 1907
Wickliffe B. Durand,	Millburn,	Dec. 15, 1906
Wilberforce Freeman,	Orange,	June 19, 1907
Abraham Q. Garretson,	Morristown,	June 3, 1907
Jacob L. Halsey,	East Orange,	Sept. 9, 1907
Mrs. Annie J. Hellar,	Newark,	Apr. 16, 1907
Alfred M. Livingston,	Trenton,	Feb. 1, 1907
James Mc C. Morrow,	South Orange,	Dec. 1, 1907
Cortlandt Parker,	Newark,	July 31, 1907
Cyrus Peck,	Newark,	May 6, 1907
Robert L. Stevens,	Hoboken,	Apr. 27, 1907
Henry S. Van Buren,	Morristown,	Nov. 30, 1906
Mrs. Alice K. Vezin,	Elizabeth,	Jan. 11, 1907

Contributing Members.

Aurelius B. Hull,	Morristown,	Feb. 15, 1907
Aaron D. Mulford,	Elizabeth,	May 8, 1907
Frederick Parker,	Freehold,	Aug. 17, 1907
Carlton C. Smith,	Paterson,	Sept. 28, 1907
Col. Mason W. Tyler,	Plainfield,	July 2, 1907
Barclay White,	Mount Holly,	Nov. 23, 1906

Life Members Enrolled Since Our Last Meeting.

Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler,	New York City,	July 1, 1907
John Claflin,	Morristown,	May 8, 1907
J. William Clark,	Newark,	Jan. 7, 1907
John W. Ferguson,	Paterson,	Oct. 7, 1907
Woodbury G. Langdon,	Morristown,	July 1, 1907
Mrs. Abby E. B. Martin,	Newark,	Feb. 4, 1907
Edward P. Meany,	Convent Station,	June 3, 1907
Rev. William H. Morgan, D. D.,	Newark,	Nov. 5, 1906
Dr. J. Boyd Risk,	Summit,	July 1, 1907
Louis Tyson Romaine,	New York City,	June 3, 1907
Frederick T. Van Buren,	New York City,	June 3, 1907
Rev. James I. Vance, D. D.,	Newark,	Nov. 5, 1906
James A. Webb,	Madison,	June 3, 1907

Contributing Members Enrolled Since Our Last Meeting.

Gustave Amsinck,	New York City,	May 8, 1907
Charles Winfield Armour,	Morristown,	June 3, 1907
J. Henry Bacheller,	Newark,	May 8, 1907
Michael T. Barrett,	Newark,	May 8, 1907
Harry O. Bates,	Morristown,	July 1, 1907
Joseph A. Beecher,	Newark,	May 8, 1907
Zachariah Belcher,	Newark,	June 3, 1907
Achill Bippart,	Newark,	Mar. 4, 1907
Frederick C. Blanchard,	Convent Station,	May 8, 1907
William D. Blauvelt,	Paterson,	Aug. 5, 1907
John H. Bonsall,	Morristown,	July 1, 1907
Edward T. Bradway,	Woodbury,	July 1, 1907
Andrew W. Bray,	Newark,	June 3, 1907
William Thayer Brown,	East Orange,	May 8, 1907
Willis Lord Brownell,	East Orange,	Aug. 5, 1907
B. Ogden Chisolm,	Morristown,	June 3, 1907
George E. Chisolm,	Morristown,	May 8, 1907
Charles Martin Clark,	South Orange,	May 8, 1907
Everett Colby,	West Orange,	May 8, 1907
Gilbert Collins,	Jersey City,	May 8, 1907
Melvin S. Condit,	Boonton,	July 1, 1907
Orlando E. Condit,	East Orange,	Sept. 9, 1907
Mrs. Abram P. Cooper,	Newark,	June 3, 1907
Howard M. Cooper,	Camden,	Oct. 30, 1907
Louis R. Cowdrey,	Passaic,	Aug. 5, 1907
James Crowell,	East Orange,	May 8, 1907
John E. Currier,	Newark,	July 1, 1907
Charles M. Decker,	East Orange,	July 1, 1907
J. Willard De Yoe,	Paterson,	Oct. 7, 1907

James B. Dill,	East Orange,	May 8, 1907
Warren R. Dix,	Elizabeth,	July 1, 1907
Frederick H. Doremus,	East Orange,	Aug. 5, 1907
William E. Drake,	Trenton,	Aug. 5, 1907
Wayne Dumont,	Paterson,	Aug. 5, 1907
Thomas A. Edison,	West Orange,	July 1, 1907
John H. Ely,	Newark,	June 3, 1907
George W. Fortmeyer,	East Orange,	Aug. 5, 1907
Edmund LeBreton Gardner,	Paterson,	Oct. 7, 1907
John K. Gore,	Newark,	July 1, 1907
William B. Gourley,	Paterson,	Aug. 5, 1907
D. Webb Granbery,	East Orange,	June 3, 1907
Edward Green,	East Orange,	May 8, 1907
John F. Harned,	Camden,	Oct. 7, 1907
George H. Hartford,	Orange,	Aug. 5, 1907
Charles Hathaway,	East Orange,	May 8, 1907
Garret A. Hobart,	Paterson,	May 8, 1907
George S. Hobart,	Jersey City,	Aug. 5, 1907
Frank Landon Humphreys,	Morristown,	June 3, 1907
Fred H. Humphreys,	Morristown,	July 1, 1907
James L. Hurd,	Dover,	July 1, 1907
H. Heyward Isham,	Elizabeth,	July 1, 1907
Schuyler B. Jackson,	Newark,	July 1, 1907
Benjamin F. Jones,	Newark,	Sept. 9, 1907
Willard V. King,	New York City,	July 1, 1907
Luther Kountze,	New York City,	July 1, 1907
Clarence A. Leonard,	Newark,	July 1, 1907
Dr. Benjamin F. Luckey,	Paterson,	Aug. 5, 1907
Edmund T. Lukens,	Hoboken,	June 3, 1907
Charles M. Lown,	Chatham,	May 8, 1907
William Roscoe Lyon,	Morristown,	July 1, 1907
Dr. David Hunter McAlpin,	Morris Plains,	Aug. 5, 1907
Dr. Wallace McGeorge,	Camden,	July 1, 1907
Samuel G. McKiernan,	Paterson,	Sept. 9, 1907
John S. McMaster,	Jersey City,	June 3, 1907
Eugene V. Magee,	East Orange,	May 8, 1907
Robert K. Matlock,	Woodbury,	July 1, 1907
John Mayer,	Morristown,	July 1, 1907
D. Henry Merritt,	Newark,	July 1, 1907
Ezekiel W. Mundy,	Syracuse,	Jan. 7, 1907
Charles A. Munn,	Morristown,	June 3, 1907
Sayres O. Nichols,	Newark,	May 8, 1907
Seeley B. Patterson,	Robesonia, Pa.,	July 1, 1907
William Walter Phelps,	Teaneck,	June 3, 1907
Stephen H. Plum,	Newark,	June 3, 1907
Benedict Prieth,	Newark,	May 8, 1907
Edwin S. Prieth,	Newark,	May 8, 1907
Dr. William H. Pruden,	Paterson,	Aug. 5, 1907
James Tolman Pyle,	New York City,	July 1, 1907
Thomas L. Raymond,	Newark,	June 3, 1907
W. Edgar Reeve,	Westfield,	May 8, 1907
Mrs. W. Edgar Reeve,	Westfield,	May 8, 1907
Edwin J. Ross,	Wharton,	June 3, 1907
Vernon Royle,	Paterson,	Oct. 7, 1907

Harry G. Runkle,	Plainfield,	June 3, 1907
J. Frederick Runyon,	Morristown,	May 8, 1907
Edmund E. Sargeant,	Newark,	June 3, 1907
Dr. John L. Seward,	Orange,	Aug. 5, 1907
William H. Seward,	Madison,	July 1, 1907
Alfred F. Skinner,	Newark,	May 8, 1907
Carlton C. Smith,	Paterson,	Sept. 9, 1907
George A. Squire,	Morristown,	May 8, 1907
Charles A. Sterling,	East Orange,	May 8, 1907
Eugene Stevenson,	Paterson,	Aug. 5, 1907
Mrs. W. F. Stubbett,	Bloomfield,	Jan. 7, 1907
Frank E. Stults,	Morristown,	May 8, 1907
Thomas W. Synnott,	Wenonah,	July 1, 1907
David Frame Tobin,	Newark,	July 1, 1907
L. R. Trumbull,	Bernardsville,	Oct. 30, 1907
Alfred Rogers Turner,	Paterson,	Aug. 5, 1907
Dr. Sidney A. Twinch,	Newark,	June 3, 1907
J. Cummings Vail,	Morristown,	May 8, 1907
Theodore N. Vail,	New York City,	June 3, 1907
Francis C. Van Dyk,	Paterson,	Oct. 7, 1907
J. Albert Van Winkle,	Paterson,	Aug. 5, 1907
Cornelius C. Vermeule,	East Orange,	June 3, 1907
Daniel S. Voorhees,	Morristown,	June 3, 1907
Joseph Ward, Jr.,	Newark,	May 8, 1907
Robertson S. Ward,	Newark,	July 1, 1907
John I. Waterbury,	Morristown,	June 3, 1907
Samuel Whinery,	East Orange,	June 3, 1907
Grinnell Willis,	Morristown,	July 1, 1907
James Wilson, Jr.,	Paterson,	Aug. 5, 1907
Garret Ellis Winants,	Bayonne,	July 1, 1907
Archibald M. Woodruff,	Newark,	July 1, 1907
Philemon Woodruff,	Newark,	June 3, 1907
John M. Young,	Madison,	June 3, 1907

The memberships of the Society now includes 13 patrons, 475 life members and 336 contributing members making the total number of active members 824.

The Woman's Branch has about 250 associate members in addition to the membership of the main Society.

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

PROCEEDINGS.

First Series, 1845-1866.—Ten Volumes, 8vo. Vols. I, II, IV, V and VI out of print. Vol. III, \$2; Vol. VII, \$1.50; Vol. VIII, \$2.50; Vol. IX, \$2; Vol. X, \$2.

Second Series, 1867-1895.—Thirteen Volumes, 8vo. Vols. I, II, III, IV and V, \$2 each; Vol. VI, \$1.50; Vol. VII, \$2.50; Vol. VIII, \$2; Vol. IX, \$2.50; Vol. X, \$2; Vol. XI, \$2; Vols. XII and XIII, \$2.50 each.

Third Series, 1896 to date.—Vol. I, 1896; Vol. II, 1897; Vol. III, 1898, 1899, 1900; Vol. IV, 1900-1905. Each, \$2.50.

The Proceedings contain the substance of the transactions of the Society, but consist for the most part of original documents, addresses, memoirs, journals, diaries, and Notes, Queries and Replies, genealogical and otherwise, relating to the early history of New Jersey, and her people, and the United States generally.

COLLECTIONS.

VOL. I.—East Jersey Under the Proprietary Governments, by WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD. 8vo., pp. viii, (2), 341, with Maps and Plates. 1846. [Second edition, revised and enlarged, pp. viii, (2), 486. Maps. 1875.] *Out of print.*

VOL. II.—Life of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, by his Grandson, WILLIAM ALEXANDER DUEB, LL.D. 8vo., pp. xvi, 272, with Portrait and Maps. \$3.

VOL. III.—Provincial Courts of New Jersey, by RICHARD S. FIELD. 8vo., pp. xi, (1), 311, (1). *Out of print.*

VOL. IV.—Papers of Lewis Morris, Governor of New Jersey from 1738 to 1746. With Portrait (of Lewis Morris, Jr.). 8vo., pp. xxxii, 333. \$4.00.

VOL. V.—Analytical Index to the Colonial Documents of New Jersey, in the State Paper Offices of England, compiled by HENRY STEVENS. Edited by WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD. Appendix: Partial Bibliography relating to the early history of New Jersey. 8vo., pp. xxix, (3), 504. \$4.00.

VOL. VI.—Records of the Town of Newark, New Jersey, from its Settlement in 1666, to its incorporation as a city in 1836. With Maps. 8vo., pp. x, 294. \$3.00.

SUPPLEMENT thereto, containing "Proceedings Commemorative of the Settlement of Newark, New Jersey, on its Two Hundredth Anniversary, May 17th, 1866. With Genealogical Notes of the Settlers," by SAMUEL H. CONGAR. 8vo., pp. 182. \$2.00.

VOL. VII.—The Constitution and Government of the Province and State of New Jersey, with Biographical Sketches of the Governors, from 1776 to

[Continued on page iv of cover.]

1846, and *Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar*, by L. Q. C. ELMER, LL. D. 8vo., pp. (2), vii, 6, 495. \$3.00.

VOL. VIII.—Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Founding of the New Jersey Historical Society, at Newark, N. J., May 16, 1895. 8vo., pp. viii, 223. Twenty-six portraits. \$3 in cloth; \$2 in paper.

Preliminary account of the celebration, pp. 1-14. "Fifty Years of Historical Work in New Jersey," address by William Nelson, pp. 15-152. Bibliography of the Society, pp. 153-167. "A Highway of the Nation," address by Austin Scott, Ph. D., LL. D., President of Rutgers College, in presenting the Society's Centennial Medal to ex-President Benjamin Harrison, pp. 169-176. Response of General Harrison, pp. 177-180. "The Course of American History," address by Woodrow Wilson, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Jurisprudence in Princeton University, pp. 181-206. Index to Bibliography of the Society, pp. 209-214. General Index, pp. 215-223.

The early publications of the Society are desired, in order to complete sets, and gifts of such will be greatly appreciated. Correspondence is also invited with members who desire to sell sets of their Collections and Proceedings. Address the Librarian of the Society, West Park street, Newark, N. J.

THE NEW JERSEY ARCHIVES.

Documents relating to the Colonial History of New Jersey, 1631-1776. Vols. I-X. 10 vols., 8vo. \$3 per vol.

Journals of the Governor and Council of New Jersey, 1682-1776. Vols. XIII-XVIII, of the New Jersey Archives. 6 vols., 8vo. \$3 per vol.

Extracts from American Newspapers relating to New Jersey, 1704-1767. Together with History of American Newspapers and Printers in Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi and New Hampshire, prior to 1801; and Notices of the First Newspapers and Printers in Alabama-Michigan. Vols. XI, XII, XIX, XX, XXIV, XXV and XXVI, of the New Jersey Archives. 7 vols., 8vo. \$3 per volume. Vols. XXVII and XXVIII in press.

Extracts from American Newspapers relating to New Jersey, 1776-1778. New Jersey Archives, Second Series, Vols. I and II. 2 vols., 8vo. \$3 per volume. Vols. III and IV in press.

Calendar of New Jersey Records in the office of the Secretary of State, at Trenton, 1665-1703. Vol. XXI, of the New Jersey Archives. 8vo. \$3.

Marriage Records, 1665-1800, including Index to Marriage Bonds in the office of the Secretary of State, at Trenton; Marriage Registers of the Hackensack, Schraalenburgh, Bergen, Lyons Farms (Baptist), Belleville (Reformed Dutch), New Brunswick (Christ Church), Scotch Plains (Baptist), Piscataway (Baptist), Chesterfield (Burlington County) Friends' Monthly Meeting, Bergen County Clerk's, Essex County Clerk's, Middlesex County Clerk's Offices. Edited, with an Historical Introduction on the Early Marriage Laws of New Jersey, and the Precedents on which they were founded. 8 vo. Pp. cxxvi, 678. Vol. XXII of the New Jersey Archives. Price, \$3.

Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Vol. I, 1670-1730. Edited, with Introductory Note on the Early Testamentary Laws and Customs of New Jersey. 8vo. Pp. lxxxix, 662. Vol. XXIII of the New Jersey Archives. Price, \$3.

NOTE.—Special rates will be allowed to members of the Society for most of the above.

Vol. V.

THIRD SERIES,

No. 3

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society

A MAGAZINE OF HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY
AND GENEALOGY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.



July-October, 1908.

LIBRARY OF THE SOCIETY, WEST PARK STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. V

THIRD SERIES.
1907 - 1908.

NO. 3

HOWARD W. HAYES COLLECTION.

The late Howard W. Hayes, of Newark, a Life Member of the New Jersey Historical Society, was an enthusiastic collector of paintings, rugs, art objects and books, in which pursuit he had a most valuable and accomplished coadjutor in Mrs. Hayes. Desiring to perpetuate his name and fame in his native town, as well as to preserve intact the fruits of many years of congenial work together, she has presented this collection to the Historical Society, on condition that it be always known as "The Howard W. Hayes Collection"; that it be preserved intact, and not merged with any other collection, and that it be kept in Newark, open to public view, on the same terms as our other collections. The Trustees gladly accepted this generous gift, and assigned the northern gallery of the main hall for the display of these rare and beautiful treasures, where they are exhibited in suitable, handsome cases, the entire expense of installation having been assumed by the donor.

While the main object of the New Jersey Historical Society is the gathering and preservation of materials relating to the history of our State and Nation, it has been found that its museum, containing hundreds of objects not strictly coming within this category, has proved to be one of the most interest-

ing and attractive features of its rooms. It cannot be doubted that "The Howard W. Hayes Collection," illustrating, as it does, the history of art in many aspects, and so the progress of many peoples, through thousands of years, will draw countless visitors to our building.

The better to enable the members of the Society, and visitors, to understand and appreciate the nature and the value of these treasures, a brief catalogue is herewith given.

POTTERY, PORCELAIN AND GLASS.

Babylonian, Persian, Egyptian, Rhodian, Cyprian, Phœnician.

1. **Large Jar.** Blue, iridescent glaze. Babylonian, B. C. 2000-1000.
2. **Jar.** Silver iridescent and turquoise blue, incised border, decoration under glaze. Babylonian.
3. **Vase.** Decorated with black stripes under clear blue glaze. Babylonian.
4. **Vase.** Clear turquoise blue glaze.
5. **Small Jug.**
6. **Jug.** Melted by great heat.
7. **Jar.** Heavy dark greenish blue glaze, decorated with black. Inscription deeply cut under the glaze. Egyptian—26th Dynasty, 1000-600 B. C.
8. **Jar.** Dark green. Very early Persian.
9. **Mosque globe-ball.** Rhodian.
10. **Bowl.** Turquoise blue. Early Persian.
11. **Bowl.** Decorated in black. Early Persian.
12. **Double tear-bottle.**
13. **Long Chemist's Bottle.**
14. **Vase.**
15. **Vase.**
16. **Small vase,** blue.
17. **Small vase,** violet.
18. **Small vase,** green.

- 19. **Tear-bottle.**
- 20. **Small Jug.**
- 21. **Vase.**
- 22. **Vase.**

Chinese, Japanese, Korean, European.

- 23. **Vase**, bottle shape.

Fine white porcelain with rich decoration of gold dragon in high relief encircling the neck, and guarding golden globe from which flow streams of life in coral enamel. The globular body has a plain jade white glaze of lemon peel texture, decorated at base with a narrow fringe of water and rock design in green enamel and color pencilings executed with great delicacy. This piece was named the "Propagation Vase" as symbolizing Springtime. Chinese, Shunchi period, Ming Dynasty, 1644-1661.

- 24. **Vase**, bottle-shape. Pigeon-blood ruby glaze. Chinese, 1750.
- 25. **Vase**, gallipot shape. Rich robin's egg glaze, flecked with pearl and blue. Chinese, Keen-Lung, 1736-1795.
- 26. **Coupe**, flat. Pink peach blow. Chinese, Kanghi period, 1661-1722.
- 27. **Coupe**, flat. Green peach blow. Chinese, Kanghi period, 1661-1722.
- 28. **Hawthorn bowl.**
- 29. **Cow.** White porcelain. Early Chinese.
- 30. **Horse.** White porcelain. Early Chinese.
- 31. **Horse.** White porcelain. Early Chinese.
- 32. **Gallipot.** Chinese, Kanghi, 1661-1722.
- 33. **Ink-well.** Sang-de-boeuf. Chinese, 17th Century.
- 34. **Jar.** Iridescent green glaze over raised figures. Chinese, Han Dynasty, 206 B. C.-25 A. D.
- 35. **Jar,** Dense stone porcelain, outside purple glaze, inside turquoise. Chinese, Yuen Dynasty, 1279-1367.
- 36. **Jar.** Greenish blue glaze. Chinese. About 800 A. D.
- 37. **Koro.** Lotus leaf or flower, tripod. Sung Dynasty, 960-1280.
- 38. **Plate.** Blue and white, hawthorn pattern.

39. **Bowl.** Chinese, Sung Dynasty, 960-1280 A. D.
40. **Tea-jar.**
41. **Vase.** Ming Dynasty.
42. **Plaque.** Chinese.
43. **Tray.** Green lotus leaf.
44. **Vase,** bottle shape. Chinese, Wanleih period, 1573-1720.
45. **Vase,** ovoid. Imperial yellow glass. Chinese, Wanleih period, 1573-1620.
46. **Vase,** barrel shape. Double glaze of steel rust color. Chinese, 1700.
47. **Vase,** slender amphora form. Plain camelia green glaze crackle. Chinese, Wanleih period, 1573-1620.
48. **Vase,** miniature. White crackle. Chinese, Wanleih period, 1600.
49. **Vase,** miniature. Mustard yellow crackle. Chinese, Wanleih period, 1700.
50. **Vase,** miniature. Peacock blue. Chinese.
51. **Vase,** blue and white, clear glaze decorated with pomegranates in Mazarin blue. Chinese, Keen-Lung period, 1736-1795.
52. **Vase.** Mirror, black with powdered gold decorations. Chinese, 1650.
53. **Vase,** miniature. Rock crystal. Keen-Lung period, 1736-1795.
54. **Water bottle,** miniature. Sang-de-beouf porcelain. Made in the Lang furnace. Chinese, Wanleih period, 1575.
55. **Wine Cup,** square. Rock crystal.
56. **Vase.** Mishima decoration, delicate white foliage and birds, inlaid under translucent celadon glaze. Taken from the ruins of the ancient royal palace Song-Do, in Korea. Korean, 800-1200 A. D.
57. **Sweet-meat jar,** with wooden cover. Korean.
58. **Vase.** Satsuma. Small, black, mottled. Example of earliest period.

59. **Jar.** Satsuma. Early 17th Century, 2nd period.
60. **Koro.** Satsuma. Low tripod bowl. Made at Chasa by Korean Artists. Period of highest art.
61. **Vase,** cylindrical, deeply corrugated. Satsuma. Crystalline glaze, decorated with flowers and rim at lip in five burnings of gold and dull red. Made at Chinsa. Example of fourth period.
62. **Ink-well.** Satsuma. Decorated all over with diaper pattern in green enamel. Part of Japanese Government exhibition at Philadelphia, 1876. 19th century.
63. **Bowl.** Curiously inscribed and dated 1323. Japanese.
64. **Incense box.** Raku. Soft paste, 1630.
65. **Ink-well,** miniature. Apple green glaze. Japanese, 17th century.
66. **Jar,** square. Imari. Japanese, 17th century.
67. **Sake bottle.** Grayish crackle glaze. Japanese, 18th century.
68. **Sake bottle.** Oribe. Iridescent glaze. Imari. Japanese, 1750.
69. **Sake bottle,** hexagonal. Cracks filled with gold lacquer. Imari. Japanese, 1750.
70. **Sake bottle.** Kioto. Signed "Made by Minsei" in blue on the side. Japanese, 1680.
71. **Vase.** Kishnu. Purple glaze. Japanese.
72. **Vase or ink-well,** with cover. Thick ivory glaze.
73. **Goblet or vase.** Blue and white.
74. **Cup and saucer.** Agate china. From Hamilton Palace Sale, London. Indian (Murrhina), B. C.
75. **Coffee service,** 3 pieces. Capo di monte, soft paste porcelain. From the famous collection of Prince Demidoff, with San Donato seal in wax under coffee urn. Sale of San Donato, Paris, 1869. Central period, 1750.
76. **Vase.** Imbe stone ware. Japanese, 17th century.

WOOD CARVING.

77. **Dragon and tiger in combat.** From an ancient temple in China.

BRONZES: *Chinese.*

78. **Box with cover,** rectangular. Two bands of fret incised at opening and filled in with gold. Tonquin bronze, called "shakudo," an amalgam of gold and copper which turns black with age. Originally used for incense tablets. 1500.
79. **Censer.** Tripod with heavy handles and lobes on sides. Sun-spot bronze. Sung period, 1300.
80. **Incense burner,** round. Ming Dynasty, 1368-1644.
81. **Incense burner,** square. Cover and stand. Ming Dynasty, 15th century.
82. **Koro.** Tripod with handles. For temple use, given to a famous religious order in Peking. It bears on one side an inscription of dedication, and underneath a chiseled seal of the Emperor "Seuntih." Fine rich patina. 1427-1436.
83. **Koro.** Small, sunspot bronze. 14th century.
84. **Tortoise.** Ancient.
85. **Vase,** bulb form. Ring handles, incrustated green patina. Han Dynasty, 1000 B. C.
86. **Vase.** Iron bronze, finely incrustated patina. 9th century or earlier.
87. **Vase.** Iron, inlaid with gold. Marked "Ta-Ming Hsuan-te-nien chih." 1400.
88. **Vase.** Decorated. Early Chinese.
89. **Bird,** on wheels. Bronze, inlaid gold and silver. Chinese. 1475.

BRONZES: *French.*

90. **Basset hound.** Antoine Louis Barye, Paris, 1795-1875.
91. **Greyhound.** Antoine Louis Barye.
92. **Jaguar and hare.** Antoine Louis Barye.

- 93. **Lion and serpent.** Antoine Louis Barye.
- 94. **Rabbits.** Antoine Louis Barye.
- 95. **Running Elephant.** Antoine Louis Barye.
- 96. **Lioness and cubs.** Auguste Nicolas Cain, Paris, 1822-1894. The life size statue faces the Louvre, in the gardens of the Tuileries, in Paris.
- 97. **Incense burner.** Gold inlaid. Buddha on elephant.
- 98. **Incense burner.** Iron bronze. Buddha on horse.

BRONZES: *Miscellaneous.*

- 99. **Sacred Cat.** Egyptian, B. C. 1000.
- 100. **Charcoal sticks,** pair. Iron, inlaid silver, Kiri flower and the characters "Fuku" (happiness) and "Roku" (wealth), 18th century.
- 101. **Incense burner.** Crab. Hammered copper. 1600.
- 102. **Okimono.** Turtle. Signed "Seimen." 19th century.
- 103. **Okimono.** Shell. 19th century.
- 104. **Okimono.** Flying fish. 18th century.
- 105. **Vase.** Undecorated.

PAINTINGS.

- 106. **Landscape.** Asselyn.
- 107. **Landscape.** Chodowiecki.
- 108. **Sheep.** Cooper.
- 109. **Landscape.** Crome.
- 110. **Landscape.** Crome.
- 111. **Landscape.** DeMarne.
- 112. **Woman Bathing.** Etty.
- 113. **Figure Bathing.** Henner.
- 114. **Landscape.** Inness, Jr.
- 115. **Landscape.** Isabey.
- 116. **Sheep.** Miniature water color. Jacque.
- 117. **Sheep.** Miniature water color. Jacque.
- 118. **Figures.** Jimenez.

- 119. **Portrait of Marquise de Noailles.** La-Grenee.
- 120. **Figures.** Lancret.
- 121. **Landscape, Pastel.** L'Hermitte.
- 122. **Fire at night.** Van Der Poel.
- 123. **Battle Scene.** Vernet.
- 124. **Landscape.** Vernon.
- 125. **Still Life.** Vollon.
- 126. **Landscape, Water color.** Wyant.
- 127. **Engraving on silk.** Bewick.

Rugs.

- 128. **Silk Jardiniere.** Velvet, green and red. Florentine. 16th century.
- 129. **Ghiordes Prayer rug.** Silk. 16th century. Columns supporting hanging Mosque lamp, borders in cream, gold and green, maroon center.
- 130. **Ghiordes Prayer rug.** 17th century. Rich delicate borders in cream, violet, red and blue, pistache center.
- 131. **Ghiordes Prayer rug.** 17th century. Unusually fine border of silver grays and blues, orange center.
- 132. **Ispahan rug.** 15th century. Design made for use in Persia.
- 133. **Ispahan rug.** 16th century. Design made for use in Europe.
- 134. **Ladik rug.** 17th century. White.
- 135. **Polish rug.** 16th century. Silk, exquisitely subtle designs in pale green, blue, yellow and pink on cream ground. Made in Poland.
- 136. **Damascus Temple Hanging.** Silver thread brocade. 16th century.
- 137. **Anatolian Mat.**
- 138. **Anatolian Mat.**
- 139. **Anatolian Mat.**
- 140. **Anatolian Mat.**

Books.

Books illustrated by Thomas Bewick and books about him. (1753-1828.)

Bewick, Thomas:

British land birds, 1825.

British water birds, 1825.

Figures of British land birds, v. 1, 1800.

Figures of quadrupeds. Ed. 2, 1824.

General history of quadrupeds. 1st Ed. 1790; Ed. 2, 1791; Ed. 3, 1792; Ed. 4, 1800, 2 cop.; Ed. 5, 1807; Ed. 6, 1811; Ed. 7, 1820; Ed. 8, 1824.

History of British Birds, 3 v., 1797, 1804, 1821; 2 v. in 1, 1809; 2 v. 1816; 2 v. 1821; Ed. 6 av. 1826; 2 v. 1832; 2 v. 1847.

Memoir of Thomas Bewick, written by himself. 1862.
New Ed. 1887.

Memorial Edition of (his) works. 5 v. 1885-87.

Natural History of British Birds.

Vignettes. 1827. 2 copies.

Wood engravings of land and water birds (never before published), 1860.

Boyd, Julia, comp. Bewick gleanings. 1886.

Burns, Robert. Poetical works, 2 v. (1787).

Dobson, Austin. Thomas Bewick and his pupils, 1889.

Fergusson, Robert. Poetical works, 2 v. (1814).

Gay, John. Fables. 1779, 1811.

Goldsmith, Oliver, and Parnell, Thomas. Poems. 1795.

Hugo, Thomas. Bewick Collector. 1866.

Bewick Collector Supplement, 1868.

LeGrand d'Aussy, Pierre Jean Baptiste. Fabliaux or Tales. 2 v. 1800. New Ed., 3 v. 1815.

Pearson, Edwin. Catalogue of an exceedingly choice and varied collection of books and wood engravings by, or relating to Thomas and John Bewick and their pupils. 1868.

Aesop. Fables. 1818.

Select Fables. Anon. 1784.

- Stephens, George Frederic. Notes . . . on a collection of drawings and wood cuts by Bewick. 1881.
 Thomson, James. The Seasons. 1796.
 Virgil. Pastorals . . . with a course of English reading adapted for schools. Ed. 3, 2 v. 1821.

OTHER BOOKS.

Walt Whitman's Leaves of Grass and other Poems, several editions, as follows:

- Leaves of Grass. First Edition, folio. 1855.
 1856. Second Edition, 12mo. Issued by the author.
 1860-61, 3 copies.
 1867. Poems are rearranged and many are published for the first time.
 1871. Including poems now first published.
 1876. Author's edition, with portraits from life.
 1882. Printed from Boston edition, 1881, suppressed.
 1891-92, 1897, including Sands at Seventy; Good-bye, my Fancy; A backward glance o'er travel'd roads, and portrait from life.
 1900. Including a fac-simile autobiography, various reading of the poems, and a department of Gathered leaves.
 Poems . . . selected and edited by William Michael Rossetti. 1868. New Ed. 1901.
 Selected poems. 1892.

Blackstone, Sir William. Commentaries on the laws of England. Ed. 2. 4v. 1766-69.

Bloomfield, Robert. May Day with the Muses. 1822.

Chatto, William Andrew. Treatise on wood engraving, historical and practical. New Ed. (1861.) With Engravings by John Jackson.

Dante Alighieri. (Le) Purgatoire, and (Le) Paradis. 1868. Illustrated by Gustave Dore.

Hogarth, William. Works . . . from the original plates restored by James Heath. 1822.

Johnson, Samuel. Dictionary of the English Language, in which the words are deduced from their originals and

illustrated in their different significations by examples from the best writers. 2 v. 1755. First Ed. Fourth Ed. 1786.

Keble, Joseph. Statutes at large in paragraphs and sections or numbers, from Magna Charta until this time, 1684.

Lawrence, John. British field sports. 1818. 2 copies. Illustrated by full page engravings.

LeBrun, Jean Baptist Pierre. Galerie des peintres Flamands, Hollandais et Allemands. 2 v. 1792. Illustrated by full page wood engravings.

Morris, William. 1834-1896. Gothic Architecture; a lecture for the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society. Kelmscott Press. 1893.

Rogers, Samuel. Italy; a poem. 1830, 1836. Illustrated by J. M. W. Turner and Thomas Stothard. Poems, 1834, 1842. Illustrated by J. M. W. Turner and Thomas Stothard.

Shakespeare, William. Julius Cæsar. 1684. Small quarto ed.

Smith, Samuel. 1720-1776. History of the Colony of Nova-Cæsarea or New Jersey. Burlington, printed by James Parker. The first book printed at Burlington, except an issue of the session laws in 1729. A very creditable production, historically and typographically. 1765. 2 copies.

Tennyson, Alfred. Elaine. 1867. Illustrated by Gustave Dore.

Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery, printed at New York, 1747, by James Parker.

The Answer to the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery, printed at New York. 1752; but few copies known.

These copies of the Bill and Answer bound in one volume.

Culture's Garland. Eugene Field. 1st ed.

Miscellaneous Works of Philip Freneau. 1786.

Sentimental Journey. Laurence Sterne.

The Van Buskirk Family.

[Continued from Proceedings, Vol. IV., p. 89.]

BY WILLIAM NELSON.

Second Generation.

Lourens¹ Andriessen and Jannetje Jans had issue :

2. i. Andries,² bap. in the Dutch church in New York, March 3, 1659.
3. ii. Lourens.
4. iii. Pieter, b. Jan. 1, 1666.
5. iv. Thomas.

2. Andries² Lourens¹ Andriessen Van Buskirk, bap. March 3, 1659, in the N. Y. Dutch church; m. 1st, Jannetje Van der Linde, bap. Dec. 16, 1663, dau. of Joost Van der Linde and Fytje Van Gelder; 2d, Anna Grevenraedt, April 2, 1720. He d. in April, 1732. In 1686 there occurred a small "riot" in Bergen county, in which the Lourensens, their brother-in-law Roelof Van der Linde, two of their half-brothers—Cornelis Christiaensen and Hans Christiaensen—and two of their Banta neighbors—Eptkey Jacobs (Banta) and Wiert Eptkey (Banta)—were participants. No particulars of this affair have come down to us, but in all probability it arose out of a dispute concerning land, and the refusal to obey some writ of subpœna issued in pursuance of a lawsuit based thereon.¹ All that we know about it is related in the following proceedings of the Governor and Council of East Jersey, at Perth Amboy, under date of October 23, 1686 :

The High Sheriffe of the County of Bergen brought here the boddies of Rowleof Vanderlinde Andresse Lawrenson, Lawrence Lawrenson, Dericke Eptkeyes Cornelius Christiansen Hans Christiansen Eptkey Jacobs and Weart Eptkey—pursuant to a proclamacon issued out to

¹ See p. 79. ante.

the s^d High Sheriffe for a Riote by them Comitted in the s^d County and for Re-fuseing to obey the Kings Authority there, and sundry Depositions being here Read, and also sundry warr^m and the Sheriffes Retorne therevpon, wherein appeares the great insolency of the s^d p^rsons in breach of the Kings peace and Contempt of the Lawes of this province—the p^rmisses being duely Considered and vpon mature Consideracon, It's vnanimously agreed and ordered that the aboves^d p^rsons and every of them stand Close Comitted to ye Comon Gaole of Woodbridge there to Remaine vntill they shall give good and sufficient security and that in the sume of Each of them one Hundred pounds before some Justice of peace of this County for their p^rsonall appearance att the next Court of Comon Right to bee held att the Towne of Amboy Perth the second Tuesday in the month of Aprill now next ensueing to Answer the p^rmisses, and that in the meane tyme to bee of the good behaviour &c ;—and also that Immediately bee Comitted to the hands and Custody of the High Sheriffe of middx who is hereby required in the Kings name to take the said p^rsons into his Custody and them safely keepe vntill the[y] shall give such security as above or bee Discharged by due Course of Law—¹

Andries Louwerense Van Boskerk was a witness at the baptism of Dirck, son of Cornelis Christiaensen (his half brother), at Hackensack, Feb. 14, 1697. He conveyed to his half-brother, Barent Christiaensen, April 26, 1698, a tract of 26 acres of meadow between Constable's Hook and Pembrokepock, and received from Barent, in exchange, the same day, a tract of 30 acres of meadow on the north side of the Kill van Kull.—*N. J. Archives*, 21 : 283. He and his brother Lourens resided at Saddle River before the death of their father, according to Winfield, who, however, cites no authority for the statement. He was one of nine men who bought from Tpegaw and other Indians, May 1, 1701, a "Tract in Essex County on the East side of Passaic River to the hills."—*N. J. Archives*, 15 : 533. This was the Horse Neck purchase. When the East Jersey Proprietors set up their claim to the land, no patent having been obtained from them, there was endless trouble for the purchasers under the Indian title. Andries Laurence was receiver (or collector) of the Provincial

¹ N. J. Archives, 13: pp. 165-166.

revenues for Bergen county, in 1705 and 1706.—*N. J. Archives*, 3: 351. He was elected a member of the Fifth Provincial Assembly, from Bergen county, in 1709, and re-elected to the Sixth Assembly, in 1710, continuing therein until the election of the Seventh Assembly, in 1716.—*Assembly Minutes*, passim; *N. J. Archives*, 13: 426, 504. At a meeting of the Governor and Council, December 22, 1713:

The Petition of Andreas Van Buskirk in behalfe of himself and the inhabitants of the township of Bergen &c Read and Granted and ordered that a Warrant be drawne to M^r Attorney Genrall to prepare a pattent according to the prayer of the said Petition

This was for a new charter or patent of incorporation. A bill having been prepared it was introduced in the Assembly, and passed, and brought up to the Council by Mr. Sharp and Mr. Van Boskerk. on January 22, 1713-14, for the concurrence of that body, which it received, with some amendments, and the bill was assented to by the Governor, March 17, 1713-14.—*Journal of the Governor and Council*, *N. J. Archives*, 13: 491, 504, 508, 552. The new charter is given in Winfield's History of Hudson County, p. 130. He was commissioned a coroner for Bergen county, Feb. 14, 1710-11, and a justice of the peace, August 21, 1725.—*Book 3 A of Commissions*, f. 131; *Book C 2*, f. 66. By deed dated October 12, 1713, Andries bought from Jeremiah Langhorn, of Middletown, Bucks county, Pa., a tract of 1150 acres of land in that county.¹ In this deed he is described as "of Bergen County in the Eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey." He also bought a tract of more than 400 acres, located in Philadelphia county, from John Swift, of that county, glazier, according to recitals in a deed in 1721 conveying part of the land to his son Joost.—*Philadelphia Deeds*, G 12, p. 508. And see *Penn. Archives*, Second Series, 19: 259, 278, 436. These

¹ Philadelphia (Pa.) Deeds, Book G 5, 542. The deed recites that Jeremiah Langhorn inherited a tract of 500 acres in Hillton, Bucks county, from his father, Thomas Langhorn, who got it from William Penn in 1682. The additional 650 acres were bought by Jeremiah from James Logan. See also *Penn. Archives*, Second Series, 19: 509. A patent was issued to Andreas Van Buskirk for this 1150 acres, October 7, 1713. See *ibid.*, 570.

purchases were doubtless made as a speculation, and it is probable that he never saw either tract, as that part of Bucks county was not then settled. It may be, however, that he bought these lands for his children, to two of whom he subsequently conveyed them, as will appear hereafter. Andries Van Boskirk conveyed to Michael Andriessen, of Communi-paw, March 12, 1718, a small lot adjoining Gerrit G. Van Wagenen.—*Winfield's Land Titles*, 60. He was appointed by act of the Legislature, approved March 28, 1719, one of the commissioners to enforce the oyster laws.—*N. J. Archives*, 14: 113. By deed dated March 1, 1721-2, Andries Van Boskerck, of the Province of New Jersey, Gentleman, and Anna his wife, conveyed to his son Joost Van Boskerck, of the County of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania, yeoman, two tracts of land, the one in Philadelphia county, and the other a part of the Bucks county purchase mentioned above. This deed is recorded at Philadelphia. The record is endorsed: "Andries Van Boskerck to Joost Van Boskerck, his 3d son by a former venter."¹ It is probable that at the same time he conveyed the rest of the lands in question to a son Johannes, who lived adjoining Joost. Andries Van Boskerck seems to have resided most of, if not all, his life at Pembepoch or Pamrapo, in the present Hudson county. By deed dated Oct. 14, 1723, Andries released to his brother Lourens, for the consideration of £1200, N. J. money, his interest in their father's farm, "as the same now is or lately was in the Tenure and Occupation of the said Andries and Lourens van Boskerk." The deed contains full covenants, including one for further assurances, "provided he the said Andries van Boskerk be not compelled or compellable to travel from his habitation or usual place of abode upwards of three English miles for the execution thereof."—*Liber & 2 of Deeds*, p. 173, Secretary of State's office, Trenton. Andries Van Boskerk, of Bergen county, "being in perfect health," made his will, April 1, 1732. He gives his wife Anna all the linnen, woolen, silk, gold, and silver, belonging to her body," and "a reasonable consideration out of

¹ Exemplification Records, Recorder of Deeds Office, Philadelphia County, Liber G. xli, p. 506.

my estate in lieu of a suit of mourning," and "she shall continue in possession of such parts of my dwelling-house where I now live as she shall see cause to make choice of, for one year;" and "I have, with the consent of my said wife, caused my son, Lawrence Van Boskerk, to give a bond for £40 in lieu of dower;" and in pursuance of certain ante-nuptial promises between them he gives her a negro woman aged about 15 years; also the rents of his two tenements and lots lying in Pearl street in the city of New York, and the rents of the least of his houses in John street, and also all the goods and movables that were properly hers at the time of her marriage, she to pay his executors £145. To daughter Fitie the least of his houses in John street after his wife's death. "Whereas I have taken sufficient care during my life to provide for all my children by distributing among them all my real estate, my sons, John and Joost, are to pay to my daughter Helena, £3.15s. yearly during my wife's life. And my son Lawrence and my daughter Fitie shall pay to my daughter Anna, £3.15s. during my wife's life. All the rest of my personal estate I leave to my son, Lawrence Van Buskirk. The amount which my wife is to pay I leave one half to my three daughters, Fitie, wife of Jacob De Groet, Anna, wife of Gerardus Johanes Schutt, and Helena, wife of David Thomas, and one-half to my son Lawrence, and I make him executor." Witnesses—John Baldwin, Joseph Day and Josiah Beek. Notwithstanding the assertion that the testator was "in perfect health" at the time of making this will, he was evidently on his death-bed, for the will was proved only sixteen days later, or on April 17, 1732.—*N. Y. County Wills*, Liber No. 12, p. 10; *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.* for 1894, p. 107. Issue (all by his first wife):

6. i. Lourens.³

ii. (prob.) Andries. No trace; if there was such a son he probably d. young, or at least before his father's death, as he is not mentioned in the latter's will.

7. iii. Joost.

8. iv. Johannes.

- v. Fitje, m. Jacob Janse DeGroot. Child: Jannetie, bap. Mar. 6, 1720, in the Hackensack Dutch church.
- vi. Anna, bap. Aug. 18, 1700, in the N. Y. Dutch church. Tryntje Van Boskirk, wife of Pieter Van Boskirk, was one of the witnesses at the baptism. Antie Andriese Van Boskerke was herself a witness at the baptism, March 6, 1720, of Jannetie, dau. of her sister Feytie Andriese Van Boskerk and Jacob Janse De Groot, just mentioned. A letter for Hannah Van Buskirk of Shaminy, was advertised as in the Trenton post office, June 25, 1756.—*N. J. Archives*, 20: 50. It is quite probable that she made her home with her brothers, Joost and Johannes, or with one of them, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, at Neshaminy. From a reference in her father's will it appears that she married Gerardus Johannes Schutt.
- vii. Helena, b. 1707, at Pembreboech; bap. March 23, 1707, in the Lutheran church, in N. Y.; m. David Thomas, June 8, 1728, at Andries Van Boskerken's, with license, by the Lutheran pastor; David Thomas was probably of Elizabethtown.

3. Lourens² Lourens¹ Andriessen Van Buskirk m. Hendricktje Van der Linde; she was bap. July 24, 1667, dau. of Joost Van der Linde and Fytje Van Gelder. No record has been found of Lourens's marriage, but Hendricktje is mentioned as his wife in the baptismal records, and in his will. Winfield says (*Hist. Hudson County*, p. 489) that he and his brother Andries resided at Saddle River (in the present Bergen County) before their father's death, but there is nothing to confirm this statement. For the consideration of £1200 N. J. money he bought from his brother Andries and Anna his wife a deed for "all that certain tract or parcel of land and farm lying in the county of Bergen as the same now is and lately was in the Tenure and Occupation of the said Andries and Lourens Van

Buskirk according to the several patents, deeds," etc. This deed is dated October 4, 1723; it was proved April 7, 1731.—*Liber F 2 of Deeds*, p. 173, in the office of the Secretary of State, Trenton. He was a witness to the will of Volkert Hansen of New Barbadoes, Bergen county, dated Nov. 18, 1695, and was named as one of the executors also.—*N. J. Archives*, 23 : 283. (Hansen was from Long Island, and had bought from Major John Berry a tract of land extending from the Hackensack to Saddle River, by agreement April 29, 1682.) Lourens obtained a patent, Sept. 29, 1697, for 240 acres on the Hackensack river and Overpeck creek, adjoining lands of his brothers Pieter and Thomas, and of his half-brother, Barent Christiaense.—*N. J. Archives*, 21 : 274. He was elected to the Fifth Provincial Assembly, in 1709, he and his brother Andries representing Bergen county, but was not re-elected in 1710. The will of Lawrence Van Boskirk or Boskerck, of Hackingsack, yeoman, dated May 8, 1722, was proved June 4, 1724. He appoints wife Hendricktje sole executrix, but in case of her marriage or death, his brothers, Andrew and Peter van Boskerck, both of Pembrebogh (Pamrapo), Bergen county, to be executors. He gives his wife his whole estate during her widowhood, with remainder as follows: To son Joost Van booskerk the farm and plantation "whereon he now liveth," for the value of £126, he to pay, after the deduction of his inheritance, the remaining sum to his "Brethern and Sisters," viz. : Andrew, John, Jacobus, Lawrence, Benjamin, Fytie and Jannetie. Joost was also to have one horse with saddle and furniture, etc., as a "Recognition and Recompense of his birth right." To son Andrew Van boskerk he gives the farm "whereupon he now liveth, at Scharlenbrugh" (Schraalenburgh), for the value of £60, he to pay the balance after deduction of his inheritance, to his brothers and sisters, as above. He gives to his "Three welbeloved Youngest Sons" the farm "whereupon I now live," with the buildings, out-houses, "Brew-house, Kettle and all his furniture," at the value of £150, they paying balance, after deduction of their inheritance to their brothers and sisters; after the decease of the surviving executor of testator, said farm and plantation was to return to the possession

of the aforesaid three youngest sons—Jacobus, Lawrence and Benjamin, neither of whom should sell his right therein except to a brother. The residue of the estate was to be equally divided among the children; those who had an estate in lands “shall not be superiour to them who only have to share the payments.” He then sets forth the names of his children by his wife Hendrickje, “and now living,” as follows: Vytie, Joost, Andrew, John, Jacob, Jannetie, Lawrence and Benjamin Van Boskerk. Signed, L. Van Boskerck. Witnesses—Casper Jansze Humpolitsky, Jims Christiaensz (James Christie), Albert Stevenson van Vorhees.—*N. J. Archives*, 23: 475; *Liber A of Wills*, ff. 322-6. Issue:

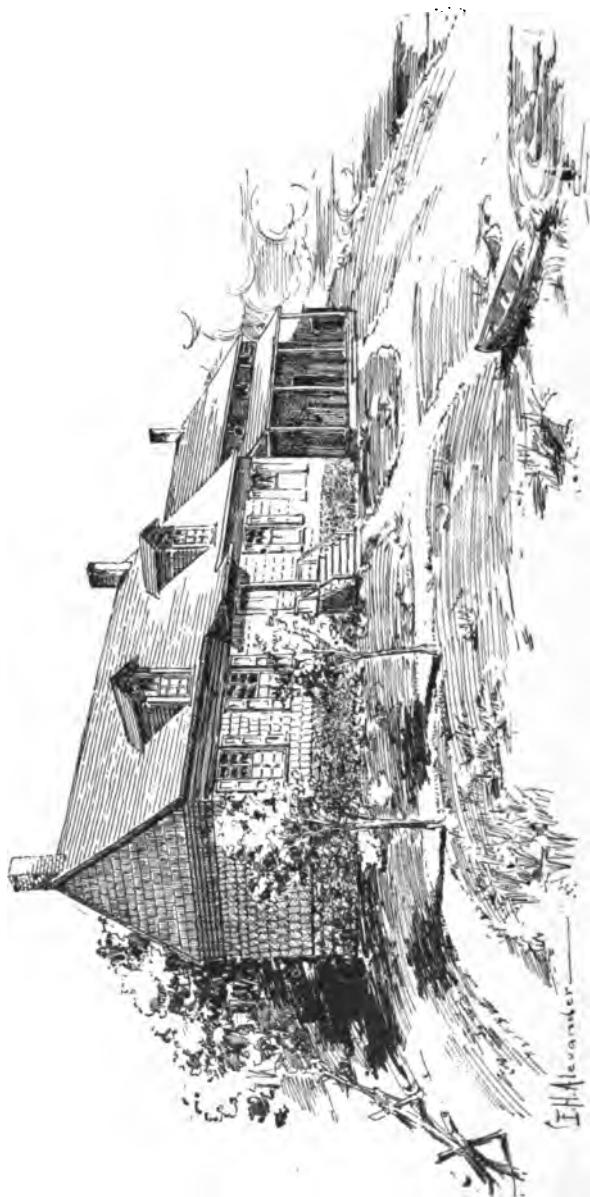
- i. Fytje,^s bap. — ; m. Arie Sibesse Banta, y. m., born and living at Hackensack, where she also was b. and lived; they were m. Aug. 19, 1711, in the Lutheran church at Ackinsack, after three proclamations in the same church in N. Y. Children: 1. Sibba, bap. June 29, 1712; d. in infancy; 2. Laurens, b. September 21, 1714; 3. Maritie, bap. Nov. 25, 1716; d. in inf.; 4. Abraham, b. Sept. 23, 1721, at Hackensack, bap. there Oct. 21, 1721, in the Lutheran church; 5. Siba, bap. July 5, 1724, in said church; m. Catelintie Demarest, Sept. 7, 1744; she was bap. Nov. 2, 1725; she was dau. of Simon Samuel Demarest and Vroucie Cornelise Haring; 6. Maritie, b. April 15, 1733.
9. ii. Joost, bap. [? Aug.] 7, 1695, in the Dutch church at Hackensack.
10. iii. Andries.
11. iv. Jan, bap. Feb. 26, 1699, in the Dutch church at Hackensack. Witnesses—Rutgert Van Hoorn and Neeltje his wife.
12. v. Jacobus, bap. Dec. 26, 1700, in the Dutch church at Hackensack. The mother's name is erroneously given as Margritie Brickers, who was the

wife of Lourens's brother Thomas. Witnesses—Jacob Zaborisko and Antie his wife.

- vi. Jannetje, m. Johannes Van Hoorn. Child: Lauwrens, bap. January 24, 1728; witnesses—Henderkje Van Boskerk (the grandmother) and Jacobus Van Boskerk (the mother's brother); he m. Maria Hallenbeck, y. d., Nov. 30, 1750. Jannetje Van Boskerck d. Jan. 10, 1792, according to Winfield's "Land Titles of Hudson County," p. 412. But was she the same?
13. vii. Laurens, bap. Feb. 27, 1704, by the Lutheran minister "at Hackingsack, at Nova Cæsarea, after the morning service, in the barn of Cornelius Van Boschkerck. Witnesses—Martin Meyer and Margareta Jansen."
14. viii. Benjamin, "b. at Hackensack in the week before the 20th Sunday after Trinity, October, 1705: bap. there Oct. 28, 1705," in the house of Cornelius Van Hoorn, by the Lutheran minister. Witness—the father.
- ix. Abraham, b. at Hackensack, 1707; bap. July 20, 1707, in the Lutheran church, at N. Y. Witnesses—Laurens Van Boschkerck, Jr., and Margareta Roest. He doubtless d. in childhood, as he is not named in his father's will.
4. Pieter² Lourens¹ Andriessen Van Buskirk, b. January 1, 1666, in the Dutch church at Bergen, N. J.; m. Trintie Hanse, dau. of Hans Harmense and Willemkje Warners, of Long Island, the latter being the widow of Harmen Van Borckeloo. Harmensen removed to Constable's Hook, and pursuant to the provisions of the East Jersey Concessions, presented a claim for lands, under date of July 30, 1681, ("lately come from Long Island,") for himself, his wife, his wife's sons by her first husband—Reynier, Harman, John and William; two daughters of his own, aged nine and seven (for whom he was not allowed grants), and one maid servant, Trintje.—*N. J. Archives*, 21: 47. By deed dated Feb. 20, 1695, Sam-

uel Edsell, of Queens county, Long Island, conveyed to Hans Harmans, of Constable's Hook, a tract of 500 acres at that place, which had been granted by Governor Richard Nicolls, of New York, October 26, 1664, to Edsell and Nicholas Johnson (Claas Jansen, de Backer, or the baker), having been acquired by Edsell, November 2, 1670, at public sale, for 4620 guilders, wampum value.—*Ibid.*, 262; *Winfield's Land Titles*, 74. Hanse and wife Willemetje made a joint will, Nov. 12, 1691, in which they provide for her children by her first husband, and for their own children, Tryntje and Annetje Hans, to whom the Hook was devised as tenants in common. A codicil, dated Oct. 19, 1700, was signed only by Hans, indicating that Willemetje had died, and the inventory of the estate of the survivor was made Nov. 12, 1700, from which it would appear that he survived her but briefly. The will was proved Oct. 6, 1701, and letters of administration on the estate were granted, Dec. 3, 1701, to the testator's daughter Tryntie and her husband, Peter Lauwranson. The inventory was made for the purpose of partitioning the estate between Pieter Van Buskirk as husband and guardian of Tryntje Hans as heiress, and Jan Harmense van Borckeloo and Daniel Sadwell (Shotwell) as administrators and guardians for Hartman Claessen, heir of Annetje Hans. The estate was appraised at 11043 florins, or £4417.20.—*N. Y. Archives*, 21: 145; 23: 211. His wife's nephew, Hartman Claasen Vreeland, the owner of the other half, sold his share to his uncle, Dec. 17, 1730. Trintje conveyed the other half, inherited from her father, to David Provoost, with the consent of her husband, by deed dated November 27, 1735, and Provoost two days later conveyed to Pieter, who thus become vested of the whole estate.—*E. Y. Deeds*, A 3, 431, 432. These and other Van Buskirk deeds were recorded November 8, 1764. We have no record of Pieter's marriage; it probably occurred about 1690. Soon after, according to family tradition, he built a stone house, fashioned after the style of architecture affected by the Dutch families of that day, on the southern slope of Van Buskirk's Point, fronting on New

¹ Annetje Harmensen (Hans) m. Claas Hartmanse (Vreeland), May 24, 1697; she d. Dec. —, 1698, leaving this child, Hartman Claasen (Vreeland).



THE VAN BUSKIRK HOMESTEAD, CONSTABLE'S HOOK, ERECTED ABOUT 1690.

York Bay, and lived there with his wife the rest of his days. The residence was enlarged from time to time, as the sturdy and thrifty owner's family and possessions increased. It was a quaint old structure, and in 1904 it was perhaps the oldest residence in Northern New Jersey. In that year it was thus described:

A solid foundation of stone masonry rises about five feet above the ground, on which rests a frame and brick superstructure with massive joists and timbers and antique siding of shingles in regular old Dutch colony style. A quaint old fireplace and high mantel, with curious carvings and fancy tile decorations, alongside of which is an old Spanish closet, have all been features in the interior of this old homestead. A secret underground closet is located in a north room of the house. This was used to conceal persons and effects whenever inquisitive visitors approached the place. British troops were quartered in this house during the Revolution. In the little school-room, children were taught their lessons. The quaint old graveyard in the rear of the house was laid out by Pieter and his relatives. Here some of the pioneer settlers were buried. It was a beautiful spot in those days, with its green grass and flowers, and shady trees.¹

But alas! the ruthless march of "improvement" demanded the removal of this historic home, about which clustered so many memories and family traditions, and even the graveyard, hallowed by the remains of the early settlers for two hundred years, was swept away, and where once lingered the ancient tombstones now tower aloft the huge, unsightly tanks of the Standard Oil Company. Not a sign of the dwelling, not a stone of the graveyard, remains to tell the passer-by that here for two centuries was a home for the living, and a resting-place for the dead, made sacred by the loving memories of all those years. We have but few mentions of Pieter in the records. He utilized a stream flowing through his lands, by damming it up, to create a mill-pond, which yielded sufficient power to run a grist mill and a saw mill, for the accommodation of his neighbors, whence the vicinage was known for many years as

¹ First History of Bayonne, New Jersey, by Royden Page Whitcomb. Bayonne, N. J., 1904, p. 33. The accompanying illustrations are from the same work, by the courtesy of the author.

"Van Buskirk's Mills." Moreover, he provided himself with a brass kettle of sufficiently ample dimensions to produce beer wherewith to satisfy the thirst of the hamlet. His place is mentioned in the church books as the scene of so many baptisms, that it is possible that he kept a house of public entertainment for the wayfarer. A tattered fragment of the old Bergen Town-book describes the "ear-mark" which Pieter used to distinguish his cattle from his neighbors', when turning



them out to pasture: "Pieter Boskerch syn merk Een half maentie onder uyt het slinⁿ en oor"—a half-moon cut from the under side of the left ear.—*Winfield's Hist. Hudson County*, 135. He took out a patent, Sept. 29, 1697, for a tract of 356 acres of land, having the Hackensack river on the northwest, the Overpeck creek on the southeast, and his brother Lourens on the southwest.—*N. Y. Archives*, 21: 274. The Rev. Justus Falckner, minister of the Lutheran church at New York, appointed Pieter Van Boskerk, of Constable's Hook, one of the executors of his will, which bore date Sept. 9, 1723.—*N. Y. County Wills, N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1893, p. 569.

Pieter Van Boskerk d. July 20, 1738; his wife d. October 13, 1736, aged 65 years; they were both laid away in the family burying ground back of their dwelling house. His will was dated January 20, 1735-6; proved Sept. 8, 1738. He devised to his wife Tryntje his whole estate, real and personal, for life; at her decease to be disposed of in this manner: to his son Lawrence one half of tract of 600 acres at New Hackensack, being the northeast half, bounded on Peter Demarie, southeast by Tenecks Path and part by land "sold by me to my son Johannes"; southwest by Jacobus Van Boskerk, and northwest by the road, containing 300 acres; to dau. Jannetje, wife of Cornelis Corson, £75; to son, Johannes Van Boskerk, the southeast half of 600 acres at New Hackensack, abovesaid, bounded southwest on Benjamin Van Buskirk; northwest by Tenecks Path; northeast by David De Marie; southeast by Overpecks Creek, being 300 acres in all; to dau. Willemetje, wife of Abraham Shotwell, £75; to son Andries, 60 acres of land and meadow, "part of the estate where I live, in Bergen county": beginning at a small white oak standing by the side of the meadow at the head of the mill pond; thence northwest crossing the head of the mill pond to another white oak; thence north to a walnut standing on the hill; thence northeast with a direct line crossing the middle of a small pond lying in the meadow, and so with a direct course to the Bay; bounded southwest by the mill creek; northwest by the marked trees and the pond; northeast by the Bay, and southeast by the Kill van Kull, containing sixty acres, with the mills, &c.; to Antje, wife of Peter Tramelje, £100; to Rachel, wife of William Daniel, £150; to son Jacobus "the rest of my plantation where I dwell situate in Bergen County." (The four sons agreed in writing, Nov. 30, 1736, directly after their mother's death, to divide the estate according to their father's will, and executed deeds to that end August 12, and August 24, 1738, recorded Nov. 9, 1764.) Executors—son Andries Boskerk, and son-in-law Cornelis Corson. Witnesses—Nicholas Veghte, Denis Van Tuyl, Abraham Van Tuyl. By a codicil, January 21, 1735-6, he gave each of his daughters "a slave woman," and to his sons Andries and Jacobus

an equal share in his "Brew Kittle."—*Book C, of Wills, f. 208*, in Secretary of State's Office, Trenton. Issue :

15. i. Lowerens.³
- ii. Jannetje, b. —. Jannitte Pietersse Van Bosskerck and Andreas Pietersen Van Boskerk were witnesses at the baptism of a child (b. Oct. 1) of Laurens Pietersse Van Bosskerck and wife Rahel, Oct. 21, 1721, at Hackensack. She m. Cornelis Corson. He was of Staten Island, and their children were all baptized there, as follows: 1. Maria, bap. Nov. 24, 1723, m. Carel Mackleen; 2. Pieter, bap. Aug. 13, 1725; 3. Christiaan, bap. Feb. 26, 1726-7; 4. Cornelius, bap. Feb. 23, 1728-9, d. in inf.; 5. Cornelius, bap. Feb. 21, 1730-31; 6. Jacobus, bap. Oct. 22, 1732; 7. Daniel, bap. March 9, 1734-5; 8. Catharina, bap. Sept. 19, 1736; 9. Antje, Sept. 23, 1738. The will of Cornelius Corsen, of Staten Island, dated Feb. 2, 1755, proved May 1, 1755, names children—Peter, Cornelius, Daniel, Jacobus, Mary, Catharine, Ann, Jannettie.—*N. Y. Wills, N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1896, p. 60.
16. iii. Hans (Johannes), bap. Aug. 9, 1696, in the Hackensack Dutch church. Witnesses—Louwerens² Louwerense¹ Van Boskerk and Hendricje Vander Linde his wife.
17. iv. Andries.
 - v. Antje, b. Dec. 26, 1703, at Constapel's Hook; bap. April 17, 1704, in the Lutheran church in N. Y.; she probably died in childhood, as she is not mentioned in her father's will.
- S. vi. Jacobus, b. Dec. —, 1705, bap. Feb. 21, 1706, at Constable's Hook, by the pastor of the Lutheran church of N. Y. and Hackensack.
- vii. Rahel (Rachel), b. at Constable's Hook, Sept. 13, 1708; bap. there, Oct. 3, 1708. Witnesses—Laurens Van Boschkerck, Jr., and sister

Feitje. She m. at Constable's Hook, with license, Jacob Freeland (Vreeland), May 4, 1727. In her father's will she is referred to as the wife of William Daniel.

viii. Anna, b. at Constable's Hook, March 15, 1711; bap. in the Lutheran church in N. Y., May 21, 1711. Witnesses—Laurens Van Boschkerck, "the child's oldest brother," and Magdalena Beekmans. Annatje Van Boskerken m. the Rev. Michael Christian Knoll, pastor of the Lutheran church, April 11, 1733. In her father's will she is spoken of as the wife of Peter Tramelje. Peter Tremler and Annatje ——— had a child Tryntje, b. Jan. 18, bap. June 5, 1731, in the Lutheran Church at N. Y. Witnesses—Pieter and Tryntje Van Boskerk, grandparents.

ix. Willempatie, bap. ———; m. Oct. 11, 1716, at Pieter V. Boskerk's, at Constable's Hook, Willemge Van Boskerk and Jan Jansen Halenbeek. (Her brother Laurens was m. at the same time and place to Rahel Halenbeek.) Children: 1. Catharina, b. Nov. 5, 1717, at Kockshagki (Coxsacki) in Albany, bap. Dec. 2, 1717, at the house of Jan Casperse (Halenbeek). Witnesses—Jan Casperse (Halenbeek) and wife Rahel. 2. Rahel, b. Aug. 8 at Kockshagki at Albany, bap. at N. Y. Oct. 2, 1719. Witnesses—Pieter Van Boschkerk and wife Trintge. 3. Jannitge, b. June —, 1721, in Albany at Kockshagki, bap. Sept. 24, 1721, at N. Y. Witnesses—Andreas Pietersse Van Boschkerck and Jannitge Van Boschkerck. (The father's name is given as Jan Casperse Halenbeek, apparently an error.) In her father's will, made in 1735-6, she is referred to as the wife of Abraham Shotwell, indicating that she was m. a second time.

5. Tomas² Lourens¹ Andriesse Van Buskirk m. 1st, Mar-

gritie Brickers; 2d, May 18, 1720, Volckge or Volkertie Collier, y. d., on the Flatts at Lonenburg, now Athens, Greene county, N. Y. The entry in the records of the Zion Lutheran church at the latter place reads (translation) :

1720 May 18

Thomas v. Boskerk of Hackensack, wid. Volkje Colliers of Vlake, Loonenburg.

In the records of the Lutheran church at New York the marriage is entered under the dates May 15 and May 18, as follows ;

At Lonenburg : Thomas Van Boschkerck, widower, at Hackinsack, and Volckge Collier, Y. D., on the Flats, Lonenburg.

He seems to have been a man of some prominence in his neighborhood. He was appointed a justice of the peace and an associate judge of the court of common pleas of Bergen county, January 21, 1714-15 ; he was again appointed a justice of the peace for the same county, August 25, 1725. Moreover, he figured in military circles, being referred to in 1724 as colonel. He seems to have become interested in Hunterdon county lands at an early date, which led to his ultimately removing thither. He was also concerned in the opening up of Morris county to settlement, as appears from this advertisement, in *The American Weekly Mercury*, of Philadelphia, August 20-27, 1724 :

To be Sold by Col. Thomas Vanbuskirk of Hackensack and George Ryerson of Pacquenock, both of Bergen county, in New-Jersey, a certain Tract of Land (commonly call'd or nam'd Bolens Lot;) containing about 1500 Acres Scituate in New-Jersey in the county of Hunterdon, lying on both sides of a Branch of Pesayuck River, called Rockeway River about two miles above Humphrey Dewenports consisting of more than half low Land (fit for raising Wheat) with good Meadows ; and the rest generally good high Land, well Timber'd. Those that are inclined to Purchase the same may Treat, and Agree, with the Persons above mentioned, they being in Power to Sell the same.

The land in question must have been located about Montville, Morris (then Hunterdon) county.—*N. J. Archives*, 11 : 82. He bought from John Johnston, of New York City, by

deed dated June 3, 1718, for the consideration of £220, he being then of Bergen county, a tract of land on Saddle river, Bergen county.—*West Jersey Deeds*, Liber E, f. 128. He was again appointed a justice of the peace for Bergen county, August 23, 1725. It must have been later than that date that he took up his residence in Hunterdon county. On the occasion of the baptism of two of his children, in the Lutheran church, Col. Abram de Peyster and wife Catharina, acted as witnesses or sponsors, by proxy. Col. de Peyster was a prominent merchant in New York, and also figured largely in the military and political events of the time. The fact that he and his wife were willing to appear as sponsors for Thomas's children, indicates a certain degree of friendship between the two families, perhaps founded on faithful service rendered by Thomas in the employ of de Peyster, or perhaps on notable military gallantry displayed by him under the doughty Colonel in some of the Colonial wars. In his will (which is without date), he describes himself as of Riding (Reading) township. The will was proved October 20, 1748, at Trenton. He gives to his wife an equal share with his sons, of his real and personal estate. He names children—John, the eldest; Janetie, wife of Peter Van Orden, to have a trunk that belonged to her mother; Gertruy, wife of Wiert Banta, to have ten shillings; Andries, Laurens, Abraham, Pieter, Isaac, Michael and John to have the rest of his estate; Margaret, wife of John Church, and Fitie, wife of Andries Amack, to have the share of a son divided (between them). Executors—sons Laurens, Abraham and Michael Vanboskerk. Witnesses—Jacobus Swart, Joost Schamp, Nicholas Wyckoff.—*N. J. Wills*, Liber 5, 539. Issue:

By his first wife, Margrietie Brickers:

19. i. Johannis, bap. July 1, 1694.
20. ii. Andries. No record has been found of his baptism.
21. iii. Laurens. No record has been found of his baptism.
22. iv. Abram, bap. May 25, 1700, in the Hackensack Dutch church. Witnesses—Teunis Slinger-

landt, Hendriktie Vander Linde.

23. v. Pieter, bap. Sept. 6, 1702, in the Hackensack Dutch church. Witnesses—Cornelis Christiane (Van Hoorn), Geertruy Brickers.
- vi. Jacob, b. Sept. —, bap. Oct. 29, 1704, at Hackensack, in his father's house. Witnesses—Laurens Van Boschkerck, Jr., in place of Abraham Beyster (de Peyster), Col. in N. Y., and Janje van Hoorn, in place of Catharina Beysters, wife of Col. Beyster. Jacob probably died young, as he is not mentioned in his father's will.
- vii. Janje, or Johanna, bap. Nov'r 17, 1706. Bap. "at the parents' house in Hackensack, b. there in this year, Janje or Johanna, y. d. of Thomas Van Boschkerck. Witnesses—I, the pastor Justus Falckner (and in my place stood Laurens Van Boschkerck) and Henrickje, wife of Laurens Van B——." Thus the record of the Lutheran church at New York. She was probably the Janetie mentioned in her father's will. She m. Pieter Van Norden, probably at Hackensack, April 18, 1734.
24. viii. Isaac, bap. Aug. 7, 1709, "at our meeting (i. e., Lutheran) at Hackinsack, b. at Hackinsack July 15, 1709, Isaac, s. of Thomas Van Boschkerck and wife Margareta. Witnesses: Johannes Slingerland, in place of Col. Abraham de Peysters, and Vitje Laurensen van Boschkerck in place of Catherina de Pysters."
- ix. Geertru, bap. 1715; the date of the next-preceding entry in the Hackensack Dutch church record is March 7, which may be intended for that of Geertru also. She m. Wiert Banta, with license, Nov. 25, 1732, both b. and living at Hackensack, says the marriage record of the same church. He was b. about 1710, son of Wiert Banta and Marietie Demarest: he was

elected one of the wardens of the Hackensack church in 1757. Issue: 1. Wiert, bap. March 23, 1735, d. in inf.; 2. Wiert, bap. March 6, 1737; 3. Thomas, bap. Oct. 1, 1738, d. in inf.; 4. Thomas, bap. April 13, 1740, m. Gerritje Terhune; 5. Margrietje, bap. January 23, 1743, m. Jacob Valentine; 6. David, bap. Oct. 4, 1747; 7. Maria, bap. January 26, 1752.

By his second wife, Volkertie Collier:

25. x. Michael, b. March —, 1721; bap. June 11, 1721, in the Hackensack Lutheran church. Witnesses—Michael Collier and Titye Collier, and in their absence Jost Van Boschkerck and Henrickge Van Boschkerck.
- xi. Margrietje, bap. Feb. 17, 1723, in the Hackensack Dutch church. Witnesses—Jan Halenbeck and Willemtie his wife. She accompanied her father on his removal to Hunterdon county, and there m. John Church.
- xii. Titie (Fytje), b. Feb. 6, 1727, bap. Oct. 10, 1727, "on Tuesday in the Lutheran church at Hackingsack." She is mentioned in her father's will as the wife of Andries Amack.
- xiii. Cathryne, bap. June 21, 1730, being three weeks old at the time, at Hackinsack; sponsors—Hannes Pietersen Van Boskerk and wife Elsje. The father is called Major Thomas Van Boskerk, whereas in 1724 he had been styled Colonel. She probably d. young, as she is not mentioned in her father's will.
- xiv. Thomas, "born a week ago, bap. June 27, 1733, during a trip through the country at Gerrit Halenbeek's." He prob. d. young, as he is not mentioned in his father's will.

TWO EARLY PISCATAWAY FAMILIES.

BY O. B. LEONARD.

The first person by the name of Smalley in America, was John Smalley. He was in London in 1631, and in the following year came over in the vessel "Francis and James," in company with many of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He settled on Cape Cod, where he married about 1640, and had four children who lived to mature years—two girls, Hannah and Mary, and two boys, John Jr., and Isaac. From Massachusetts the parents, with the two sons, both of age, removed to New Jersey, settling at Piscataway in Middlesex county, about 1669-70. The daughters were married and remained in New England. John Smalley was among the earliest pioneer freeholders of this Jersey settlement. After obtaining his first grant upon his arrival in Piscataway, a survey of his farm was made in 1677, and further land was taken up by him in 1685. At the time the province was temporarily recaptured by the Dutch, 1673-4, he was appointed by them a magistrate. He was commissioned a justice of the peace in 1675, and appointed associate justice of the court of sessions, which position he filled for several years. This pioneer father died in 1692, and the mother about a year after.

John Smalley, Jr., the oldest son, was born in Massachusetts, September 8, 1644. Isaac Smalley, the younger son, was born December 11, 1647, and married twice after moving to New Jersey. His two sons, Joseph and Joshua, attained to considerable prominence in Middlesex county and in its local militia. Isaac was given all the landed interest of his father and became an influential citizen, was elected a member of the Colonial Assembly several years, served as town clerk of Piscataway township for many terms, at various times was chosen

assessor, selectman, juror, justice of the peace, and assistant justice of the county court, besides occupying other political positions in the county, till his death in 1725.

John Smalley, Jr., the oldest son of the pioneer, married in Piscataway, October 18, 1676, Lydia Martin, daughter of John, an early neighbor planter. He had a farm surveyed for him in 1675, and again about ten years afterwards he took up an additional hundred acres. In 1688 he came into possession of another large plot of 100 acres, situated on Ambrose brook, near the present New Market, which he gave to his son Jonathan, who in turn left it at his death to his son Andrew. John, Jr., served in many local township appointments, and was a constituent member in the old Piscataway Baptist church, publicly organized in 1686-9. His will was made September 13, 1731, and duly recorded in 1733, a short time after his death. The oldest son of John, Jr., and Lydia Smalley, was Jonathan Smalley, born April 10, 1683, who married about 1707, Sarah Fitz-Randolph, the oldest child of John and Sarah Fitz-Randolph. This was the first marriage on record of a Smalley and Fitz-Randolph. Subsequent generations of those bearing these two surnames had an especial affinity for each other, and more than a dozen marriages occurred between them within a few years.

The Fitz-Randolphs were not strangers in New England to the Smalleys. The founders of the two families in America were Edward Fitz Randolph and John Smalley, born in Old England about 1615-20. They both emigrated from their native land and settled in Cape Cod Colony within a year or two of each other. No longer period than this intervened between their final settlements in Piscataway, N. J. Here the homesteads and outlying plantations of the sons of these pioneers were in close proximity. As neighbors to them there lived within the same township the families of the Bonhams, Dunns, Dunhams, Martins and others. John Fitz-Randolph, son of the patriarch progenitor, married a sister of Rev. Edmund Dunham's wife. A son and daughter of this minister married children of John Smalley, Jr., whose oldest son Jonathan, just mentioned, had married a daughter of John Fitz-Randolph.

Very many of the families were intimately related by marriage, but became greatly estranged by religion. The occasion was the existence in Piscataway of two Baptist churches, one worshipping on Sunday, the other observing Saturday. The former was organized 1686-9, and the latter, an offspring therefrom, constituted 1705-07. It is a noticeable coincidence also that in the union of these families such a large number became actively identified with this new religious interest in the worship—the Seventh-Day Baptist church.

Jonathan Smalley was the first of this name on the male membership roll of this church, and his wife's name was among the earliest recorded on the list of females, having united with the church before marriage as Sarah Fitz-Randolph. Her parents, before her, had identified themselves with the new movement, the father, John Fitz-Randolph, being first a constituent member of the regular first-day Baptist church, and later one of the founders of this Seventh-Day Baptist society. His younger brother, Thomas Fitz-Randolph, was also active among the new society.

So strict and conscientious a Sabbatarian was Jonathan Smalley, that when he leased part of his farm in 1734 to parties who were to quarry for minerals, he stipulated in the contract that no work or labor should be performed upon the premises on the seventh day of the week during the term of the twenty-one years lease.

Jonathan's younger brother, Elisha Smalley, who married Mary Dunham, daughter of the Seventh-Day Baptist minister, was also a devout Sabbatarian, as was his sister Phebe Smalley, who married Ephraim Dunham, son of this pastor. Most of Jonathan Smalley's ten children reaching adult years became identified with the same church. Especially active in these relations were his sons John and Jonathan, Jr. But his youngest son, Andrew, departed from his father's religious preferences.

Jonathan Smalley accumulated a large property for colonial times, both real and personal. By his last will made July 27, 1762, his many bequests are made known. His son John receives 210 pounds sterling, and Jonathan, Jr., is given 250

pounds sterling. All his "lands and salt meadows" are devised to his son Andrew.

Andrew Smalley, born December 20, 1726, was married February 26, 1746-7, by Rev. Jonathan Dunham, the Seventh-Day Baptist minister at that time in Piscataway. His wife was Agnes Coriell, born May 8, 1728, daughter of David and Elsie. They set up housekeeping at "Harris Lane," a district lying near Bound Brook. Among the nine children born in this household were Abraham, the oldest, born May 2, 1748; and next to the youngest, David, whose birth occurred April 5, 1766.

Of these two sons of Andrew and Agnes Smalley, it may be briefly written that Abraham Smalley remained in the old homestead on Ambrose Brook. He married, October 8, 1772, Catharine Emans, and raised a large family. The oldest child was Sarah, born April 8, 1774, married Richard Coriell, son of Abraham, and had a family of eight. Their first born, Ira Coriell, married Janet Manning Boice; Richard R. married Margaret Elliott: Andrew married Mary Job, and the youngest child, Abner S. Coriell, married 1st, Margaret Giles, and 2d, Catharine Blue.

David Smalley, son of Andrew and Agnes, upon reaching manhood moved to the Passaic valley in Somerset county. In 1786 he married Margaret Compton, and had four children, of whom two were boys, Andrew, born September 25, 1787, and William, born March 13, 1789. The latter married, about 1808, Mary Langstaff. Of their family of eleven, the fifth child was William L. Smalley, Sr., born October 12, 1818.

DANIEL JOUET, of Elizabethtown, a member of one of the early Huguenot families settling at that place, left a will dated June 7, 1711, proved October 10, 1721, in which he names children Daniel, Peter, Mary and Elizabeth, and refers to his wife. Cavalier Jouet was convicted of "joining the enemy" during the Revolutionary War, and had his estates forfeited. He returned to Elizabeth after the war, remaining there and marrying there.

WHEN THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT WAS AT PERTH AMBOY, 1767.

From the Original Draft of Minutes

[For an account of the erection and maintenance of Barracks by the Province, for the accommodation of the British troops, in Colonial times, particularly those at Perth Amboy, see Whitehead's "Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy," etc., New York, 1856. "The Old Barracks at Trenton, New Jersey," still standing in great part, are described in a pamphlet so entitled, by the late General William S. Stryker, Trenton, 1885. The 28th Regiment was in America, 1767-1773.]

July 10th 1767 At a Meeting of the Corporation of Perth Amboy at the house of William Wright Jnnholder in the North Ward of the s^d City —

Present the Mayor & Recorder

Stephen Skinner	}	Ald ⁿ
Samuel Sergeant		
John Smyth		
Jonathan Deare		
John Johnston	}	Common Councill- men —
Alex ^r Watson		
Stephen Johnston		
James Brooks		

It being represented to the Common Council that one half of his Majestys 26th Regiment now arived from Ireland is to be quarterd in the barracks of this Place & that the s^d Regiment consists of 500 Effective men which having been Considered by the Common Council & and Inquirery made of the Barrack Masters of the State of the Barracks when the 28th Regiment was quartered therein they were by them Informed that there are 31 Rooms in the Barracks, that During the Time the 28th Regiment was quartered therein Eleven of those

Rooms were made use of for the Officers & Kitchens, one for the Quarter Master Sergeant, one for the Sarjeant, Major one for a Hospital & one for a Guard Room & that the Remaining 16 Rooms will not conveniently hold more than 12 Men to a Room —

All which being Considered by the board they are of Opinion that according to the above Regulation the Barracks of this place are Insufficient to accommodate the number of men ordered to be quartered therein and that In order To avoid the Inconveniences that the Officers as well as the Inhabitants of this place may be laid under by billeting that Application be made to S^r John S^r Clair to lay the same before His Excellency General Gage that such Disposition may be made of a part of s^d Regiment as will be a means of their being better Accommodated as there are other Barracks in the Province not made use of for his Majestys Service and that if S^r John S^r Clair thinks it Necessary application may likewise be made by this board to His Excellency General Gage

Ordered that M^r Skinner do Present a Copy of this Minute to S^r John S^r Clair

At a Meeting of the Corporation of the City of Perth Amboy at the house of William Wright on the 25th of September 1767.

Present the Mayor
The Recorder

John Smyth	}	Esq ^r Aldermen.
Sam ^l Sarjant		
Jon ^a . Deare		

John Johnston	}	Comon Council Men.
Stephen Johnston		
James Brooks		
Rav ^d Kearny		

The Mayor laid before the Common Council a Written Message from Major Templer setting forth that he has Orders from General Gage to wait on him & Request he will use his

best Endeavours to procure a House for the Sick of the 26th Regiment by Way of Hospital; in Consequence of which the Mayor Desires the Opinion & Assistance of the Council on this Matter. he had a conference with Maj^r Templer & having made Inquiry he found no House or houses could be got in town fit for a Hospital Whereupon Major Templer acquainted him that it was the Generalls orders that if no house could be procured for a Hospital that the healthy men of the Regiment should be Encamped which he Requested the Mayor would do his Endeavours to prevent by procuring such Empty houses or Barns as would protect them from the Weather till the sick in the Barracks should Recover which he thought would be in about a Month or six Weeks that He being of Opinion that it would be a measure conducive to the Health & Convenience of the Regiment & not disagreeable to the Inhabitants has made Inquiry & finds that Houses may be got in Town to Lodge about 50 or 60 men more Conveniently than they could be in Tents & to the satisfaction of Major Templer & desires the Opinion of this board whether it would be proper to admitt the soldiers into the Houses upon the Major or other officers engaging to pay to the owners thereof a Reasonable Hire for the same which they propose to do —

Which the Common Councill Considering off are of opinion that it will be More Advantageous & Elligible to quarter the Well men in Empty Houses than to encamp them. that 50 or 60 Men so quartered will thin the Barracks perhaps so much as to cause the End proposed; and therefore Approve of quarterg: as many Men, as can be spared ffrom the Barracks & Houses Can be found to quarter them in; The Commanding Officer Engaging to pay the rent, and to take every proper means that the Inhabitants Do not Suffer in their Gardens or property from the troops so quartered.—That the troops Do not Continue Longer so quartered than is Absolutely Necessary for the Purposes above mentioned and that the fullest satisfaction be given to the Magistrates that no Disorders are the Consequences of so many men Laying out of the Barracks—

GEN. JOSHUA BLACKWOOD HOWELL.

JOSHUA BLACKWOOD HOWELL, son of Joshua Ladd and Anna (Blackwood) Howell, born September 11, 1806, in Deptford (now West Deptford) township, Gloucester County, N. J., died September 14, 1864, near Petersburg, Va. He received his education at the Woodbury Academy, in Woodbury, and in Philadelphia, and later studied law with Richard C. Wood of that city, being admitted to the Bar in 1828, and commenced the practice of his profession the same year at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., where he continued in active practice until 1861. In that year he entered the Union army, being commissioned Colonel of the 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers. November 12, 1861. He was promoted to Brigadier-General of Volunteers September 12, 1864, having been for some time in actual command of a brigade. He enjoyed his new honors but two days, when he met with an accidental death on September 14, 1864. In the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Monday, September 19, 1864, appears a letter dated "In the Field," September 15, 1864, giving the following account of the death of General Howell:

A very great calamity befel the Tenth Army Corps last night, in the sudden and lamentable death of Brigadier-General JOSHUA B. HOWELL, commanding a brigade in Major-General A. H. TERRY's division. The circumstances were as follows:—Shortly after dinner Gen. HOWELL proposed to mount his horse and ride to a point somewhat distant from his quarters. He had only succeeded in gaining his position on his horse, which was exceedingly uneasy on the bit, when the general unfortunately grasping the wrong rein, the horse suddenly careered and fell backward, falling wholly on the person of the deceased, where he remained. His orderly at once rushed to the general's rescue, and with much exertion got his prostrate form from beneath the vicious animal. Being borne to his quarters he was found to be insensible, and did not rally to the last. He died in the evening, and his embalmed body is now on its way to his Pennsylvania home. General Howell was one of the most courteous and decorous of that great body of old school gentlemen, who, from thirty

years ago, onwards, illustrated social and political life in this country. Did time afford me that opportunity, I should delight to recount his love for and absolute devotion to his noble boys, whom he invariably called "his sons." He was a pure patriot and enlightened statesman in civil affairs, while as a military man he was of exhaustless ability, great bravery, and would, I know, preferred to have met death on the field of glorious battle. It was otherwise ordered, and the country and the army have lost both a brilliant son and a devoted servant.

Alfred Howell was appointed administrator of the estate, December 21, 1864; he is since deceased. Gen. Howell's funeral took place at the Presbyterian church in Woodbury, N. J., on Friday, September 23, 1864, and his remains were buried in that churchyard. General Howell married first, April 7, 1831, Mary Lewis, of Philadelphia, daughter of Reeve and Rachel (Thomas) Lewis; she died in 1852, leaving one daughter, Anna Blackwood Howell, born August 24, 1836, who married D. Shriver Stewart, of Washington, D. C. He married second, October 15, 1854, Katharine Whiteley, of Delaware, who died about 1899 or 1900, leaving one daughter, Mary Lewis Howell, who married Lieut. Albert Scott, of the United States Regular Army. General Howell's father and Governor Richard Howell of New Jersey, were warm personal friends, but they could never trace any relationship, although they were said to have been very anxious and made every effort to do so. Gen. Howell was elected Corresponding Member of the Society May 7, 1846.

Necrology.

EDWARD H. DURYEE, born in Newark, in 1857, died in that city, December 7, 1905. He was a member of the well-known Duryee family of Newark, and was born in the old Duryee Homestead in Park Place, in that city. He received his early education in the Lawrenceville Preparatory School, and then entered Rutgers College, from which he graduated in

1876. After a two years' course in the law school of Columbia University, he was graduated from there in 1878, and then became managing clerk of the New York law firm of Field & Deyo. Later he removed to Newark, and formed a law partnership with the late George S. Duryee, his brother, and after became the partner of the late Judge Howard W. Hayes. He had been licensed as an attorney-at-law in New Jersey at the June term, 1881, and as a counsellor three years later. The only public position he ever held was that of Trustee of the Newark Free Public Library, which he held for several years with great acceptability, being earnest and devoted to the interests and development of that institution. He was also much interested in the affairs of this Society, and in the movement to secure for the Society the stock of the Newark Library Association. He was never married and was survived by three sisters and two brothers. He was elected a Life Member of this Society in 1895.

REV. AARON LLOYD, born in Erie County, Pa., June 27, 1817, died at his residence in Nutley, December —, 1905. When ten years old he removed to Belleville, New Jersey, with his father, John Lloyd, who was a tailor. Aaron went to a private school conducted by Bishop Janes of the Methodist Church, and was later apprenticed to his father at the tailor trade. He was of studious habits and had an inclination for the ministry, so he was sent to Rutgers, and was believed to be the oldest living alumnus of that college at the time of his death. He then entered the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1845. In 1846 he had a charge in Cayuga County, N. Y., and afterwards at Gorham, Ontario County, N. Y. Later he preached for a year at Brooklyn, and labored for three years at Steuben, New York. He founded the Livingstone Reformed Church on Broadway, New York City, which was later merged into the Thirty-fourth Street Church. For two years he preached at Hudson City, now part of Jersey City, and then went to Whitehouse, and later to Pekin, Ill., which was his last charge. The climate of the West did not agree with him, so he came East, settling

in New York City in the winter of 1861. He engaged in the book business there for some years, and in 1876 went to Belleville. He took an active interest in the affairs of the Township. After resigning from the ministry he devoted his time to private affairs, frequently contributing articles to newspapers throughout the country on social and other topics. In 1846 he married Maria C. Demarest, of New York City. One of their children, Henry Demarest Lloyd, who died a few years ago in Chicago, was the author of "Wealth against Commonwealth," a noted book dealing with social problems, and of many other works. David Demarest Lloyd, another son, was a dramatist and journalist, being the author, among other plays, of "The Senator," which had a great run in its day; for twenty years he was connected with the New York Tribune, doing most of the editorial work; he was private secretary to Chief Justice Chase, when only nineteen years of age; Miss Beatrice Demarest Lloyd, a writer of short stories in the magazines, was his daughter. His daughter married Lothrop Withington, a noted genealogist in England. The Rev. Mr. Lloyd was a thorough business man and took a great deal of interest, as already said, in the affairs of Belleville Township. He was an active and interested member of this Society, and in 1882 read a paper before the Society on the "History of the Second Reformed Church at Belleville," to the preparation of which he devoted many years of patient and intelligent research. Mr. Lloyd was a regular attendant upon the sessions of this Society for many years. At his death it was found that he bequeathed to the Society the great bulk of his library, which added many valuable and interesting books to our collections. He was elected a member of this Society in 1878, and became a Life Member in 1905.

JOSEPH MERRILL, JR., born in Amesbury, Mass., February 6, 1843, died in Newark, August 8, 1905. He was a son of Joseph Merrill. His boyhood and youth were spent in his native town, which he did not leave until he was 34 years old. He became connected with the Murphy Varnish Company of Newark, and afterwards went west for the concern, but in

1889 he removed to Newark to take the position of general manager. Upon the death of the late James G. Barnett, he succeeded him as Vice President of the company, which office he retained at the time of his death. In 1866 he married Abby M. Ostood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Ostood, of Amesbury. She survived him, and also two brothers and two sisters. He became a Life Member of this Society in 1896.

MAJOR WILLIAM WALLACE MORRIS, born in New York City, February 18, 1830, died in Newark, August 8, 1905. He removed to Newark while still a boy, and after attending both public and private schools, learned the saddlery-hardware business, subsequently becoming interested in the construction of public works. He was a private in the Lafayette Guards of Newark, and afterwards was commissioned an officer in the New Jersey State Militia. When the Rebellion broke out, he pitched a tent on Military Park and raised a company of volunteers, which was mustered into the United States Service as Company A, New Jersey 26th Regiment, with him as captain. He was subsequently promoted to Major. He took part in the campaign of Fredericksburg, Va., under Burnside, and in the campaign of Chancellorsville, under General Hooker. At the expiration of his term of service he was honorably discharged. During the draft riots of 1863, in Newark, he was called upon to organize a battalion of returned veterans to quell the disturbance. After the war he became actively identified with local politics in Newark, and was twice appointed street commissioner. Subsequently he was appointed a clerk in the city clerk's office, and later became document clerk, which office he held until his death. He was very much interested in the records of his office, and systematized their collection and arrangement, to the great advantage of the city. He married first Sarah Bartow, a native of Rahway; second, Mary E. Hines, of Newark; and third, Sarah A. Baldwin, a descendant of John Baldwin, one of the first settlers of Newark. She survived him, and also four children by his second wife—Miss Helen Louise Morris, Winthrop B. Morris, Albert G. W. Morris and Mrs. Joseph S. Shoyer. Major Morris was

elected a member of this Society in 1870, and in 1876 became a Life Member.

WILLIAM H. MURPHY, born in Newark, April 15, 1821, died in that city, October 7, 1905. He was the son of William Murphy, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a grandson of Robert Murphy, who organized a troop of soldiers from Bergen county during the Revolution. Robert Murphy was the first of the family to settle in this country, taking up his residence in Connecticut in 1756. William Murphy, his son, married Sarah Lyon, a descendant of Henry Lyon, one of the founders of Milford, Connecticut, and later of Lyons Farms. The grandmother of William H. Murphy was Phœbe Crane, descended from Jasper Crane, the leader of the Colonists who came from Connecticut in 1667, and settled in Newark. The late Mr. Murphy obtained his early education in the local schools, and in the school at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and afterwards entered the preparatory school to Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa. His father having established a shoe store in Jersey City, he was employed in the store. He subsequently bought a shoe store in Newark, which he conducted for fifteen years. He was the father of Franklin Murphy, Governor of New Jersey, 1901-04. When Franklin was twenty years old, Mr. Murphy started him in the varnish business with the late Thomson Price, and a few years later joined in the enterprise himself, and for twenty-five years before his death held the office of Treasurer of the Murphy Varnish Company. In 1862 he became a member of the Newark Common Council, serving four years. In 1866 he was elected Assemblyman, and again in 1867. He was one of the most prominent laymen in the Newark M. E. Conference, and for the last fifteen years of his life he gave much time to the Centenary Fund and Preachers Aid Society. He married first Abby Elizabeth Hager, of Bloomfield, in 1842; she died in 1854. He married second Sarah R. Morgan, of Poughkeepsie. He was a man of great energy, of scrupulous integrity, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was elected a Life Member of this Society in 1896.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Ogden Family in America Elizabethtown Branch and their ancestry John Ogden, the Pilgrim and his descendants 1640-1906 Their History, Biography and Genealogy Compiled by William Ogden Wheeler Edited by Lawrence Van Alstyne and Rev. Charles Burr Ogden, Ph. D. Printed for Private Circulation by J. B. Lippincott Company Philadelphia 1907. Quarto. Pp. xiv-532. Also a volume of charts, one of English ancestry, and thirty-seven of American ancestry.

This is one of the most sumptuous and important genealogies ever published of a New Jersey family. It is dedicated to the memory of the late William Ogden Wheeler, of Sharon, Ct., who, as the dedicatory note says, "spent years of exhaustive research, counted no cost in personal sacrifice too great, and gave the noblest energies of his life in producing this labor of love." Unfortunately he did not live to see the dream of his life realized in the production of this elegant volume. The work has been brought out by Mr. Lawrence Van Alstyne, who was employed by Mr. Wheeler for many years in conducting the researches, and the Rev. Charles Burr Ogden, Ph. D. The descendants of John Ogden, the pilgrim, who settled at Southampton, Long Island, in 1640, and afterwards removed to Elizabethtown, are traced with great fulness for ten generations. Very full biographical sketches are given of the earliest members of the family, many of whom occupied positions of great importance and responsibility in the early settlement of New Jersey, particularly in Elizabethtown and Newark, exerting great influence in their respective communities. The collateral families and descendants in the female line are often sketched with delightful fulness. This genealogy is indeed a mine of information for all interested in the history of New Jersey families. The illustrations are very beautiful, and the sixty or more portraits are executed in the highest style of art. Of course, no modern genealogy would be complete without its coat of arms, and the Ogden arms from a family in Hants, in England, are herein reproduced, with appropriate

blazonry. Reproductions of old deeds and other papers, and of maps, also of historic buildings with which the Ogdens were connected, and many old tombstones, etc., are all important and interesting in the light they throw upon the history of this important and influential family. There are 4774 persons named in the volume. No effort has been spared to ascertain the precise dates of births, marriages and deaths of these persons, and only one who has been engaged in similar work can appreciate the enormous amount of research, diligence and patience that must have been exercised to gather these details. The many biographical sketches, evidently prepared with great accuracy, are extremely interesting and valuable. The book is by no means a dry-as-dust chronicle of mere names and dates, but is enlivened with those personal portraiture which give the volume a warm human interest. The Society is indebted for this sumptuous genealogy to Mrs. William Ogden Wheeler, who appreciates the deep interest and cooperation that the Society took in the production of this work, and the interest of the members generally in the Ogden family. It is a beautiful and lasting monument to the memory of her husband. The index makes sixty triple-column pages. A few copies of the work can be obtained from L. Van Alstyne, Sharon, Ct., at \$10. Copies of the Ogden arms, printed in colors on card board, may be had from him at \$1 each.

Philosophia Ultima or Science of the Sciences Vol. III. The Scientific problem of Religion and The Christian Evidence of the Physical and Psychical Sciences. By the late Charles Woodruff Shields, D. D., LL. D., Professor in Princeton University. With a Biographical Sketch by William Milligan Sloane. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1905. 8vo. Pp. lxxvii, 227. Portrait.

We can cordially commend to every reader the admirable biographical sketch of Professor Shields herein given in 58 pages by Prof. William Milligan Sloane, in his terse, forcible style. Professor Shields was one of the strongest men of Princeton University, and during many years was a profound student and expositor of the relations of religion and the scien-

ces. As long ago as 1877, he published his first work on the "Final Philosophy," returning to it in 1888-9, when he gave out two volumes on the "Philosophia Ultima, or Science of the Sciences." The present volume contains the concluding part, in which he sums up the scientific problems of religion, and the evidences of modern sciences—astronomy, geology and anthropology. He was an illustrious descendant of the Shields family of Virginia and Maryland, and of the Woodruff family of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He graduated from Princeton in 1844, and always had the warmest regard for his alma mater. He was licensed as a preacher in 1847, and receiving three calls to as many pulpits, he decided to locate at Hempstead, Long Island. In 1850 he was called to Philadelphia. In 1865 he was made professor of the harmony of science and revealed religion at Princeton College. There he filled a large place in the social as well as in the intellectual life of Princeton, which was increased when he became the owner of "Morven," the ancient seat of the Stockton family, into which his younger daughter married. He was a man of delightful personality, greatly admired by all who knew him, and beloved by those who were favored with a more intimate acquaintance with his charming personality. He has been fortunate in finding such a biographer as Professor Sloane.

Two Wars: An Autobiography of Gen. Samuel G. French, An officer of the Armies of the United States and the Confederate States, A graduate from the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, 1843. Mexican War; War between the States, a Diary; Reconstruction Period, his experience; incidents, reminiscences, etc. Nashville, Tenn.: 1901. Svo. Pp. xvi, 404; numerous illustrations.

In the twenty chapters of this volume are set forth the recollections of General French. They are written in that intimate personal style which always makes an autobiography extremely readable. General French was born in Gloucester County, N. J., November 22, 1818, the son of Samuel French, one of whose ancestors, Thomas French, became a Quaker, for which he was persecuted and imprisoned, and to escape

further persecution settled in West Jersey, landing at Burlington, July 23, 1680. General French's mother was Rebecca Clark, born January 1, 1790, at Billingsport, New Jersey. He secured an appointment to West Point, where he graduated, and was commissioned a lieutenant in the United States army. He served in the Mexican War, many incidents of which he vividly describes. There are also many personal reminiscences of historic American characters in the past. Seven or eight chapters are devoted to his experiences in the late war, in which many interesting recollections are given concerning the men and events of those times.

Memoirs and Reminiscences, together with Sketches of the Early History of Sussex County, New Jersey, by Rev. Casper Schaeffer, M. D. With Notes and Genealogical Record of the Schaeffer, Shaver or Shafer Family; Compiled by William M. Johnson. Privately Printed. Hackensack, N. J., 1907. 8vo. Pp. 187. Cloth, illustrated, 250 copies printed.

The historical sketch modestly styled "Memoirs and Reminiscences, together with Sketches of the Early History of Sussex County, New Jersey," was prepared, as we are told in the preface, "in 1855, by the Rev. Casper Schaeffer, M. D., of Philadelphia, who was a grandson of Casper Schaeffer, one of the founders of Stillwater, Sussex County, New Jersey. It contains an interesting and authentic account of people, events and customs of a hundred years ago, and seems well worthy of preservation. Local historians have often made use of the manuscript copy, and extracts therefrom have been freely published, but it has never before been printed as a whole." Mr. Johnson, formerly State Senator from Bergen County, and First Assistant Postmaster General under President McKinley's administration, says further in the preface, that "as one of the descendants of Casper Schaeffer, the Pioneer, through my father's maternal line, I have found the story as told by Dr. Schaeffer an entertaining one, and have ventured to put it in print for my own satisfaction, and for the benefit of any of the numerous other descendants of our common ancestor, who may like to have this record in a permanent and accessible

form." Senator Johnson has enhanced the value of the volume by adding some historical notes, and especially by amplifying Casper Schaeffer's public record. He has also appended a list of Mr. Schaeffer's descendants. The reminiscences are full of those personal touches which always add zest to a biography and local history. They give the impressions of the man, and his recollections of the olden times, as well as the traditions which have been handed down in his family, and among the oldest inhabitants. Altogether, the volume is a really valuable contribution to the history of New Jersey, and especially of Sussex County and the people. The illustrations have been selected with excellent judgment, and have been reproduced with remarkable fidelity. The book is handsomely and attractively printed and is well worth a place in the library of every one who is interested in New Jersey history.

Ancestors of Rev. William Howe Whittemore, Bolton, Ct., 1800—Rye, N. Y., 1885, and of his wife Maria Clark, New York, 1803—Brooklyn, 1886. Compiled by William Plumb Bacon. Small quarto, Pp. (16)—124; edition 150 copies, printed for gratuitous private distribution.

The Society is indebted to Rev. William Plumb Bacon for a copy of this excellent compilation. Genealogical notes are given of the families of Abby, Barber, Bassett, Birge, Bissell, Blake, Drake, Ellsworth, Emerson, Eno, Fuller, Gaylord, Gilman, Holcombe, Howe, Knowlton, Leavitt, Loomis, Melens, Moore, Pope, Rockwell, Scott, Slate, Smith, Thurlow, Thurston, Wales, Watson, White, Whittemore, Wolcott; Clark, Corszen, Craey, Haughton, Marselis, Parker, Preyer, Sanders, Smith, Steinmets, Van Voorst, and Visscher. Mr. Whittemore was descended from or related to or connected by marriage with all of these families.

An Authentic History of Donegal Presbyterian Church, located in East Donegal Township, Lancaster Co., Pa. By J. L. Ziegler, A. M., M. D. Member of the Historical and Genealogical Societies of Pennsylvania, The Presbyterian Historical Society, The Lancaster County Historical Society, etc., etc. Mount Joy, Pa. Propter

amorem, non lucrum. (Philadelphia, 1902.) 8vo. Pp. 173; index, pp. xii. Illustrated, cloth, gilt edges.

The Presbyterian Church at Donegal, Lancaster County, on the eastern side of the Susquehanna River, appears to have been founded as long ago as 1714. Many New Jersey families were interested in the early church, the records of which have been preserved only from about 1786. This volume contains personal sketches of the early pastors, and of the early families, all of which are of interest and importance to the student of local history and of genealogy. The book appears to be well compiled and with much industry.

New Jersey and the American Revolution. A series of books published by the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Patriotic Poems of New Jersey. Chosen and Annotated by William Clinton Armstrong. 8vo. Pp. (10), 248.

This compilation has been made under the auspices of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The verses have been gathered from many sources, and, of course, are of varying degrees of merit. Some of the illustrations are excellent, as those of the Washington Headquarters at Morristown, and the accompanying portraits of Washington and Mrs. Washington. The book may be regarded as a curiosity in literature, and as a whole, a meritorious publication.

A Short History of Newark, by Frank J. Urquhart, Newark, N. J. Baker Printing Company. (Newark, N. J.) 1908. 16mo. Pp. xiii, 158.

This is an excellent presentation in brief of the history of New Jersey, and is well calculated to enlist the attention of school children, while older people will be interested in having recalled to mind memories of early days and early traditions about Newark. The story of the founding and progress of the town is pleasingly told.

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OF THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A MAGAZINE OF HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY
AND GENEALOGY.

THIRD SERIES

VOLUME VI.

1909-10

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January-April, 1909.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. VI

THIRD SERIES.
1908.

NO. 1

NEW JERSEY CHAPLAINS IN THE ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY REV. F. R. BRACE.

The principal sources of information from which these sketches of the chaplains from New Jersey in the War of Independence have been drawn, are Stryker's "Officers and Men in the Army of the Revolution"; "New Jersey Archives"; Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit"; Hall's "History of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton"; Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; Dubbs', also Good's "History of the Reformed Church in the United States"; Griffith's "History of the Baptists in New Jersey," and Fenwick's "History of Salem."

There were twelve Chaplains from New Jersey in the War of the Revolution: Revs. Andrew Hunter, Jr., Philip Vickers Fithian, Samuel Eakin, Elihu Spencer, James F. Armstrong, James Caldwell, Alexander Macwhorter, Nicholas Cox, William Worth, John Mason. John Nevelling and Robert Blackwell.

I. REV. ANDREW HUNTER.

Rev. Andrew Hunter was a son of David Hunter, a British officer, and was born in Virginia in 1752. He was the nephew of Rev. Andrew Hunter, Sr., Pastor of the Presbyterian

Church in Greenwich, Cumberland County, New Jersey, one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the independence of the Colonies, and one of the celebrated tea-burning party at Greenwich, Nov. 22, 1774. He was graduated in 1772, from Princeton college, that nursery of so many sturdy opponents of the oppressive acts of the mother country. His theological studies were pursued under his uncle at Greenwich, and in June, 1774, he was licensed to preach, by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. After his licensure he was appointed a missionary to some vacant and newly-constituted churches in Virginia. The young man imbibed the patriotic spirit of his uncle and soon connected himself with the army. He was appointed by the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, June 28, 1776, chaplain of three battalions that were being raised under the commands of Colonels Van Cortland, Martin and Hunt, constituting Heard's Brigade, intended to reinforce the army at New York. It is said that before this he was with the brave fellows who marched to Canada, and who met with the fearful disaster at Quebec, when General Montgomery was killed. He was commissioned chaplain of the Third Battalion, Second Establishment, Continental Army, Jersey line, June 1, 1777; chaplain to General Maxwell's Brigade, June 15, 1777. This Brigade formed part of General Sullivan's force that marched from Elizabeth, May 19, 1779, up through North Jersey to Easton, and thence through the mountainous country of Northeastern Pennsylvania to the Wyoming valley to put a stop to the awful cruelties perpetrated by the Indians. On July 4th he preached a sermon to the soldiers to encourage and stimulate them in their hard work. After his return from this expedition he was commissioned Chaplain of the Third Brigade, September 26, 1780. This Brigade landed September 21, 1781, on the James river, Va., about five miles from Williamsburg, and was afterwards part of the army engaged in the siege of Yorktown. Before the march to the Wyoming valley, and while the Brigade was near Elizabeth, Mr. Hunter was taken prisoner in the night, on returning from the Governor's house, whither he had gone to give an alarm respecting the approach of a body of the enemy. He, however, made his escape. He was discharged

at the close of the war. At the battle of Monmouth he received the personal thanks of General Washington for his conduct.

After resting for a few years after the close of the war, he became, in 1786, the supply of the Presbyterian churches of Woodbury and Blackwood, in which relation he continued until 1797. Besides preaching he opened an Academy at Woodbury, and taught the higher branches of learning to a large number of young people. This Academy was built in 1791, on land conveyed by Joseph Bloomfield, afterwards Governor of this State, to Rev. Andrew Hunter and others, in trust, for the sole purpose of building an Academy upon it. He resigned his work in Woodbury and Blackwood, and moved near Trenton, where he cultivated a farm on the Delaware. He was chosen Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Princeton in 1804, and held that position until 1808. He was trustee of Princeton college from 1788 to 1804, and again from 1808 to 1811. From 1808 to 1810 he had charge of an Academy at Bordentown. In 1811 he was appointed Chaplain of the Navy, and was stationed at the Washington Navy Yard. He died at Burlington, N. J., Feb. 24, 1823. Mr. Hunter was a prominent minister in the Presbyterian Church, and was a Commissioner to its highest Church Court at least twice, and was a member of the committee to revise and print a report that related to the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church.

II. REV. PHILIP VICKERS PITHIAN.

Rev. Philip Vickers Fithian was born in or near Greenwich, Cumberland County. The Presbytery of Philadelphia licensed him to preach, Nov. 6, 1774. He married the daughter of Rev. Charles Beatty. He was a Presbyterian Evangelist and travelled through South Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, conducting religious services. Enthusiastic in his devotion to the cause of American liberty, he was one of the leading spirits in the celebrated tea-burning at Greenwich, Nov. 22, 1774. On June 20th, 1776, he was appointed Chap-

¹ A brief sketch of Rev. Andrew Hunter is printed in the N. J. Archives, 2d Series. 3: 108.

lain of the Battalion under the command of Colonel Newcomb, and to the Battalion to be raised in the Counties of Middlesex and Monmouth, which was destined for New York. He accompanied the Battalion in its march to the assistance of the army near New York, was at the battle of White Plains, and was killed at Fort Washington, Nov. 16, 1776.

III. REV. SAMUEL EAKIN.

Rev. Samuel Eakin was graduated from Princeton College, September 26, 1763, and received the degree of Master of Arts, September 24, 1776. The Second Presbytery of Philadelphia licensed him to preach and ordained him in 1770. He was installed pastor of the Third (old Pine St.) Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and continued as pastor for two years, when, in 1773, he moved to Penn's Neck, Salem County, and took charge of the Presbyterian Church there. When the time came for men to declare their sentiments about the right to throw off the yoke of the British government, he was outspoken, and helped greatly to arouse the patriotic spirit of the men in Salem county. He was at all their military trainings, and whenever an order was issued for a detachment of soldiers to march, he was sure to be there to encourage the men and inspire them with his eloquent, impassioned words. It is related of him that he never failed in his public prayer to implore the Lord "to teach our people to fight and give them courage and perseverance to overcome their enemies." He was appointed a Chaplain of Militia in Salem county, but because of his ardent advocacy of the war for independence he so aroused the hatred of the Tory element, that he had to leave Penn's Neck in 1777. He removed to Delaware, where he lived and preached until his death in 1784.

IV. REV. ELIHU SPENCER.

Rev. Elihu Spencer was born in Haddam, Conn., Feb. 12, 1721, and was a graduate of Yale College in 1746. He was ordained in Boston, September 14, 1748. His first work was as a missionary to the Indians. Then, February 7, 1749, he

became pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, preaching part of the time at Shrewsbury. His ministrations there closed 1756. His next charge was in Jamaica, Long Island, where he remained two years. In 1758 he received an offer from Governor Delancey, of New York, of a chaplaincy to the troops of the Province then detailing for the French War. In May, 1761, he was received by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and supplied churches at Amboy, Middletown Point and along the seashore to Egg Harbor. He was also sent on important errands to the Southern colonies, and ministered to many churches. In 1766, January 17th, he became a member of New Castle Presbytery in Delaware, and on April 17th, was installed pastor of the churches of St. George and Apoquiminy, now Middletown. As the place did not agree with his own and his family's constitution, and their health was greatly impaired, he requested the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation. This was done Oct. 19, 1769. He moved to Trenton and commenced his work with the congregations of the First Presbyterian Church and Maidenhead, Oct. 17, 1769, although he was not received by the Presbytery of New Brunswick until the spring of 1771. He was never installed pastor, that is, there is no record of it. Dr. Hall says, "There is no record to show when, if at all, Mr. Spencer was installed in Trenton. At his reception in Trenton by the Presbytery in 1771, it was without the mention of any particular place. His patriotic spirit may have forethought that he should be called, if not like his co-presbyter, Witherspoon, to the public councils, yet to a return of his chaplaincy in the army." In 1775, he and Rev. Alexander Macwhorter, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Newark, were appointed by Congress, in accordance with an invitation from the delegates from North Carolina, to take a journey to that colony and preach and converse for some time among those people, as their case was extremely critical. In the Journal of the Continental Congress of Dec. 15, 1775, is this minute: "Resolved, That orders be drawn on the Treasurer in favor of the Rev. Elihu Spencer and the Rev. Mr. Alexander McWhorter, who have undertaken to go to North Carolina, for the sum of one hundred and twenty dol-

lars each, being three months' advance, they to be accountable."

The Colonies were divided into three military departments. The middle one comprised New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the lower counties on the Delaware, now the State of Delaware, and Maryland. In October, 1776, it was ordered that a hospital be provided for this department, in New Jersey, which was done, and on October 20, 1777, Mr. Spencer was elected by ballot, chaplain of that hospital. He was so ardent and active in behalf of the patriots that a reward of a hundred dollars was offered for his head by the British government, and during the occupation of Trenton, in 1776, by the British forces, his furniture, books and papers were all destroyed. He continued pastor of the Presbyterian Church until Dec. 27th, 1784, when he passed to his rest and reward. Mr. Spencer was very active in church work, and served on many important committees. He was also a trustee of Princeton college from 1752 until the day of his death.

V. REV. JAMES FRANCIS ARMSTRONG.

Rev. James Francis Armstrong was born in Maryland, April 3d, 1750, and was educated at Fagg's Manor, Pa., and at Princeton. . He was licensed to preach and ordained by the Presbytery of New-Castle, January, 1777, in order that he might become a chaplain in the army. His licensure could not take place in New Jersey because of its occupation by the British troops. He had been a volunteer in Captain Peter Gordon's company, First Regiment, Hunterdon county, but believing that he could do more for the cause of independence by becoming a chaplain, he presented himself for licensure and ordination to the Presbytery of New Brunswick. His trials in the various branches of knowledge required of those desiring to enter the church were begun before this Presbytery, but the presence of the enemy in Trenton and vicinity prevented his finishing his examinations, and so he was permitted to go to the Presbytery of New-Castle, in Delaware, to pass his final examinations, where he was ordained. His appointment as chaplain was made July 17, 1778, and he was assigned to the Second Maryland Brigade. Before his commission was re-

ceived he accompanied the troops on the Southern campaign. He performed his duties as chaplain until the close of the war. He returned to New Jersey in 1782, and became a supply of the Presbyterian church of Elizabeth. That year he married Susannah Livingston, a daughter of Robert James Livingston. In 1784 he came to Trenton and commenced his work in the First Presbyterian church, and served that church until his death, January 19, 1816.

Mr. Armstrong was a man of great influence in the Presbyterian church, and had much to do in the preparation of the constitution of the church. He was also deeply interested in the education of the young, and was one of the zealous workers for the establishment of the Trenton academy in which the boys of Trenton were prepared for college for about one hundred years. He was also engaged to take the general superintendence of the academy. He was a supporter and director of the Trenton Library Company. In 1799 he was elected a Trustee of the College of New Jersey, and filled that important position until his death.

VI. REV. JAMES CALDWELL.

Rev. James Caldwell was pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of Elizabeth, when he was appointed chaplain. He was born in Charlotte county, Va., in April, 1734. His education for the ministry was obtained in Princeton college. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, July 29, 1760, and was ordained pastor of the church at Elizabeth, March, 1762. His devotion to the cause of liberty, and his speeches, sermons and influence, gave so much strength and enthusiasm to the patriots, that he was an object of the greatest hatred by the Tory element. He was chosen in May, 1776, chaplain of the Third Battalion, First Establishment, under the command of Colonel Dayton. Afterward he was made Deputy Quarter Master and Assistant Commissary General. In these several capacities he served until he was shot, Nov. 24, 1781, by a soldier believed to be in the pay of the British.¹

¹ The soldier was a sentry on duty and pretended to have made a mistake. He was tried and convicted of murder, and hanged January 29, 1782, at Westfield,

His wife had been barbarously murdered before (June 8, 1780), in a house in Connecticut Farms, whither she had fled for refuge. His church was burned down by the enemy, January 25, 1780. He was the chaplain, who, when he learned that the soldiers had no wad to compress the powder in their guns, rushed into the Presbyterian church at Springfield and brought out in his arms the hymn books (Watts') that were used in that church, and tearing out the leaves, gave them to the soldiers, crying out to them, "Give them Watts, boys, give them Watts."

VII. REV. ALEXANDER MACWHORTER.

Rev. Alexander Macwhorter was born in New Castle, Del., July 26, 1734. His academic education was obtained in Princeton, where he was graduated in 1757. Rev. William Tennent was his theological instructor. In 1759 he was ordained by the Presbytery of New Brunswick and became pastor of the First Church, Newark, the mother of so many active, successful churches in the city of Newark and in the county of Essex. Like all the Presbyterian ministers, he was an active patriot, and stirred and stimulated the members of his church to heroic efforts in behalf of the struggle for independence. He was appointed a chaplain of a Division of the Continental Army, and was with General Henry Knox at White Plains. He was in the camp of Washington at Penn Shore, opposite Trenton, prior to the battle of Trenton, December, 1776, to concert with Washington measures for the protection of the State. He had followed the retreat of the American army through New Jersey. In 1778 he was chaplain of the artillery Brigade, Continental Army. In 1775, he went with the Rev. Elihu Spencer, of the First Church, Trenton, to enlist his old friends in North Carolina in the movement for independence. In 1779 he went to Mecklenburg, North Carolina, but returned to Newark in 1781, where he again took up his work in the First Church, continuing there until 1807, when he fell asleep in Jesus.

VIII. REV. NICHOLAS COX.

Rev. Nicholas Cox was born in New Castle county, now

Delaware, March 24, 1742. He was licensed to preach in Philadelphia, 1771, and ordained by a council of Baptist ministers in Wantage, Sussex county, N. J., shortly thereafter. He was appointed chaplain of the First Battalion, Second Establishment, November 28th, 1776, and was retired September 26, 1780. He continued pastor of the Baptist church at Wantage, until 1783, when he removed to Kingwood, Hunterdon county, and was pastor of the Baptist church in that place until 1790. He joined Trenton lodge No. 5, of Masons, in 1793. His children were, John, Martha, William, Elizabeth, Lydia, Susanna, Thomas, David and Benjamin. The time of his death is not recorded.

IX. REV. WILLIAM WORTH.

Rev. William Worth received his academic education in the Hopewell Baptist school, founded in 1756 by Rev. Isaac Eaton, A. M. Mr. Worth was there between 1756 and 1767, when it closed. He was ordained pastor of the Pittsgrove Baptist church, in Salem county, May 16, 1771, and continued to serve as pastor until the day of his death.

He was appointed chaplain of the Second Battalion of the troops in Salem county.

XI. REV. JOHN MASON.

Rev. John Mason was born in Scotland, in 1734. He was the son of a farmer, but determined to be a minister of the gospel. His collegiate education was obtained at Edinburgh, where he was graduated in 1753, and his theological education was at Abernethy, an institution belonging to the Reformed Presbyterian church. In this seminary he was professor of Divinity, also of Logic and Moral Philosophy, from 1758 to 1761, when he was ordained. Having received a call from the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church in Cedar street, New York, he came to this country and became pastor of that church in 1761. His pronounced sentiments in opposition to the burdensome acts of the British Government made him obnoxious to the Tory element, and he had to flee from New York during its occupation by the British. He took his family to Plucka-

min, N. J., where he was at first a chaplain in the militia, and afterwards in the Continental army. He was a wise counselor and a great inspirer of the men under his care. He was a trustee of Princeton college from 1779 to 1785. He continued his pastorate in the Cedar street church until the time of his death, April 19, 1792.

XI. REV. JOHN WESLEY GILBERT NEVELLING.

Rev. John Wesley Gilbert Neveling was born in Westphalia, Germany, 1750. He came to this country while he was yet young. His studies were pursued in this country. He was licensed to preach by the Coetus of Pennsylvania, German Reformed church in 1781, and was ordained pastor of a German Reformed church, in Amwell, N. J., in 1772, which position he held until 1783, when he removed to Reading, Pa. He was appointed chaplain of the militia, and was so devoted to the cause of the patriots that it is said he loaned all his money, \$12,000, to the American government, for which he received a certificate. This certificate was lost and he was never reimbursed. Because of his loyalty to the patriotic cause, the British offered a reward for his capture. Washington ordered out a troop of horse to protect him. After removing to Reading he became an invalid, although he lived to the age of ninety-four years. The last years of his life were spent in Philadelphia, where he died, January 18, 1844. He was buried in a vault by the side of the Race street church.

It is said that while riding on horseback with a long pipe in his mouth, his horse fell and his pipe inflicted a severe wound in his throat, which permanently affected his speech; but he continued to preach for many years.

XII. REV. ROBERT BLACKWELL.

Robert Blackwell, son of Jacob Francis Blackwell, of Long Island, New York, was born May 6, 1748. He entered Princeton college, and graduated September 28, 1768, on which occasion he delivered a "judicious Harangue on Genius," as we are told in the New York Journal or General Advertiser, of

October 6, 1768, quoted in the New Jersey Archives, 27: 287, a sketch of Mr. Blackwell being given in that volume, to which we are indebted for the account here given. After his graduation he studied for the ministry, and on June 11, 1772, he was ordained a Deacon in the chapel of Fulham Palace, near London, by Bishop Richard Terrick, and subsequently to the order of the Priesthood. Returning to America, he was stationed in the southern part of New Jersey as a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, officiating at Gloucester and Waterford and at Greenwich. In the War of the Revolution he served as chaplain to the First Pennsylvania Brigade, and surgeon to one of the regiments in the year 1778. Although not acting with the New Jersey troops, he may nevertheless be classed as a New Jersey Chaplain. In 1781 he was called to be one of the assistant ministers of Christ church and St. Peter's, Philadelphia, where he served until 1811. He died Feb. 12, 1831.

A MCCREA TOMSTONE.—One of the most interesting and pathetic tragedies of the Revolution was the shocking fate of Jennie McCrea, who was tomahawked by savages, allies of the British, within sight of her lover, to whom she was being brought under escort of the Indians. Her father was pastor for many years of the Presbyterian church at Lamington, in Hunterdon county. In the Lamington burying ground is the tombstone of Jennie's mother, with this inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of MARY the wife of the Rev. Mr.
JAMES MCCREA, who departed this Life, Sept. 15,
1753, aged 31 years.

The Matron dear, how did her Virtues shine—
Like Heavens bright Darling, clad in Powers Divine—
Vast worlds of worth lay crowded in her Breast
Too straight the casket, for the Angelic guest.
Therefore to join her Spouse she passed the Sphere
Brought Joy to Heaven but left the World in Tears.

Some Unpublished Revolutionary Manuscripts.¹

LXII.

SURGEON'S REQUISITION FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE SICK SOLDIERS AT CHATHAM, 1777.

Wanted for the Sick at Chatham

Sugar one Barrel
Tea six Pounds
Chocolate 12 Pounds

Wine 15 Gallons } Port : if to be had, if
 } not [to be had]² Midera

Butter one Furkin
Hogs Lard [40]² 20
To

Edward Duff
Asst. Surgeon

Doctor Cochorn.
Directr. of the Hosp^l. G^l.
Morris-Town

N. B. Please to send these necessities immediately, as the Sick are now
in need of them—

Indian Meal to Whippeny

To be sent to Chatham

[On the reverse appears the following, in a different handwriting:]

Sir Plese Send to Chathan to Doct Duffe one Barel Sugar and Eavery
otherng thing that you have thats Rote on this order and Charge it to the
Genrall Hospatell

To the Comr Gr

1 Bbl 262 lb Sugar

Fred Ming D Q M G

Aprill 1/ 1777

I have Deliv 12 lb. Lard

6 lb Tea

Addressed :

Doctor Cochorn

Endorsed :

Gen^l Hospital

Morris-Town

¹ From the originals in the collection of William Nelson. Continued from
Proceedings. 3d Series, III., 184.

² Erased.

LXIII.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON TO COLONEL BLAND, GIVING GENERAL WASHINGTON'S
ORDERS, WITH NOTES IN ANOTHER HAND.Head Quarters Galloway's
in the Clove July 21st 1777

Sir,

The intelligence, on which the order given you to join this army was founded, proving not to be as was expected, His Excellency desires you to return to your old station and there remain 'till further orders. He thinks it not improbable the enemy may take it into their heads to make some incursion into the Jerseys to plunder and distress the inhabitants, or perhaps even to endeavour to destroy our stores at Morris Town. This will be worthy of your attention and should it happen, you will give all the assistance in your power to the force, which, is or may be collected to oppose them.

Use every expedient, you can think of, to gain the exactest intelligence possible, of the movements of the enemy. — Our situation and theirs are such, that it is extrem[ely] difficult to know what they are about [and] we are rather in the dark with respect to it. This occasions some embarrassment, and makes it necessary you should take the greatest pains to be well informed.

I am

Sir

Your most hum^l ServantAlex Hamilton A D C ¹

officer to Eliz : town — intelligence Col : Dayton or Moyland sh^d not have Returned — the officer will enquire for Mr. M W — n Jur and desire him to send for M. H. &c. and if Possible get them to continue in their late Service — send also to Col. Potter and desire him to engage his two R men in the business At Newark send for Maj^r Sam^l Hayes and get him to use his Endeavors ²

Addressed :

Colonel Bland

of the lighthouse

Endorsed (in a very neat hand) :

Col. Alexr. Hamilton's Letter

(also in a different hand, on another part
of the outside of the letter)

Col. Hamilton.

¹ The foregoing letter is in the handwriting of Col. Hamilton, who was one of Washington's Military Secretaries at the time. Hamilton's letters of the war-time are extremely scarce.

² This note, evidently hastily written, is at the top of the third page of the sheet. It appears to be in the handwriting of Col. Elias Dayton or Col. Matthias Ogden.

LXIV.

RECEIPT FOR FLOUR, 1777.

Received January, 15th 1777 of Jonathan Stiles 8., 2., 14 flour, by
Danl Lexton, for M Irvin D Cy

Wm Irvine 1

LXV.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY.

New Brunswick In Committee 5 June 1776

In Consequence of an Ordinance of the Late Congress, Minne Voorheese first Leuit. of the Light Infantry Company of this Town Commanded by Capt. John Van Emburgh, made a return to this Committee of the Choice of Said Company of Sam^l H. Sullivan Second Leuit. and Fred^k Vanleiuwe Third Leuit for Said Company both which Commissions were Vacant —

Ordered that the Above be Transmitted to the Provincial Congress at their Meeting

Order of Committee

John Neilson Chairman 2

LXVI.

LETTER TRANSMITTING WASHINGTON'S FIRST ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF
MONMOUTH. 3

In answ[er] to your letter of [] inst. rec'd this Day, I would inform y[ou] that on the 17th early in the Morning the last of ye Britis[h] []ers left this City for the Jersey—Capt McCean's intelligence enabled him to enter as soon as they quitted the lines, & in the City he took a Capt Sanford of New Levy Light Dragoons & 15 or 16 men—The Enemy immediately began their March, & as soon as possible Gen^r. Maxwell, who was in the Jersey with 4 continental reg^{ts} & some millitia, fell on their rear & have had several small fires at them—As soon as Gen^l Washington had certain intelligence he order his march, & next morning his Army had left V. Forge he crossed the Delaware & came within a small distance of the Enemy on fryday last, to the left of Cranbury ; his Excellency then detached forward Lee, Fayette, Scot & Wain who have constantly harrassed them—We have certain acct^s of taking a Capt Nesbit, of killing Capt Hovenden of the Bucks N. Levies & this day *we are told* that 40 Grenadiers are taken & on their way for this City—We have had above 500 Deserters from the Bristish army arrived in this City

1 Gen. William Irvine ?

2 The whole document, as well as the signature, is in the handwriting of Col. Neilson.

3 The top of this sheet is rotted away, so that several lines on the second page are missing. The writer is not known.

[a line gone, except the words] they are [a line gone except] Gen^l Washington [a line gone except] th Town, in or near [a line gone except] ging on their rear & that the [a line gone except] army were at about 6 miles [a line gone except] thing decisive has yet happen'd [a line gone except] so near the sea shore that a part [the next line is nearly complete] if [not as] great a share of them will get to N. Y.

I believe from what I can gather the Commissioners have nothing more to say than what you have already seen in the York Town Papers—

I had just finished the above, the following glorious news arrived, being a letter from Gen^l Washington to Gen^l Arnold dated

Feilds near Monmouth Court House

June 29 1778

"I have the honor to inform you, that about 7 o'clock yesterday morning both armies [both armies]¹ advanced on each other—About 12 they met on the Grounds near the Court House, when an action commenced—We forced the Enemy from the [ground]¹ feild & encamped on the Ground—

They took a strong post in our front, secured on both flanks by morrasses & thick Woods where they remained till about 12 o'clock at Night & then they retreated—I cannot at this go into [particulars]¹ a detail of matters—when Opportunity will permit I shall take the liberty of transmitting Congress a more particular acct of the proceedings of the Day."

Yours

Geo. Washington

Addressed

To :

Mr William Pollard

at

Snowhill

LXVII.

LETTER FROM GEN. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON ²

Eliz : Town : July 8th 1776

Sir

I am sorry to trouble you again with two Prisoners just sent down to me in consequence of Orders from Gen^l Washington—Mr John Richards has long been notoriously disaffected to the Cause of American freedom and from the best information has done more injury in the County where he lives, than any other Person whatever.—Dr Hicks the other Prisoner I know nothing of save that he is on half pay from the Crown of England and greatly disaffected to the American cause

If you have not appointed an Adjutant General I should beg leave to recommend to the choice of the Congress Mr William Bott³ of Springfield

¹ Erased.

² Not in his handwriting, but signed by him. It is in the same handwriting as the letter next preceding.

³ He was appointed, and served until he resigned. June 4, 1793.

as a Person who would execute that office as well as any one I can think of, he has been in the Navy understands the Business and is extremely active & punctual

A Quarter Master General I am in great want of & must beg one may [be] immediately appointed, Mr George Everson of this Town would be a very Useful Person in that department & acts in it at Present

I am

your very hum : serv^t

To Samuel Tucker Esq^r

Wil : Livingston

Addressed :

On public Service

To

Samuel Tucker Esq^r

President of the Congress

at

Trenton

Endorsed :

Letter from Gen^l Livingston

Read and filed 10th July 1776.

LXVIII.

LETTER FROM THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS TO GOV. LIVINGSTON.

In Prov^l Congress, &c

Trenton, July 12th 1776.¹

Sir

You have inclosed a Commission for Mr Bott as Adjutant General.—We were about to have appointed a Q^r Master Gen^l when Col : Biddle made his Appearance with that Commission from Continental Congress for the Militia of the two Provinces.—We have pressed him to pay You a Visit which he will do as soon as he can possibly dispense with his Attendance on the Pennsylvania Forces, great Numbers of whom are arriving Their Regulars proceed on & we have applied most pressingly to C.² Congress to order the whole Body or at least a great part of them forward.

Capt: Hugg with the Western Artillery is going on & 2 Companies of Salem Militia for Gen^l Heard,

Also one from Cumberland.

Col: Biddle seems to think an Order from Gen^l Washington would be sufficient to forward any Number of the Pennsylvanians he may think fit.—Pray apply to him if you judge it proper.

We send inclosed also sundry Commissions for Gen^l Heard & some officers of his Brigade, which we hope you will be able to forward.

Endorsed :

Letter to Gen^l Livingston.

July 12th 1776.

¹ These two date lines are in the handwriting of William Paterson, who was the Secretary of the Provincial Congress. The body of this letter is not in his hand, and is not signed.

² Continental.

THREE GLOUCESTER COUNTY FAMILIES—Clarke, Clark, Chew.

By JOHN R. STEVENSON, M. D.

THOMAS CLARKE,

of Clarksboro, Gloucester County, New Jersey. Copied, by Dr. Stevenson, from Clarke's Diary in possession of Mrs. Kate B. Cheyney, Yonkers, New York (his great grand daughter).

"Jeffrey Clarke, born 1703, about 1728 married his wife Mary; died January 20th, 1782. His wife Mary died March 18, 1778; both buried in St. Paul's Church yard Philadelphia; aged 67." Issue:

"Thomas Clarke, born February 18, 1737, recorded at Swedish Church, Raccoon Creek," Gloucester County.

"December, 1767. About this time departed this life, George, eldest son of Jeffrey and Mary Clarke, and is buried in Salem town, in a private burying ground."

"September, 1755. About this time departed the life of Ann Day, wife of Charles Day, and daughter of Jeffrey and Mary Clarke, and is buried in Colestown Church yard, Gloucester County."

"December 9, 1778. Timothy Clarke, son of Jeffrey and Mary Clarke, died and was buried at Clonmel,* on Vanneman's plantation, in the orchard, see the head and foot stone placed by Thomas Clarke, Sr., a private burying place."

"Thomas Clarke" (born February 17, 1737) married April 18, 1758, †Christian Vanneman." He died October 29, 1809, and with his wife is buried in Clarke's Yard, Clarksboro, N. J.

Thomas Clarke, "February 21, 1772, appointed Justice of the Peace for Gloucester County."

*Clonmel, in Gloucester County, originally the seat of Andrew Robeson, one of the first judges of the county.

†The Vannemans were Swedes.

"April, 1775, elected a member of the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey; afterwards Vice President."

"September 20, 1775, elected a deputy from Gloucester County to the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety of New Jersey."

"October, 1777, Same day as the battle of Germantown, was, with Tenche Francis, taken prisoner by the British during an action with the American shipping." Both were liberated.

"October, 1784, elected a member of New Jersey Assembly for Gloucester County, and was reelected annually (except one) for seven years."

"November, 1795, appointed Judge of Gloucester County Court"; reappointed in 1800.

Thomas Clarke, in 1770, built an Episcopal Church (now St. Peter's), Clarksboro, which "was wanted to be called St. Thomas' Church, and which name I refused it to be called." Issue:

"Edith, born May 5, 1759, married David Hendrickson, May 21, 1777," died March 25, 1816.

"Mary, born January 28, 1761, married Joseph Paul, January 7, 1780."

"Ann, born March 4, 1763, married Samuel Paul, February 10, 1786."

"Elizabeth, born December 29, 1764, married Edmund Weatherby, February 10, 1786."

"Thomas, Jr., born January 18, 1767, married Achsah Pancoast, December 21, 1786," died January 31, 1846.

"Lydia, born March 26, 1769, married Andrew Ridgway, August 21, 1788."

"Jeffrey, born November 20, 1771, married Rachel Weatherby, August 12, 1790."

"Christian, born July 12, 1774; married James Wood, September —, 1790."

"Joseph Vanneman, born Sept. 23, 1776, married Elizabeth T. Tiers, July 28, 1795," died September 21, 1828.

"John, born April 3, 1779, married Mary Zane, Nov. 9, 1799."

Thomas Clarke was a scrivener, and filled the place of a lawyer in his Quaker community, unfriendly to that profession.

THOMAS CLARK,

of Clark's Landing, Little Egg Harbor River, Gloucester County, New Jersey. Copied by Dr. Stevenson from a Bible in possession of Miss Ivy Chew, of Chew's Landing,* Camden County.

"Thomas Clark, born December 3, 1722, married Sarah Parker (born May 5, 1732, died March 25, 1800), Nov. 29, 1753, and died October 31, 1793." Issue:

"Hannah, born Nov. 3, 1755."

"Abigail, born Oct. 3, 1757."

"Adriol, born Jan. 5, 1760," private in Gloucester County Volunteers.

"Submit, born May 20, 1762."

"Parker, born Oct. 21, 1764," private in Gloucester County Volunteers.

"Reuben, born Nov. 16, 1766," private in Gloucester County Volunteers.

"Laecon, born Feb. 16, 1769."

"Sarah, born Oct. 1, 1772."

"Elizabeth, born April 22, 1775."

Hannah, married first, ——— Gardner; second, Lieut. Aaron Chew, of Chew's Landing, born Dec. 19, 1751, died Sept. 23, 1805; date of mar. lic. Oct. 14, 1783.—N. J. Archives, 22: 67. She was Lieut. Chew's second wife. His first wife was Elizabeth Wood. Lieut. Aaron and Hannah Chew had one son, Aaron, junior, grandfather of Miss Ivy Chew, and a daughter Hannah, who married first, a Captain Hand, and second John Clement, of Haddonfield, father of the late Judge John Clement.

Thomas Clark was a brother of Col. Elijah Clark, and lived adjoining him at Clark's Landing.

Judge Clement told me that the Clark family came from New England, and I find in my notes that he said that there was a third brother, David Clark, who settled at Pleasant Mills,

*Richard Chew, of Flushing, bought the land in 1699.

Gloucester (now Atlantic) County. These Clarks were very active during the Revolution. They built a fort at their own expense near their landing, the remains of which can yet be seen at what is now Port Republic, Atlantic County. Thomas Clark was Judge of Gloucester County Court in 1763. He was appointed Judge of the Gloucester County Oyer and Terminer April 30, 1768; again April 20, 1769; March 21 and March 31, and September 21, 1770; April 2, 1771; April 6, 1772; March 18, 1773; Justice of the Peace for the same county, December 7, 1769; September 11, 1776; Judge and Justice November 3, 1795, and November 12, 1800; Justice March 12, 1798; Notary Public March 26, 1800.

Inscriptions on tombstones in Baptist Cemetery, Haddonfield:

"John Clement, born September 10, 1769. Died July 4, 1855." "Hannah Clement, born August 28, 1784. Died July 3, 1834." [Same stone.]

"John Clement," "Nov. 8, 1818—Aug. 15, 1894." "Mary T. Clement, wife of John Clement—Mch 4, 1823. Oct. 30, 1904." [Same stone.]

"Mary H. wife of John Clement, Jr., born Dec. 13, 1818. Died June 17, 1852."

On the second above stone is inscribed "son John Clement 1846-1855."

CHW FAMILY.

Richard Chew, wife Frances, was assessed in Flushing, L. I., in 1675 and 1678. On Dec. 1, 1699, "Richard Chew of Flushing, Island of Nassau, New York," yeoman, bought of Daniel Cooper 300 acres on the south side of the south branch of Gloucester River (Timber Creek), Gloucester County, N. J. On May 1, 1700, he, "late of Flushing," purchased 300 acres, with 100 acres of meadow at "Upton" adjoining his first purchase.—*N. J. Archives*, 1st series, 21: 677-8.

March 1, 1702, "Richard Chew of Upton" conveys 100 acres of his first purchase, to his "eldest son and heir at law, John Chew," and on February 26, 1722-3 the father deeds to his son Thomas Chew 250 acres "where I now live, and 50 acres on Mantoos Creek."

Richard and John Chew were two of the trustees to whom was granted, August 20, 1721, the title for the lot in Woodbury for the First Presbyterian Church. The father having given away his property before his death, prior to 1730, there is neither will nor administration.

Richard Chew's other children, recorded in the Documentary History of New York, 1: 434, are—Richard, Henry, Hannah, Charity and Elizabeth.

Henry Chew was given by his father 100 acres on Mantoes Creek. His estate was administered upon Dec. 29, 1719.—*N. J. Archives*, 1st series, 23: 91.

Thomas Chew received his father, Richard Chew's homestead, Chew's Landing in Gloucester Township, now Camden County, which descended to his son Jeremiah, who took out a license to marry Hannah Ashbrook, Oct. 22, 1745. Jeremiah had two sons, Robert and Aaron Chew, born Dec. 19, 1751, who inherited the Landing. The latter married 1st, Elizabeth Wood, by license dated Feb. 14, 1775;¹ second, Hannah Gardner, widow, and daughter of Thomas and Sarah Parker Clark, by license dated Oct. 4, 1783.¹ Stryker's "Officers and Men of New Jersey," on page 442, says: "Aaron Chew, Second Lieutenant, Second Battalion, Gloucester; prisoner of war 1780; exchanged."

The will of Nathaniel Chew, a grandson of Richard of Flushing, is dated August 21, 1731. One of his sons named in it was Jeffrey Chew of Deptford Township, Gloucester County, who married Ann Clark. They were the parents of Jonathan Chew, the Tory, who was a large land owner at Clement's Bridge across Timber Creek. Count Donop and his Hessian troops crossed the bridge on his march from Haddonfield to the battle field of Red Bank. It is believed that Jonathan Chew had enough influence to prevent the destruction of this structure, and so save it from the fate of the other bridge, lower down this navigable stream, which had been burned down the previous day.

¹ *N. J. Archives*, 1st series, 23: 67.

Necrology.

EDWARD WILLIAM FRANCIS, born in New York City about 1841, died at East Orange, March, 1906. He was a son of William A. Francis, an importer, with whom he entered into business. During the War of the Rebellion, he served as a member of the Seventy-first Regiment of New York, and fought in the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862. He was later transferred to the Ninth New York Regiment, and was made a lieutenant. He was treasurer of a prominent soap manufacturing company. He had been a resident of East Orange for thirty years, where he was highly esteemed as a public spirited citizen. He was survived by one son and two daughters.—Arnold William Francis, Miss Corrilla Francis and Miss Alberta J. Francis. He was elected a Contributing Member of this Society in 1895, and became a Life Member in 1897.

JOHN C. HOWELL, born in what is now known as Sussex Borough, Wantage Township, Sussex county, about 1842, died in Newton, in that county, May 31, 1906. When a young man he enlisted in the Twenty-seventh New Jersey Volunteers, and served throughout the Civil War. In 1866 he removed to Newton, and entered the Merchants' Bank of that town. He was chosen cashier in 1878, and was elected president in 1898, which office he held until his death. He was a member of the Washington Association, and was one of the prime movers in the effort to have a soldiers' and sailors' monument erected at Newton. He was survived by a widow and two children—Ralph D. Howell, of Newark, and Miss Sarah Howell, of Newton. He was elected a Life Member of this Society in 1906.

ALFRED M. LIVINGSTON, born in New York city, January 16, 1841; died in Trenton, February 1, 1907. He was the son of Alfred S. Livingston and Beulah (Blackwell) Livingston,

both of New York City, but who removed to Trenton in 1848. Their son had no business or occupation. He being the only survivor of his family, inherited his father's and mother's estates. He was a very charitable man in aiding the poor and educating young men. He traveled considerably in Europe—having sailed from New York thirteen times. He never married.

PETER LOTT, born at Pemberton, New Jersey, probably about 1810, died at Tehuantepec, Mexico, March 10, 1862. He was licensed as an attorney-at-law at the November term, 1832, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and in 1835 removed to Carllage, Hancock county, Ill., and later to Quincy, in that State, where he practiced law until 1847, acquiring a commanding position at the bar of his adopted state. He was a member of the Quincy Historical Society (or Club) of 1840, and wrote the introductory chapter of the history of Quincy, which was afterwards published by Henry Asbury. Asbury's "Sketches of the Bench and Bar of Quincy," published in 1869, gives some few details concerning Peter Lott. He was clerk of the Circuit Court, and in September, 1839, was commissioned as Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit Court, occupying the bench with credit. In 1844 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Illinois. At an early period in the Mexican War he was enrolled as a private in an Illinois regiment; he was detailed as Assistant Commissary Sub-assistant from July 17, 1846, to September 14, 1846, inclusive, and on the latter date was elected Captain of Company E., Second Regiment, Illinois Foot Volunteers, Mexican War, his commission being dated June 17, 1846, to rank from June 1, 1846, succeeding Captain Timothy Kelly, who was killed in the battle of Buena Vista, the commission being conferred upon Lott in recognition of his distinguished bravery in that battle. He was mustered out June 18, 1847, at Carmargo, Mexico. In 1848 he was chosen clerk of the Circuit Court. At the end of his term he received a federal appointment, and removed to the Pacific Coast, entering upon his duty as Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco, November 17, 1855, which position he held for something like four years, being superseded by

Charles M. Hempstead, in 1859. It is probable that he then returned to his native State, as the records of the United States Department of State show that Peter Lott, of New Jersey, was appointed Consul at Tehuantepec and Huatulco, Mexico, November 11, 1861. On May 27, 1862, his sister, Miss Cornelia D. Lott, then residing at Quakertown, Pa., wrote to the Department that he had died March 24, 1862, at Tehautepec, and that a widow survived him. Mr. Lott was succeeded in the Consular office by his brother, Bushrod Lott, whose commission was dated June 9, 1862. For the data embodied in the foregoing sketch, the editor is indebted to Miss Eudora Garoutte, Chief, California Historical Department, California State Library, Sacramento, Cal.; Miss Jessie Palmer Weber, Librarian Illinois State Historical Library; History of Adams County, Ill.; Tilson's History of Quincy, Ill.; Major General Thomas W. Scott, Adjutant General of Illinois; J. H. Edwards, Assistant Secretary, Division of Appointments, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.; Charles Ray Dean, Chief, Bureau of Appointments, Department of State, Washington, D. C.; William H. Collins, Quincy, Ill. References to Judge Lott, and his prospective service in the Mexican War, are found in letters of John J. Hardin, June 6, 1846, and of W. B. Warren, same date, in Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for 1904. It is probable that Captain Lott was a descendant of Peter Lott, of Hopewell, Hunterdon County, whose will, dated December 11, 1720, proved April 17, 1721, refers to children Peter and four others, but efforts to ascertain definite particulars as to Captain Lott's immediate ancestry have been unsuccessful. Judge Lott was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1848.

MISS KATE A. MOTT, died at Bordentown, April 10, 1906. She was the only child of the late General Gershom Mott, a gallant soldier of the Mexican War and of the Civil War, who served with distinction from New Jersey. She was corresponding secretary of the Woman's Branch of this Society from its organization, and was a most efficient and zealous officer. She was also a member of the Daughters of the Revolu-

tion, and of several other patriotic and social organizations. She was a lifelong resident of Bordentown.

CYRUS PECK, born November 1, 1829, in the Peck homestead on Main street, at the corner of the present Maple avenue, in East Orange, being the second son of Aaron and Miranda Pierson Peck, died May 6, 1907, at Roseville, Newark. He was a pupil in the Eastern district school, East Orange, and afterward in the private school of Albert Pierson in Orange. Later he attended the boarding school of the Rev. Dr. David H. Pierson in Elizabeth. In 1848 he entered the employ of a wholesale shoe house in New York, remaining there six years. About 1854, on the organization of the New Jersey Express Company, he went with it as its treasurer, and continued in that position until the concern was merged with the Adams Express Company. He then entered the service of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, and in 1859 was appointed assistant secretary. Subsequently at various times he filled the offices of secretary, treasurer, second vice president and vice president. During his later years he retired from active work in the company, but remained on its board of directors. At the time of his death he was president of the City Trust Company of the city of Newark, of which he had been one of the incorporators. In 1857 he moved from East Orange to Roseville, and when the latter became the Eleventh ward of the City of Newark he was elected its first school commissioner, being re-elected at the expiration of the term. Mr. Peck held membership in the New England Society of the Oranges, and of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, was a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society, trustee of the Washington Association of New Jersey, and member and treasurer of the committee of Presbyterian Church extension in the Presbytery of Newark. He took a deep and active interest in the welfare of this Society, serving as a member of the Executive Committee and then on the Board of Trustees for the last twelve years of his life, also as a member of the Finance Committee for most of that period, and likewise on

the Committee on New Library Building in 1896, and again in 1903-4-5-6. He was regarded as a most valuable man in whatever service he undertook, and as a safe counsellor at all times, under all circumstances. Chief Justice David A. Depue, in 1894, appointed him to the temporary Essex County Park Commission, and to the permanent commission the following year. He was made president of the board and remained a member by reappointment until 1906, when he retired because of ill health. He was also one of the East Jersey proprietors. Mr. Peck acted as an incorporator of the Roseville Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder at the time of his death. He was survived by a widow, two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Peck was originally Miss Mary Picton Halsey, daughter of the Rev. John Taylor Halsey, of Elizabeth, and was married to Mr. Peck in 1853. Mr. Peck joined this Society in 1889, and had been a Life Member many years.

CAPTAIN GEORGE PECK, U. S. N., retired, born July 9, 1826, at East Orange, died July 26, 1906, at Lake Mohonk, N. Y. He was a brother of Cyrus Peck. He was commissioned an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy in 1851. He was assigned to the Cyane and cruised in the Caribbean Sea and about the West Indies. Later he crossed the Isthmus of Panama when there was no railroad there. He was one of those that rescued the survivors of Strain's expedition. Captain Peck made a tour of the principal cities of Nicaragua, and was present at the bombardment of San Juan del Norte. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon of the Seminole, and served on her during the Potomac River campaign. He was present at the capture of Port Royal, Fernandina, Norfolk and the batteries at Sewell's Point. He was in the naval engagement of Hampton Roads, and saw the Merrimac defeated. As surgeon of the Vanderbilt he made a trip around the Horn in 1865. A year later he crossed the continent from San Francisco to New York with Commodore John Rodgers and a troop of cavalry. He was made a medical inspector in 1871, and later served on various medical boards for promotion or retirement. From 1880 to 1883 he was medical director at

the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. He represented the medical department of the navy at the ninth international medical congress at Washington in 1887. He was retired with the rank of captain in 1888. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Princeton College in 1857. Captain Peck was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Sons of the Revolution and many medical and historical societies. He was a quiet, refined gentleman, of scholarly tastes, and was fond of history and genealogy. He was elected a member of this Society in 1886.

STEPHEN HAINES PLUM, born in the family homestead at Washington and Plum streets, Newark, in 1842, died in that city. May 31, 1906. He was a descendant of Samuel Plum, one of the original settlers of Newark. He was one of the most philanthropic citizens of that city. He served for several years as president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. As a memorial to his mother, he built the Day Nursery, in Eighth avenue, and afterward purchased additional ground for it, spending in all fully \$25,000. He was for many years treasurer of the Peddie Memorial Baptist Church, and also president of its Board of Trustees. He was a Trustee of the Baptist Home and Foreign Missionary Society of New York, and in many other ways showed his interest in whatever was calculated to elevate and improve the condition of his fellows. He was a clerk in the Newark City National Bank, and was afterwards connected with the National Bank of the Republic in New York City, but had retired from active business several years before his death. He was a director of the Newark Fire Insurance Company. He married Miss Mary Runyon, who survived him, with three children.—Mrs. Henry G. Atha, Miss Marco Plum and Stephen H. Plum, Jr. He became a member of this Society in 1886, and in 1896 became a Life Member.

WILLIAM STAINSBY, born in England, July 3, 1829; died in Newark, June 19, 1906. He was brought to this country by his parents when two years old. When in his sixteenth

year he was apprenticed to Rankin, Duryee & Co., to learn the trade of a hatter, the factory being located in Beaver street, Newark. He was paid two dollars a week, with thirty dollars a year to keep himself in clothing. When he became of age he received eight dollars a week. Subsequently he spent fifteen years in the saddlery and hardware business, and still later he was engaged for some years in the wholesale and retail business of oils and paints in Newark. Before he had a vote he took a keen interest in politics, which he never lost during the rest of his life. In 1851, he participated actively in the canvass of Elizabeth, for the Assembly, in the interest of Beach Vanderpool. When the Republican party came into existence, he at once identified himself with that movement. He took an active part in the campaign of 1857. He was elected a member of the Common Council of Newark in 1865, and re-elected for five consecutive terms following, serving twelve years in that body without a break. In 1876 and 1877, he was president of the council. For a number of years he was chairman of the Republican city Central Committee, which was disbanded years ago. He also presided over the county committee for two or three years. In 1881 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1884 he was nominated for Sheriff, but was defeated. In 1889 he again entered politics, and was elected to the Common Council of Newark, and re-elected in 1891, and the year following his retirement was elected a member of the Board of Works. In March, 1898, he was appointed by Governor Foster M. Voorhees as Chief of the State Bureau of Labor and Statistics, and immediately proceeded to make it an important branch of the State's work, soon making it one of the most efficient boards of the kind in the country. He filled the office with distinguished honor and credit for five years. Mr. Stainsby married Margaret Ann Ballard, sister of Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard, and a member of an old Newark family. He left three children, one of them the wife of the present Governor, J. Franklin Fort; another, a son named William C. Stainsby; and a daughter, Miss Lillian Stainsby. He became a Life Member of this Society in 1901.

Notes, Queries and Replies.

ANOTHER WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS.—Mr. F. W. Thomas, of Spring Valley, New York, writes: "Situated midway between Harrington Park and Norwood, N. J., is located a certain old house and farm which belonged to my father many years ago; the corner stone—1706—with initials which I forget. The farm was bought by my father in 1858, from Hiram Kilpatrick and wife, and deeded to my mother, with two farms adjoining, as a present. The house is partly built of brick and brown stone. The field south of this house was always known as Lafayette Camp Ground, where Washington's Army encamped after the battle of White Plains, N. Y. I got considerable data of those events from a very old man by the name of Verduin, who so informed me about years 1862-3; he was then several years past 90, and was himself an eye witness of the events. My ancestors having been engaged in the battle of White Plains as officers, and otherwise connected with the Continental Army, some of my information comes down from them. This old field was never plowed up until late years, and I remember distinctly the marks on the turf of the huts, etc. I found a broken bayonet there myself. The officers and Washington were quartered at the house; there was another house, within a mile or two, owned then by one Col. Blanch. About a quarter of a mile south of the old house is one of the oldest cemeteries or burial places in the county."

THE FIRST TWO AMERICAN COMPOSERS of secular music may be claimed as Jerseymen. They were Francis Hopkinson, who, although a native of Philadelphia, came to New Jersey to seek a wife, and became so thoroughly identified with our State that he was sent to Congress from New Jersey, and had the honor to be one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence from this State. The other was James Lyon, a native of New Jersey, born in Newark, it is believed, or in

the immediate vicinity of that city, perhaps at what is known as Lyons Farms. Later he removed to Philadelphia. Hopkinson and Lyon both composed secular music as early as 1759, the latter having written an ode for the commencement exercises at Princeton College in 1759, which is said to have been set to music, the authority for the statement being O. G. Samuels, Chief of the Department of Music, Library of Congress, in his book on "The First American Composers," 1905. Probably Hopkinson's work antedates that of Lyon. Miss Margaret C. Marsh, of 117 West 5th street, New York, has collected a number of the compositions of James Lyon, which she hopes to publish shortly. She is anxious to get further particulars of his family, and would be particularly pleased to find a portrait of this first New Jersey composer.

EXTRACTS FROM OLD NEWSPAPERS.—In the "Centinel of Freedom," established at Newark in 1796, and which still enjoys a vigorous antiquity, as the weekly edition of the Twin "Stars," of Newark, are the following items of interest:

1803, December 27. "William S. Pennington has been appointed United States District Attorney for New Jersey, to succeed George C. Maxwell, resigned."

1804, Tuesday, February 21. "On Tuesday last Mrs. Phæbe Pennington, wife of William S. Pennington, in the 37th year of her age."

1804, Tuesday, June 12. "On Thursday last after a short illness, Mrs. Boudinot, consort of Elisha Boudinot, Esq. She was a lady of exemplary benevolence, agreeable manners, and extensive reading."

Mr. Pennington was afterwards, 1817, Governor of New Jersey. He was the father of William Pennington, Governor of New Jersey in 1838, and Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1859.

Elisha Boudinot was afterwards a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

BOOK NOTICES

The Province of New Jersey, 1664-1738. By Edwin P. Tanner, Ph. D., Sometime Fellow in American History, Columbia University; Instructor in History in Syracuse University of New York. (Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University, Volume XXX.) Longmans, Green & Co., Agents; London, P. S. King & Sons. 1908. Svo. Pp. xvi, 712.

Since the publication of the late William A. Whitehead's "History of East Jersey under the Proprietary Government," there has been no contribution to New Jersey history dealing with the minutiae of the early government, in such detail, as this portly volume of 712 pages. Professor Tanner is a native Jerseyman, and acquired his taste and skill in the investigation of history under the fostering care of Professor Herbert L. Osgood, of Columbia University, where he won a Fellowship. Upon graduating he became Instructor in history in Syracuse University, New York, and displayed the rare faculty of inspiring the students under him with enthusiasm in the study of American history. He is now associate professor of history in the University of Ohio. This brief summary of his career indicates his zeal and his success in the pursuit of his chosen field of investigation. He has been engaged on this work for several years, delving with unwearied industry into all the intricacies of New Jersey annals from the earliest time down to 1738, the close of the period of the union of New York and New Jersey under one governor of royal appointment.

The New Jersey Archives, the New York Colonial Documents, Leaming and Spicer's "Grants and Concessions," the compilations of the Colonial Laws by Nevill, and Allinson (not Allison, as given in the preface), the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery, Field's "Provincial Courts," Whitehead, Hat-

field and Winfield are freely quoted, and the manuscript minutes of the Supreme Court, the East Jersey Records, the West Jersey Records, minutes of the Council of Proprietors of East Jersey, and the minutes of the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey, have been diligently studied and are frequently cited. The several chapters show that the subject has been treated topically rather than chronologically, which involves some repetition. Thus, Chapter I explains the proprietorship in land, principally in East Jersey, and the distinction between proprietorship as a form of land ownership and as a grant of governmental power. Chapter II discusses the sources and character of the population of the Jerseys. In Chapter III, the subject of "The Land System of East Jersey" is again taken up, in continuation of Chapter I, while Chapter IV may be regarded as a further continuation, treating of the "Land Troubles in East Jersey." In Chapter V, an account is given of the "Political Conditions in East Jersey under the Proprietors," which is in some respects a continuation of Chapter I. The land system of West Jersey is the subject of Chapter VI, while Chapter VII treats of the political conditions in West Jersey under the Proprietors. The relations with the Duke of York and the Crown is the theme of Chapter VIII, ending with the surrender of the Proprietors. This leads naturally to the era of the appointment of royal governors, and in Chapter IX some account is given of Lord Cornbury, Lord Lovelace, Colonel Richard Ingoldsby, Colonel Robert Hunter, William Burnet, John Montgomerie and William Cosby, the several Governors appointed by the Crown to administer the affairs of New York and New Jersey. After this we are led back, in Chapter X, to a review of the legal position of the Governor as executive, there being a discussion of the power conferred by the Governors' commissions, the royal instructions, the financial, judicial, religious, military and economic powers of the Governor, the relations between him and the Proprietors, and the limitations upon his power by legislation. In Chapter XI, there is a discussion of the executive power in practical operation under the several governors named above. Chapter XII treats of the Governor in legislation; of his legal control over the legisla-

ture, and difference in the degree of influence possessed by the various governors. The dissensions between the governors and the legislature naturally led to the movement for a separate governor, which is discussed in some detail in Chapter XIII. Chapter XIV describes the functions of the other executive officers, such as the Lieutenant-Governor, the President of the Council, the Provincial Secretary, the Attorney General, etc. Chapters XV, XVI, XVII and XVIII take up the Council as a part of the government, explaining its personnel, its legal position, its part in administration, and finally, its part in legislation. Chapters XIX, XX and XXI similarly discuss the personnel, constitution and legal power, and the activity of the General Assembly, which was a thorn in the side of most of the governors, exhibiting the steady trend of that body toward a strictly representative government which should voice the wishes of the people. Some curious and amusing details are given of the efforts of one party and another to gain control of the House, the majority, frequently achieved by trickery, exercising its power by the expulsion of the minority. The Assembly continually sought to control the budget and the Colonial agency maintained in London. In Chapter XXII we have a narrative of the "Executive and Legislative in Conflict," provoked in the first place by the unfortunate attitude and reputation of Governor Cornbury, and continued by Colonel Ingham in his efforts to cast obloquy upon the Friends. Governor Hunter was the first to secure anything like harmony with the people's representatives. Governor Burnet was too much hampered by instructions from the home government as to the policy he should pursue with the Assembly, to secure anything like harmonious cooperation on their part, as he was obliged to insist upon a permanent allowance for the maintenance of his office, which the deputies were unwilling to grant, although, personally, they were very favorable to him. "The Judicial System" is the subject of Chapter XXIII, and this is perhaps the weakest chapter in the book, too much dependence being placed upon secondary sources. The financial affairs of the province form the theme of Chapter XXIV, the expenditure, taxation and bills of credit being the several topics treated

upon. The militia system is treated briefly in Chapter XXV, the political importance of the hostility of the Quakers to any militia being dwelt on, causing many difficulties. New Jersey's contributions during Queen Anne's War are shown forth. Another chapter of deep interest is XXVI, on the Church of England in the Jerseys, especially the work of George Keith and the Rev. John Talbot, of Burlington, who seems to have received Episcopal consecration from the Scotch non-juring Bishops, but never exercised his Episcopal functions. In Chapter XXVII, some account is given of the proprietorship in East Jersey under royal rule, the rivalry of factions being discussed, and the increasing difficulties of the Proprietorship. Similarly in Chapter XXVIII, the Proprietorship in West Jersey is treated of under the royal rule, and the various local controversies. This ends the book.

An additional chapter might have been looked for, presenting in a summary way the results of the government down to 1738, and the conditions at that time. It may be objected, however, that the book is already sufficiently extended. Many will criticise the minutiae into which the author has entered in treating the several topics, but this very wealth of detail will be regarded by many students of history as the most valuable portion of the book. Some errors may be noted: the spelling of the name Samuel Jennings, instead of Jenings; the statement that the Governor continued to be Chancellor until 1770 instead of 1844. The whole chapter on "The Judicial System" shows that the writer has overlooked the important contributions to the judicial history of the State, by Judge William Griffith, and the articles published by William M. Clevinger, Edward Q. Keasbey, James J. Bergen and Charles Hartshorne, in the *New Jersey Law Journal*, 1904-6.

The book, taken as a whole, is a most valuable and scholarly addition to the history of New Jersey, and all students of our annals, and the people of the State in general, owe a very deep debt of gratitude to Professor Tanner for the great labor and the admirable scholarship exhibited in this volume.

1864-1909 Almanac and Year Book, First National Bank, Woodstown, N. J. 12mo. Pp. 48.

Besides the usual astronomical information, lists of the public officers, schools, etc., there are several valuable historical articles on "Our large White Oaks of South Jersey," by Joseph B. Livezey, with handsome illustrations, one of them being of what is known as the Tatum Oak, estimated to be 479 to 1200 years old; the Morgan House; Woodstown in 1831; the Pissant Farm, by E. S. Fogg; Indian Antiquities, by the late Rev. Jesse Y. Burk, written in 1880; A Reminiscence of Woodstown, by the late Jacob M. Lippincott; and some extracts from the Salem Messenger and Public Advertiser of December 15, 1825.

The Woodruffs of New Jersey, who came from Fordwich, Kent, England, by way of Lynn, Massachusetts, and Southampton, Long Island, Revised and Enlarged from "A Branch of the Woodruff Stock," by Francis E. Woodruff, B. A. (Yale, 1864), Life Member of the New Jersey Historical Society, New York Historical Society, and Washington Association of New Jersey. The Grafton Press Genealogical publishers, New York, MCMIX. Svo. Pp. xii, 131.

These sketches, originally published separately in three parts, the first in September, 1898, have been much enlarged by the indefatigable compiler, and illustrated with maps, views and portraits. Altogether, it is a work of great value and interest for reference. For convenience of consultation, the notes are grouped together and numbered consecutively, covering pages 50-69, and form an extremely valuable portion of the book. We have sketches of Mr. John Gosmer, John Woodruff, the immigrant, the two sons John, the Westfield Woodruffs, Dr. Hezekiah Stites Woodruff; the Mothers; Descendants of Hezekiah Stites Woodruff; Woodruff Marriages at Westfield, 1759-1803; Descendants of Hannah Woodruff Winans; Blachly, Cartwright and Cooper families; the Coursens of Sussex County (pp. 97-115); Dickerson, Drake, Leddell, Marsh, Newton, Russell, Stites and Wick families. The book is a decided addition to New Jersey family history.

Pioneers of Old Hopewell, With Sketches of her Revolutionary Heroes. By Ralph Ege. Hopewell, N. J. Race & Savidge. 1908. Svo. Pp. 290.

The late Ralph Ege began the publication of a series of genealogical articles in the Hopewell *Herald*, in May, 1901, and continued them until August 7, 1905, by which time thirty-three of them had appeared in the columns of that paper. These, together with fifteen unpublished manuscripts, have been collected and now appear in this permanent form. Adam Ege, the ancestor of the author, was born about 1725, and came to this country from Germany when about thirteen years of age. In 1759 he became the owner of a farm near Woodsville, where the family have since remained. Ralph Ege was a public-spirited citizen, a superintendent of the Sabbath School of the First Presbyterian Church at Pennington for forty years, many years an elder of that church, and was instrumental in organizing a Presbyterian Church in Hopewell, in 1877, of which he was an elder, trustee and superintendent of the Sunday School until his death in 1905. The sketches contain a great deal of information about the principal families of Hopewell and vicinity, with an unusual particularity of dates, citations from deeds, wills and many unpublished records. The value of a compilation of this sort always increases with the lapse of time, and this volume, prefaced with a portrait of the author, will be a lasting monument to his industry and intelligence.

Papers of the Site and Relic Society of Germantown. Germantown. 1909.

These papers, published by the Society, embrace "A Backward Vision and a Forward Glance," a poem, by Francis Howard Williams; "Grumblethorpe," by Edwin C. Gillcote, which is a gossip paper on this old Colonial mansion, dating back a century and a half, and about the history of which the writer has pleasantly grouped many interesting reminiscences of men and events of the olden time; similarly "Pomona Grove," and "Pomona Homestead," built in 1755, forms the theme of another paper, by Mary W. Shoemaker.

Proceedings of the Society, 1908.

Newark, N. J., October 28, 1908.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was called to order today, at 12 o'clock, by the President, Jonathan W. Roberts. Rev. Dr. James B. Beaumont, of Morristown, made the invocation. The minutes of the previous meeting, held October 31st, 1907, were read and approved.

The report of the Board of Trustees was read by the Recording Secretary. It was approved as appended to these minutes.

The report of the Woman's Branch was read by the Recording Secretary, and was approved as appended.

A verbal report, which was approved, was made for the Committee on Finance, by George R. Howe.

The report of the Committee on the Library was read by Hiram E. Deats, of the committee, and it was approved as appended.

The Membership Committee, through the chairman, Ernest E. Coe, reported. The report as approved is appended.

The financial statement of the Treasurer, William C. Morton, was read by George R. Howe. It was approved and is appended. Total balance, \$3,831.89.

The report of the Editorial Committee was made verbally by William Nelson, of the committee. It was approved.

The President appointed the following as a Nominating Committee to name Trustees for the ensuing year: George R. Howe, Charles G. Rockwood, Jr., and Jotham H. Cogditi.

The report of the Committee on Colonial Documents was presented by William Nelson, of the committee. Approved.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary, William Nelson, was then read. It was approved, and will be found appended.

The Nominating Committee appeared with the following nominations: For Trustees to serve three years—Amzi Dodd, J. Ackerman Coles, Wallace M. Scudder, William T. Hunt and Charles M. Lum; for two years—Hiram E. Deats. A ballot being taken, they were elected.

After some interesting remarks on the history of Newark, especially the restriction of members of the town to church members, made by Judge Dodd, and the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Nelson, the meeting took a recess for luncheon.

At two o'clock the meeting reassembled and a most interesting address by Rev. Alexander MacColl, of the South Street Presbyterian Church of Morristown, on "The Study of History. a Discipline and a Tonic," was heard. Mr. MacColl was given a hearty vote of thanks and the meeting on motion adjourned.

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM,

Recording Secretary.

Report of the Board of Trustees.

NEWARK, N. J., October 28, 1908.

Report of the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society to the annual meeting of the Society.

Fellow Members of the Society:

Your Board of Trustees would report that progress on all lines has been made during the past year, and that the trust committed to them has to the best of their ability been faithfully kept.

The reports of the various committees will present in detail the things accomplished, but a few matters of especial importance come under the scope of this report.

The Board notes with much gratification that during the past year the library has been used by a much larger number of visitors than in other years, and as these have been largely readers it argues the increasing usefulness of the society. Interest among New Jersey people in matters historical is growing.

Since our last meeting an important addition to our treasures, the largest perhaps ever received, has been made in the gift by Mrs. Louis Pennington, of the Howard W. Hayes Collection. This beautiful collection has been installed in the gallery and has been visited by hundreds.

The Board last year was able to publish and present a catalogue of the names of all members of the Society, and this was made possible through the generosity of Mr. Frederick A. Canfield, who bore the entire expense of the project.

The Society is also indebted to Dr. William S. Disbrow, for important renovation of shelf-room on the third floor, where many books and papers are stored.

The Board would remember at this time the unswerving faithfulness and indefatigable attention to details of President Jonathan W. Roberts, who never wearies in well-doing for this society, though arrived at an age when most men would claim release from actual labor. With our President service is more than honor. No vote of thanks will ever cancel our debt to Mr. Roberts.

The Society owes more than a formal vote of thanks also to Mr. William Nelson, our able Corresponding Secretary, who has passed the twenty-five-year mark of service in the interests of our work. There are certain things we all know, but sometimes we run against things we do not know, and these puzzles are cheerfully referred to Mr. Nelson, who we sometimes think knows everybody and everything on the map of New Jersey.

The Society has done more in publishing than in other years. Two Volumes of Archives and four numbers of the Proceedings have appeared, and, under the auspices of the Society, has been published, by Mr. L. V. F. Randolph, a life-member of the Society, the "Fitz-Randolph Traditions," which has met with a large sale.

The board records with regret the resignation of Rev. Frank-

lin B. Dwight, who for some years was an enthusiastic member, and only ceased to be active upon his resignation and removal to New York City.

During the year a satisfactory lease of the store property on West Park street was made, insuring an increased income.

The board feels that the year past has been one of activity and steady progress, and solicits the interest and help of the membership of the Society to carry on the work acceptably in the future.

Respectfully submitted, for the Board of Trustees.

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM,
Recording Secretary.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary.

In reviewing the correspondence of the Society for the past year, one is impressed with the fact that correspondents are seeking precise and definite information to a greater extent than formerly. This may be interpreted as signifying that there is a wider general knowledge of facts bearing upon state, local and family history, and that the inquirers are not satisfied as formerly with merely general information, but desire to get at the roots of knowledge upon which can be more safely based logical deductions and conclusions of the bearings of facts, and their influence in molding public opinion and history. The Corresponding Secretary is regarded by many of these correspondents as a vade mecum of all knowledge relating to New Jersey and its people. This distinction he expressly disavows. Rather, he is a sign post or index pointing inquirers to the probable sources of information. It would be manifestly impossible for any one man to answer all the inquiries which have come to this Society during the past year, even with the cordial assistance which is often rendered by some of the members.

A brief summary of the topics touched upon by the various letters received and answered during the year is appended hereto:

October, 1907.

Inquiry was made concerning the Memoirs of James Daniels, a Quaker preacher near Alloways Creek.

The first ship to arrive in West Jersey with real Colonists was doubtless the "Griffin," which "arrived in Delaware River the 23d the 9th mo. 1675, at or near New Salem," with John Pledger's wife and son.

Miss Lucy N. Morris, of Morristown, was informed that in the opinion of the Secretary, the name Succassunna was from an Indian phrase meaning "Place of the black stones, that is, iron ore;" that Parsippany, or Parsippanong meant "place where a river cuts its way through a valley."

Dr. McGeorge, of Camden, promised to prepare a paper in relation to the location of the first settlements in West Jersey, and the probable site of Fort Nassau, on the Delaware.

Edson Salisbury Jones, of Port Chester, New York, was furnished with the following approximate interpretations of Indian place names in Salem County:

Queackhitkonck, also Queltitly—from Achquia-k-hittuck-unk—or "place where there are bushes along a river bank."

Quilahocking, Quilhocking, Quohocking—from Achweuhacking,—"busy tract of land."

Packagomack—from Pack-agom-ack—"where the land lies low along a body of enclosed water, such as a lake or bay."

Mrs. E. J. Snow, of Mahwah, Bergen County, said that the ladies of that neighborhood had been organizing a history club, and desired suggestions as to their procedure. The Secretary outlined to her such a plan, and later arranged to have her meet Mrs. S. J. Brown, of Nutley, who has been so successful in conducting a similar club at the latter place.

On October 31st, the Secretary transmitted a copy of the resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the Society on October 30th, in relation to the collection and preservation of church records, to the Historical Societies of Bergen, Hunterdon, Salem, Burlington and Sussex Counties, to the Woodstown-Pilesgrove Historical Society, and to the New Brunswick, Nutley and Mahwah Historical Clubs.

November, 1907.

Dr. Bethuel L. Dodd, of Newark, sent three copies of the Utica (New York) Daily Press of November 7, November 12 and November 13, containing articles by the Rev. Henry M. Dodd, of Ashland, New York, relative to the Dodd, Stryker and other families originally of New Jersey, and who settled in the vicinity of Utica. They were placed in the Library.

Robert B. Beath, President of the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, wrote inquiring as to the whereabouts of a portrait of Robert Hunter Morris, formerly Chief Justice of New Jersey and Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, and who was president of that Society 1754-56. The Secretary was unable to tell him of the existence of such a portrait, but referred him to correspondents who might be able to give the desired information. Mr. Beath wrote that they had about 250 sketches of deceased members of their Society prepared. He was asked to send a copy to the Library of this Society when published.

William V. Cox, President of the Second National Bank of Washington, D. C., wrote that he was engaged upon a sketch of General James Cox, of Monmouth, who served in the Revolution, and who was a man of much prominence. He would read this paper before the Society if desired. He also furnished a brief sketch of Judge Horatio J. Cox, born August 4, 1801, at Creamridge, Monmouth County, New Jersey, and who died in 1883.

December, 1907.

Some correspondence was had in November and December, with Colonel D. Mills, of the Isle of Jersey, England, relative to an exchange of publications by this Society and the Society called the "Jersiaise." That Society was publishing a quarterly containing matter of interest to the Isle of Jersey. There was received from Col. Mills a letter dated December 16th, in which he made the extremely interesting statement that the original manuscript of Jean Chevalier had been found to be still in existence in the Isle of Jersey in private hands. There was also a very accurate manuscript copy. This Journal gave not only the account of the patent to Sir George Carteret for the Isle of New Jersey in 1650, but also an account of the expedition which he had fitted out for the occupancy of the Island, and which came to grief a few days after it sailed from Jersey.

E. B. Sterling, of Trenton, reported that he had been employed by the Secretary of State to examine the miscellaneous records in the vaults of that office, and had found a number of interesting papers, such as the oaths of allegiance to King George III from 1767 to 1774, and from 1768 to 1773 of Burlington names; also members of the Council, 1780 to 1843; Freeholders of Middlesex, 1793-94; Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, 1844; Chancellor's Rolls, 1833-34; Members of the Court of Errors and Appeals, 1803 to 1872; Governors, 1843 to 1887; Members of the Legislature, etc., 1840 to 1887, and various other bundles.

J. S. Ames, of Baltimore, wrote inquiring about Francis Bowes, living in Trenton in 1729, died in Philadelphia, December 3, 1749, leaving several children. He wished to know whom he married.

January, 1908.

W. A. Linn, of Hackensack, wrote inquiring the origin of Indian slavery in New Jersey. The Secretary was under the impression that Indian slaves in New Jersey were probably prisoners taken from hostile tribes or their descendants. He thought it very improbable that native Indians of New Jersey were ever "annexed" by their neighbors. He cited several statutes of New Jersey in the Colonial and Provincial times, and the decision in the case of the State vs. Van Wagoner, 1st Halst. 374, in which the Chief Justice stated that Indian slavery appeared to have always prevailed in New Jersey.

In reply to a correspondent, it was stated that the New Jersey Legislature on September 22, 1772, passed "An Act regulating the practice of physic and surgery within the Colony of New Jersey," Allinson's Laws, page 376. New Jersey was the first colony to form a Colonial Medical Society, the New Jersey Medical Society being formed in 1766. It was at their request that the act to regulate the practice of medicine was passed.

Some correspondence had been had with Mrs. James M. Russell, in regard to the family Bible of John Hart, which she had offered to sell to the Society for \$1,000. She had been

advised that the Society had no funds for the purpose, their accessions being almost entirely gifts. The Woman's Branch had been informed of Mrs. Russell's offer, and had voted to offer her \$100 for the book. Mrs. Russell had been apprised of that action, but nothing had been heard from her.

Mrs. R. S. Hughes, of Oakland, inquired as to the whereabouts of the Sir James Jay Estate, which was referred to in a deed from David O. Bell to John Tice, 1829, for lands described on map of Jay property. She was informed that the lands in question were located at Tenafly, Bergen County, on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

Stephen D. Peet, editor of the American Antiquarian, Chicago, wrote that he had been recently reminded by some reading, of the early historic and the prehistoric age in the Delaware valley. He wished that there was more published upon the prehistoric, but supposed there was not much new material. He was reminded that Dr. C. C. Abbott had published several papers on the subject, and that Professor F. W. Putnam and various persons under his direction had explored the Trenton gravels with such effect that the belief was quite generally entertained in scientific circles that man did exist and live in the Trenton region before the last glacial period. He also desired to complete a set of the Proceedings of the Historical Society in exchange for the American Antiquarian.

John R. MacNeill, Hertzog Hall, New Brunswick, wrote that in James Taylor's book on the "Scottish Covenanters," page 168, was a statement that a number of the Covenanters were transported to this country to be sold as slaves, but reaching the shores of New Jersey, the authorities of the colony declared them to be free men. Mr. MacNeill wished to be enlightened further on this matter as to where he might find some reference in the early history of New Jersey concerning this band of Scotsmen; where they settled and what became of them. He was informed that the best authority on the subject was Wodrow's "History of the Sufferings of the People of God in Scotland," which gives the names of a large number of persons who were transported to the colonies, on account of their religious faith. He was advised that the best paper on the subject of Scotch settlers in New Jersey was by James Steen, of Eatontown, entitled "History of New Aberdeen."

Miss Edith I. Van Deusen, Principal of Park Grammar School, Rutherford, N. J., wrote that the pupils of her school were competing for the Glover local history prize, and one of the subjects selected was the Indians of northern New Jersey. She wished to secure a copy of the Corresponding Secretary's book on the "Indians of New Jersey," and also information in regard to sites of old Indian villages and of burying grounds which the pupils could visit; also information as to collections of Indian relics. She was informed that the book was not to be had, but could be consulted at the Historical Society. The book, moreover, did not treat particularly of the archaeological phase of the Indian history. On that subject she was referred to Dr. C. C. Abbott's "Stone Implements in New Jersey," de-

scribing about ten thousand specimens found in New Jersey, and now deposited in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington; Dorman's "Primitive Industry," which quotes largely from Abbott. He did not know of any Indian villages in northern New Jersey, except at Communipaw and at Hackensack; the latter seemed to have been a place of considerable importance. He was under the impression that there was a village at Yanticaw, now Avondale. There was formerly an Indian burying ground at Dundee, Passaic, which had been destroyed by grading for streets and building sites.

Mr. R. P. Whitcomb, of Bayonne, wrote that the "Historical Society of Hudson County, New Jersey" had been formed on January 30th. Mr. Daniel Van Winkle was elected President.

February, 1908.

Some correspondence was had with Professor Herman V. Ames, Chairman of the Public Archives Commission of the American Historical Association, in relation to the bibliography of the Colonial and Revolutionary period of New Jersey.

Miss Anna M. Brakely, of Bordentown, wrote for information concerning the location of the first houses of Morristown; also where was the meeting held in Morristown, in June, 1774, to appoint a committee of correspondence with the other counties? Was it held in the court house on the Green? Where did the Newark Grand Jury met in November, 1774? Is Millet's picture of one of its scenes considered correct? She was referred to John D. Canfield and Philip H. Hoffman, of Morristown, for answers to the Morristown queries. She was informed that the Newark Grand Jury in November, 1774, doubtless met in the Old Court House then standing on Broad Street.

John P. Hutchinson, of Bordentown, having written for information concerning John Leonard, of Freehold, New Jersey, who was a Loyalist during the Revolution, and went to Nova Scotia, was informed on the authority of O. B. Leonard, of Plainfield, that the John Leonard in question was a son of John, the son of John, who married Mrs. Elizabeth Alme Morris, who was a son of Henry, the emigrant to Massachusetts.

March, 1908.

Mr. Howard Valentine, of Woodbridge, wrote that he had in his possession the Log-Book of Midshipman Fisher, of the U. S. Frigate "Chesapeake." He was advised that we would be greatly pleased if he could see his way clear to present this Log-Book to our Library, where it would be much prized and most carefully treasured.

Charles S. Aitkin, of Trenton, who wrote in January last that he had in his possession the historical effects of the late William S. Sharp, of that city, was advised, in accordance with the action of the Board of Trustees at their meeting in March, that the Board would like to have some proposition from him and a somewhat detailed description of the papers of Mr. Sharp before they could take any action toward acquiring the same. He replied that he was unable to put any valuation on the

material in question, or to furnish an accurate description. He preferred that some representative of the Society should come and see it.

Mr. R. M. Pancoast, of Camden, wrote enclosing a newspaper slip containing a chapter of "Ancestral Days," by W. H. Snowden, a former Jerseyman, now of Virginia. He is contributing under this title a series of sketches of the "wise and far seeing and philanthropic men and women who colonized West Jersey, and by their beneficent municipal regulations and their pure social usages and thrifty, industrious habits, made it possible a hundred years later, for the birth of our Republic."

In accordance with the direction of the Board of Trustees, the Secretary wrote a letter thanking Mrs. Louis Pennington for her munificent gift of the "Howard W. Hayes Collection," and received in response a cordial letter of appreciation.

The Rev. J. C. Joralemon, of Grace P. E. Church, Greenville, Jersey City, wrote inquiring whether there had been printed a list of baptisms, burials and marriages of the Dutch Reformed Church at Second River. He was informed that Volume XXII of the New Jersey Archives contains marriage records of the Second River Reformed Dutch Church, 1730-1774, and from 1794-1880. The Proceedings of this Society, Volume II, Third Series, contains a reprint of the registers of baptisms, marriages and membership in the Second River Church for many years.

April, 1908.

The Hon. R. Wayne Parker wrote sending an abstract of the papers of John Hull, which he advised a friend to deposit in this Society.

Austin B. Keep, of New York, wrote that he had prepared a paper on "The Library in Colonial New York," which he would be pleased to read before the New Jersey Historical Society, if we wished. It was illustrated with about seventy stereopticon views.

Elias Boudinot Stockton, of Newark, wrote that he had been engaged for twenty years in the preparation of a sketch of Richard Stockton, the first settler of the family in New Jersey, and had prepared quite a paper on the subject, which he would prefer to have appear under New Jersey auspices. He was asked to send the paper in for publication in the Proceedings.

Dr. Charles E. Godfrey, of the Adjutant General's office, wrote enclosing a newspaper slip containing an account of his researches regarding the location of the Blazing Star Tavern in Trenton.

Charles F. Lummis, of the Public Library at Los Angeles, California, and Miss Mary B. White, of the Summit Free Public Library, were furnished at their request with a brief list of books relating to the History of New Jersey.

H. G. Shull, of Germantown, Philadelphia, wrote asking what children were born to John, James and David Witherspoon, sons of John Witherspoon, the Signer of the Declaration of

Independence. This letter and a communication published in the Newark Evening News relating to the "Weatherspoon" family were referred to Professor V. Lansing Collins, who has been engaged for some years past in the preparation of a history of President John Witherspoon, and he replied under date of April 27th, furnishing the information desired by Mr. Shull, and correcting several manifest errors in the newspaper communication.

May, 1908.

From Dr. John R. Stevenson, of Haddonfield, enclosing a copy of his address on "The Old Tavern House at Haddonfield," as published in the Gloucester County Democrat, April 30, 1908; also enclosing a souvenir postal card giving a photograph of the house in question.

Miss Helen Peters Dodd, of the Newark Free Public Library, wrote for information about the confinement of Tory prisoners in prison ships along the Jersey coast during the Revolution. She was informed that the records of the Provincial Congress, of the Council of Safety, and of the Committee of Safety, do not show that any prisoners were confined in ships along the Jersey coast. The reason is obvious. The Jersey coast was constantly ravaged by British and Tory vessels and expeditions. The Tory prisoners were mostly sent to the county jail at Morristown, whence they addressed to the Legislature a very dolorous complaint, which was published in the Proceedings, Third Series, III., 85.

Miss Nina Howland, of Morristown, sent under date of May 12th, some interesting broadsides, pamphlets, etc., of much curious interest. She also promised that next week she would send a very small mummy of the sacred bird, the Ibis, brought from Egypt sixty years ago, but unfortunately, the next week Miss Howland died very suddenly at Morristown, and six weeks later her niece, Miss Ford, who promised to carry out her aunt's bequests, also died. In October, of the present year, Mrs. Ford, a sister of Miss Howland, sent the mummy in question, with some other relics to the Society, for which she was tendered cordial thanks.

James A. Park, of Passaic, New Jersey, wrote for information concerning the property of Samuel Johnston, of Kingwood, Hunterdon County, which was said to be so extensive that he could ride a circuit of fourteen miles without getting off his own property. Mr. Johnston seemed to have lost this extensive estate, and Mr. Park wished to know if it had been confiscated, or if Mr. Johnston's name appeared among the list of Loyalists during the Revolution.

F. W. Thomas, of Spring Valley, New York, wrote to Governor Fort of New Jersey, calling his attention to a Revolutionary house situated midway between Harrington Park and Norwood, New Jersey, which had belonged to his father many years ago. The corner stone is marked 1706. This house was occupied by Washington directly after the Battle of White Plains, New York. Governor Fort referred the letter to the Secretary, who had

written to Mr. Thomas for additional particulars concerning this house, which had been subsequently furnished.

The Rev. F. R. Brace, of Blackwood, N. J., wrote that he had found sketches of the Rev. Nicholas Cox and the Rev. William Worth, in Morgan Edwards' "Materials towards a History of the Baptists in New Jersey," published in 1792, a copy of which is in the Society's Library. Mr. Cox was pastor of the Baptist Church at Wantage, Sussex County, from 1771 to 1783, except while he was with the army from Sept. 28, 1776, to Sept. 26, 1780. In 1783 he moved to Kingwood, Hunterdon County, where he was pastor until 1790. After 1792 he became a Universalist. The Rev. Mr. Cox was a member of Trenton Lodge, No. 5, A. F. A. M., in 1783. The Rev. William Worth was pastor of the Baptist Church of Pittsgrove, Salem County, from May 16, 1771, to sometime after 1792, except while he acted as Chaplain of the Second Battalion.

David McNaughton Stauffer, of 264 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, New York, wrote inquiring about S. Dodd, who had engraved a trade card of the Washington Bleach Works, signing the plate S. Dodd, Sc., New-Ark. He was informed that the person concerning whom he inquired was Samuel Dodd, born April 7, 1797, son of Samuel Dodd and Jemima Dodd, of Bloomfield. He was an engraver and died in Bloomfield, August 1, 1862. He married Eliza Y. Baldwin, of Bloomfield, April 3, 1823, and had six children, of whom, William Henry Connatt Dodd and Samuel Walter Dodd were also engravers in Newark. The first Newark directory, published in 1835, does not mention any Samuel Dodd.

Mr. Stauffer is the author of a work recently published by the Grolier Club of New York, in two handsomely printed volumes, giving a list and some account of upwards of seven hundred American engravers. The work was to have been published by the Library of Congress, but the Grolier Club asked to have the privilege of issuing it as one of its publications, for sale only to its members, the edition being limited to 375 copies. Mr. Stauffer kindly offered to secure a set for the Society if we wished it at the price for which it is sold to members, \$18, and subsequently had a copy sent to the Library on approval, which was afterwards purchased by the Woman's Branch for the Society.

Mrs. H. B. Thomson, of Syracuse, New York, wrote for information about the Ayres family of New Jersey. Her grandfather was William Henry Ayres, who with his brothers, Robert Wallace and Benjamin Warren and sisters, Mary and Josephine, went to St. Louis, Mo., and settled. Her great-grandfather, she had been told, was named Isaac Ayres, and married a Miss Emily or Lucy Woodruff, of Elizabeth, where they both died along in the 1820's. Her grandfather, William Henry Ayres, was the youngest of six children, viz: Isaac, Benjamin Warren, Robert Wallace, Josephine Meca (Meeker?), Mary and William Henry. The family Bible containing the family records was stolen and all records lost to the descendants. Mrs. Thomson was informed that a careful search of the "History of

Elizabetha," by the Rev. Dr. E. F. Hatfield, and of the tombstone inscriptions in the First Presbyterian churchyard and in St. John's Churchyard failed to disclose mention of any of the persons she named. It was suggested that perhaps her ancestors belonged to the Ayres family who settled at Connecticut Farms or Springfield.

John H. Raven, of Rutgers College, wrote for information concerning the dates of death of Philip French, Henricus Kuyper and John Covenhoven. He was informed that a diligent search some years ago disclosed the fact that there was no record of the death of Philip French, although he had been one of the most prominent citizens of New Brunswick. The burying ground in which he had been interred had been built over, and the tombstones removed or destroyed. Henricus Kuyper died in August, 1783. As for John Covenhoven, there were about a dozen persons of that name who died between 1784 and 1804. They were of Middlesex, Monmouth and Gloucester Counties.

June, 1908.

The Hon. Victor H. Paltsits, New York State Historian, wrote accepting his election as a Corresponding Member: "Kindly express my gratitude and acceptance to the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society for their gracious act in electing me a Corresponding Member of the Society. Through friendships and historical interests, I have a warm place in my heart for New Jersey, and the friendly action of your Society is accepted by me with becoming humility."

Mr. John Neafie, of 72 West 93d Street, New York, who was elected a Corresponding Member of the Society at the last meeting, wrote: "Let me assure you of my high appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by the New Jersey Historical Society, in electing me a Corresponding Member, and I can assure them, that Providence and health permitting, it will be my aim to advance its interests in every way possible."

Letters were received from various sources for information regarding the use of Military Park as a recruiting ground by Washington's troops. The Corresponding Secretary stated that while he had the fullest details of Washington's Retreat in November, 1776, from the Hudson River to the Delaware, the information regarding Newark only began with Washington's arrival at and was resumed with his departure from Newark. Nothing whatever had been ascertained regarding the camping of the troops, or Washington's headquarters, or anything else on the subject.

The Rev. William White Hance, of Palenville, New York, wrote asking how it could be accounted for that while David W. Provoost married his cousin, Anneke Provoost, and that he had married as his second wife, Gertrude Reinders, October, 1741, nevertheless, Anneke Provoost and David W. Provoost advertised property for sale at Hackensack, in 1746. He was informed that the Anneke Provoost of the latter date was a sister of David.

July, 1908.

T. C. Martin, of the *Electrical World*, New York, wrote relative to the ancestry of Thomas A. Edison, the distinguished electrician, who was of Dutch ancestry, his family coming from the vicinity of Zuyder Zee, and settling in New York shortly after the English took possession of that colony, and subsequently settling at Caldwell, where a number of them are buried.

Inquiry was made about the ancestry of Christopher Foulkes, who settled in St. Louis, Mo., in 1817, where he died in 1849. He is said to have been in the snuff and tobacco manufacture in Egypt, New Jersey.

William H. Penn, of 117 Elm Street, Newark, offered for sale a copy of William Penn's "No Cross, No Crown," said to be a copy of the original edition, 1682, preserved in the family ever since, and handed down from the author and his descendants, to one William Penn after another.

Edgar B. Van Winkle, of the Army and Navy Club, of New York, wrote that he was preparing for the Club a sketch of the late Colonel B. Fernow, who compiled the material for Vols. 21 and 23 of the N. J. Archives, and asked for some account of the service rendered by Col. Fernow in this line. He was given the information desired. Subsequently, Mr. Van Winkle wrote that he had received from a sister of the deceased, living in Germany, a full and most interesting account of her brother's early life, the letter possessing much literary merit, and being written in perfect English.

August, 1908.

Mrs. D. W. Bushnell, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, wanted to know about Esther Bailey, born June 26, 1767, died December 25, 1850; married—— Patterson, and second, James Hyndshaw; she and her second husband were buried at Stewartsville, N. J. Their son, Rev. James Bailey Hyndshaw, married Abigail Sophia Cutler; the son of the latter, Silas Condict Hyndshaw, married Elizabeth Ann Walker. Near the grave of James Hyndshaw and Esther Bailey Patterson is the gravestone of John Patterson, presumably the first husband of Esther Bailey.

Rev. F. R. Brace, of Blackwood, N. J., wrote that he had discovered some data relating to Chaplain John Nevelling, of the Revolution. His full name was John Wesley Gilbert Nevelling. He was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1750, and came to America when young. He was licensed to preach by the Coetus of Penn. German Reformed Church, 1771; ordained pastor of the German Reformed Church at Amwell, N. J., 1772; was appointed Chaplain of militia; was pastor at Amwell until 1783, when he removed to Reading, Pa.; he loaned all his money, about \$12,000, to the American Government. The British offered a reward for his capture. Washington ordered out a troop of horse to protect him. He lost the certificate of his loan, and so lost all his money. He was an invalid for sixty years, and yet lived to the great age of ninety-four years, dying in 1834. Mr.

Brace adds: "This completes my search for the ecclesiastical connection of the Chaplains in the Continental Army and in the militia, from New Jersey: eight Presbyterians, two Baptists, and one German Reformed."

W. C. Smiley, of St. Paul, Minn., wrote for particulars of the ancestry of David Compton, born in Upper Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., May 21, 1770, married April 7, 1793, Rebecca Perrine (born Jan. 17, 1775), moved to Meadville, Pa., where he founded a large family.

Martha F. Strait, of Stockholm, N. J., wrote giving an interesting account of her ancestry, and wishing information about the service of her great-grandfather, John Angle, in the Revolution.

September, 1908.

A very extensive correspondence had been carried on during the summer, and searches made through official and church records, with a view to tracing the ancestry of the Anderson family, who were among the first settlers of Maldenhead, Hopewell and Trenton, and particularly in order to trace the origin and authority of a tradition, which seems to have existed in the family at least as early as 1728, that their common ancestor in America was the Count Andreas Von Albade, son of the Duke of Deux Ponts and the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of King James I, of England. The Andersons, notwithstanding the English form of their name, are readily traced back to an unmistakably Dutch ancestor, who was in New Amsterdam as early as 1650. Further back than that the records give no account of him. Further search will be made concerning the Von Albade tradition.

B. F. Underwood, M. D., of Edgewater, Bergen County, wrote that he was engaged upon a history of the English Neighborhood, and wished to know the particulars of title to a tract of 1000 acres of land in Bergen County, confirmed in 1697 to Mrs. Marie Milburne, widow of Jacob Milburne, as cited in N. J. Archives, 21:279. He was referred to the sources of information.

Miss Lucy P. Bush, of New Haven, Conn., wrote in behalf of a descendant of Aaron Clark, anxious to prove her descent from Abraham Clark, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, that she believed said Aaron was a son of Abraham, and wished confirmation of the belief. She was referred to a sketch of Abraham Clark, M. D., of Kinderhook, N. Y., published in the Proceedings two or three years ago, in which it was stated that the latter was the only son of the Signer, and that said Dr. Clark died without male issue.

Through the indefatigable efforts of the Hon. F. E. Woodruff, of Morristown, N. J., the long missing records of the Westfield Presbyterian Church, kept by Mr. Woodruff's grandfather, the Rev. Benjamin Woodruff, 1759-1803, and which had disappeared for several years, have been restored to the custody of the officers of the church. Mr. Woodruff offered \$100 reward for the recovery of the volume, and this was supplemented by an offer

of the Rev. Mr. Cadwell, former pastor of the Church, of a like reward of \$100.

The resolution adopted by the Society a year ago, at the suggestion of Mr. Woodruff, for the compilation of data as to the existence, condition and preservation of church records was transmitted to various historical societies. The New Brunswick Historical Club has presented a full detailed report of the condition of church records in the city of New Brunswick, which has been filed with the Librarian. Dr. Austin Scott, the President of the Club, stated that the information contained in this report was gathered with care and diligence by the Rev. M. H. Hutton, pastor emeritus of the Second Reformed Church of that city, and was presented as an appendix to a paper read by him at the regular meeting of the New Brunswick Historical Club, on Thursday, October 15, 1908.

It is greatly to be desired that other societies would imitate the example of the New Brunswick Historical Club, and compile similar statistics of church records in their several localities.

Report of the Treasurer, for the Year Ending Oct. 1st, 1908.

Capital Account.

Balance to credit of account, Oct. 1st, 1907	\$ 753.75
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Received.

Life Memberships	100.00	853.75
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Book and Publishing Account.

Balance to credit of account Oct. 1st, 1907	574.58
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Received.

Sale of Books	151.87
	<hr/> 726.45

Disbursed.

Printing and Publishing, 1500 Copies Proceedings, Vol. 4, No. 2, 3d Ser., 1902-3.....	119.25	
Printing and Publishing, 1500 Copies Proceedings, Vol. 4, No. 3, 3d Ser.....	178.20	
Printing and Publishing, 1500 Copies Proceedings, Vol. 5, No. 1, 3d Ser.....	187.35	
Printing and Publishing, 1500 Copies Proceedings, Vol. 5, No. 2, 3d Ser.....	182.95	
Books purchased	13.32	681.07
		<hr/> 45.38

General Fund.

Balance to credit of account Oct. 1st, 1907	2,113.86
--	----------

Received.

Dues	1,400.00
Rent	1,999.99
Sale of old paper.....	1.80

Interest on Bank Bal's.....	68.05		
Donation Tea Tray Co.....	15.00		
Check sent to Washington and charged to stationery account, but never received by Depart- ment at Washington.....	3.00	3,487.84	
		<hr/> 5,601.70	899.13

Disbursed.

Petty cash. Postage Stamps, Ex- pressage. Watchman, etc.....	113.00		
Commission collecting rent.....	58.33		
Moving safes donated by Dr. Dis- brow	8.00		
Annual Entertainment.....	69.02		
Water	13.57		
Insurance	211.35		
Electric Lighting.....	13.66		
Cataloguing	75.00		
Repairs to Building.....	122.80		
Tax on 22 West Park St.....	451.74		
Stationery	32.97		
Printing	20.75		
Coal	158.75		
Maud E. Johnson (salary).....	720.00		
Fred'k Rohr.....	600.00	2,668.94	2,932.76
		<hr/>	<hr/> 3,831.89

Report of the Woman's Branch.

The Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society held its annual meeting on Wednesday, May the 20th, 1908, with its First Vice President, Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, presiding.

The Officers and Managers of the previous year were re-elected.

The Recording Secretary, Mrs. Sydney N. Ogden, reported that the Board of Managers had held eight regular meetings during the year; that twenty-eight new members had been added to our list; and that there had been but two resignations. Many valuable gifts had been received, among them photographs of Morristown from Mr. J. Cummings Vall; photograph of the old parsonage of St. John's Church, Elizabeth, from Miss Kellogg; photographs of South Jersey from Mrs. Trueman Clayton; photographs of Bergen Co. from Mr. E. P. Buffet; glazed wedge-wood pitcher from the Lyons Family of Lyons Farms, presented by Mr. D. W. Harris; "Historical and Genealogical Miscellany," Vol. II, from Dr. John E. Stillwell; an old embroidery frame from Dr. Disbrow; "The Morristown Ghost," pamphlet, and an engraving, entitled "The last words of Nathan Hale," from Miss S. F. Condict, and many other gifts.

The monumental inscriptions of Princeton and Bedminster have been collected. Also, from Miss E. G. Steelman have been received records from Linwood Churchyard, Estellville, Atlantic Co., and from the Steelman Burying Ground, Somers Point. Twenty volumes of valuable newspapers have been rebound, also

some magazines. Books have been purchased and incomplete sets of magazines have been filled out.

Miss Murray, our Treasurer, reports the total receipts of the year to have been \$974.76, and the total expenditures \$369.55, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$545.21.

The address at our Annual Meeting was on the History of Politics, given by Professor Charles A. Beard, of Columbia University.

Respectfully submitted,

M. ANTOINETTE QUINBY,

President of the Woman's Branch.

Report of the Membership Committee.

The Membership Committee has to report the loss of nineteen members, by death, during the year.

Life Members.

Mrs. Horace Ailing,	Nov. 1, 1907
Rev. Allen H. Brown, D. D.,	Nov. 5, 1907
Cornelius Christie,	Mar. 7, 1908
Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D.,	Jan. 5, 1908
Miss Sarah M. Davy,	Dec. 25, 1907
Charles T. Glen,	Jan. 19, 1908
James C. Holden,	Jan. 13, 1908
Mrs. Thomas T. Kinney,	Dec. 26, 1907
Rev. Donald S. Mackay, D. D.,	Aug. 27, 1908
Daniel Robert,	Feb. 4, 1908
Enos Runyon,	May 11, 1908
Edmund Clarence Stedman,	Jan. 18, 1908
Henry A. Steele,	Sept. 23, 1908

Contributing Members.

Thomas C. Barr,	Feb. 26, 1908
Leon L. Benald,	Mar. 7, 1908
Miss Nina Howland,	May 16, 1908
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Nichols,	Mar. 11, 1908
James R. Sayre, Jr.,	Sept. 15, 1908
Herman Unger,	July 19, 1908

Life Members Enrolled Since Our Last Meeting.

Charles A. Beard,	New York City,	June 1, 1908
Alden Freeman,	East Orange,	April 3, 1908
Charles Carroll Gardner,	Newark,	May 4, 1908
Mrs. Louis Pennington,	Newark,	Mar. 2, 1908
Sidney Schieffelin Schuyler,	Plainfield,	May 4, 1908

Contributing Members Enrolled Since Our Last Meeting.

Barton H. Allbee,	Hackensack,	Mar. 2, 1908
Henry Brevoort Cannon,	Teaneck,	Oct. 31, 1907
Waters B. Day,	Newark,	Oct. 31, 1907
H. Frank Green,	Newark,	Dec. 2, 1907
John Havron,	Paterson,	Dec. 2, 1907
William A. Linn,	Hackensack,	Jan. 6, 1908
Charles Macauley,	Haworth,	Oct. 28, 1908
James H. McGraw,	Madison,	Oct. 31, 1907
Orra E. Monette,	Los Angeles, Cal.,	April 6, 1908
Gordon E. Sherman,	Morristown,	Jan. 6, 1908
Dr. A. M. Stackhouse,	Moorestown,	April 6, 1908
John D. Vail,	Blairstown,	Dec. 2, 1907
Garret S. Voorhees,	Newark,	Jan. 6, 1908

Report of the Library Committee.

The work of the Library has gone on as usual during the past year. All possible assistance has been given to our readers, who have comprised by far the larger part of the 2800 visitors at the library during the year. Between four and five hundred inquiries, historical, genealogical, etc., have been replied to, by letter. Acknowledgments have been sent at various times to the 115 individual donors to the collections of the society, and to the still larger number of associations, institutions, etc., from which gifts or exchanges have been received. A somewhat larger number of our publications than usual has been sold and many exchanges have been made. As the volumes published by the society and its duplicates number several thousand volumes, it seems advantageous to exchange, whenever possible, for books and pamphlets needed in the library. About 1800 books and pamphlets have been catalogued in addition to the other library records kept and to the clerical work of various kinds performed.

The most notable gift received by the society for many years was the Howard W. Hayes Collection of rugs, pottery, paintings, books, bronzes and other art objects, which was presented and installed by Mrs. Mabel Vanderpool Pennington last March. The gratitude of the members of this society and of other persons who are interested in whatever is antique and beautiful is due to Mrs. Pennington for this valuable and interesting present.

Besides Mrs. Pennington's gift, 707 volumes, 1643 pamphlets and 126 miscellaneous donations have been received. Of the bound volumes about 60 were purchased, and about 85 received in exchange; the remainder were gifts. Of the pamphlets 15 were purchased, 345 were received in exchange, and 1283 were gifts.

Most of the shelves containing the set of government documents were removed from the gallery to the assembly room by Mrs. Pennington. Dr. William S. Disbrow had enough shelving to hold three or four thousand volumes put up in the store room on the third floor. Additional space was also gained by returning to the U. S. government about 2500 volumes of duplicates.

It is the hope of the Library Committee that the members of the society and other persons who are interested in its objects will give whatever assistance they can during the ensuing year towards making its collection as complete as possible, especially in whatever relates to New Jersey or its people. In the rapidly changing conditions that surround us now one feels as if whatever vestiges of the past may remain can not be too eagerly preserved.

List of Donors.

	Vols.	Pams.	Misc.
Abbott, Charles Conrad.....		1	
Allaben, Frank.....	2		
Albee, Burton H.....		2	
Andrews, Miss Bessie Ayers.....		1	
Armstrong, William C.....		1	

	Vols.	Pams.	Misc.
Bacon, William Plumb.....	1		
Balch, Thomas Willing.....		1	
Bannwart, Carl.....		1	
Benedict, Alexander T.....			1
Bradley, Charles.....	2	27	2
Brooks, Rev. Walter A., D. D.....		1	
Brown, Rev. Allen H., D. D.....	1		
Brown, Miss M. D.....			1
Brown, S. B.....	1		
Buffet, E. P.....	1		
Campbell, John A.....	1		
Carter, William T.....	18		
Christian, Mrs. Charles A.....	4		
Clickener, Charles W.....		1	
Coe, Ernest E.....	3	12	3
Condict, Miss S. F.....		1	1
Congar, Miss Anna E.....		8	
Craven, Mrs. Thomas J.....		2	
Dalzell, John.....		1	
Davis, Gheradi.....	1		
Deats, Hiram E.....	6	28	
Disbrow, Dr. William S.....	25	22	6
Doremus, Philip.....	1		
Douglas, Miss Amanda.....		3	
Drake, J. Madison.....			1
Dunn, William B.....		1	
Edwards, John H.....		1	
Fairchild, Mrs. Ruth E.....	1		
Fisher, Rev. J. R.....	2	200	
Flitcraft, Wm. Z.....		1	
Folsom, Rev. Joseph F.....	15	6	
Green B. Frank.....	3	1	
Green, Dr. Samuel A.....	1	10	
Halsey, Mrs. Edmund D.....	11		
Harris, D. W.....		2	4
Harrison, Miss H. M.....		1	
Hayes, Arthur H.....			1
Helbig, Richard E.....		1	
Hill, Uriah, Jr.....	1		
Hoffman, Philip H.....		4	
Howe, George R.....			1
Howell, James E.....	3	76	9
Howland, Miss Nina.....			27
Hunt, Dr. Joseph H.....	1	13	
Johnson, Miss M. E.....		208	
Johnson, William M.....	1		
Johnston, H. J.....		2	
Jones, Edson Salisbury.....		1	
Judge, John H.....			14
Labaw, Rev. George W.....		2	
Lee, Francis B.....		1	
Leonard, Oliver B.....	3	2	
Lewis Publishing Co.....	4		
Lewis, William Draper.....		1	
Lloyd, Rev. Aaron, bequest.....	142	228	
Lyons, Dr. A. B.....	1		
McGeorge, Dr. Wallace.....	33	9	
Monahan, Michael.....		1	
Mundy, Rev. Ezekiel W.....	1		
Municipal Library, Newark.....	1		
Murray, Miss Rosa.....			1
Nearie, John.....			8
Nelson, William.....	10	231	
New Jersey Freie Zeitung.....		1	
Newark Evening News.....	5		

	Vols.	Pamps	Misc.
Nields, John P.....		1	
Paltsits, Victor H.....		1	
Peaslee, John B.....	2		
Pennington, Mrs. Louis.....	100		140
Price, Mrs. E. Barclay.....			2
Putnam, Eben.....		1	
Putnam, Mrs. Erastus G.....	1		
Randolph, Corliss F.....	1		
Rankin, John L.....	2	1	
Roalefs, John A.....			1
Roberts, Jonathan W.....	2	6	
Roberts, Rev. W. H., D. D.....	4	5	
Rockwood, Charles G.....	2	6	
Rusling, James F.....	1		
Scudder, Wallace M.....	1		1
Sellers, Edwin Jaquett.....	1		
Skinner, F. S.....		1	
Smith, Delevan.....	2		
Snowden, William H.....		2	
Sons of the American Revolution, N. J. Society.....	1		
Stansbury, Mrs. Rachel.....			2
Steelman, Miss Emma G.....			12
Steen, James.....		2	
Stennett, William H.....	1		
Stewart, E. S.....	1		
Stillwell, Dr. John E.....	1		
Stockton, Mrs. Bayard.....			1
Stockton, Charles S.....		1	
Sutphin, Howard.....	1		
Thompson, Stason.....	1		
Thorne, L. F.....		2	
Tomkins, Calvin.....		3	
Treat, John Harvey.....	1		
Vail, J. Cummings.....		3	25
Vail, John D.....			11
Voorhees, Oscar M.....	1		
Wall, John P.....		3	
Ward, William R.....			3
Wheeler, Miss.....	2		
Whittemore, Henry.....	1		
Williams, C. S.....	1		
Woman's Branch of the N. J. H. S..	59	15	5
Woodruff, Mrs. Mary E.....			1

OFFICERS FOR 1908-9

Elected by the Board of Trustees, November, 1908

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CHARLES M. LUM

Corresponding Secretary.

WILLIAM NELSON.

Treasurer.

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JOSEPH F. FOLSOM.

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WOMAN'S BRANCH OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Colonial Documents.

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ERNEST C. RICHARDSON.

Editorial.

WALLACE M. SCUDDER, WILLIAM M. LAWRENCE,
WILLIAM NELSON, WILLIAM T. HUNT,
FRANCIS J. SWAYZE, FRANK G. GILMAN.

Vol. VI.

THIRD SERIES.

No. 2.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society

A MAGAZINE OF HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY
AND GENEALOGY.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.



July, 1909.

LIBRARY OF THE SOCIETY, WEST PARK STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. VI

THIRD SERIES.
1908.

NO. 2

THE NEW PROVIDENCE ACADEMY.

[Among the manuscripts of the New Jersey Historical Society is a copy of the minutes of the New Providence Academy corporation, from its organization in 1817, until the sale of the building in 1832. This copy is written on large sheets of foolscap, fastened together with two pins of the old-fashioned sort, with round heads separately made. These minutes have been folded up and laid in the book of the Treasurer, John Littell, who seems to have held the office during the whole existence of the Academy. This institution was maintained on the premises of the Presbyterian church at New Providence, Essex county, New Jersey. Following are the Minutes.]

After some previous conversation among individuals On the 27th day of February 1817 The Trustees and elders of the Presbyterian Congregation in New Providence assembled at the Parsonage house to consult together on the subject of building an Academy and unanimously concurred to recommend and encourage the measure—

And it was then Resolved that general invitation be given to all who are disposed to favor the object to meet at the Presbyterian Meeting house on Tuesday the 11th of March ensuing at one oClock in the afternoon to consult and determine on the Subject— Notice was given in both the Churches of the time and place of meeting when on

March 11th 1817 A considerable number of both denominations and others met according to the Notice and Resolved— That we will unite together to build an Academy

2^d That the Academy shall be set on the Parsonage ground near the Presbyterian house

3^d That a Subscription be immediately started and circulated for that purpose. Adj^d

1817 April 15 At a meeting of the Subscribers for the purpose of building an Academy in New Providence held according to previous notice this day at the Presbyterian meeting house— Present Reverd Elias Riggs Jacob Potter Tho^s Baldwin Joseph Tomkins Abner Stiles Samuel Bailey Jonathan C. Bonnel John Crane Amos Potter Jun^r John Willcox Sen^r Samuel Willcox Amos Willcox Peter D. Valentine Elias I. Thompson George Townley Moses Lum Squier Parrot Jotham Potter Moses G. Elmer & Amos Potter Esq^r

M^r George Townley was chosen Moderator and Elias I Thompson Clerk.

Resolved *that* the said Subscribers form themselves into a Society and that the Revnd Elias Riggs Jacob Potter Abner Stiles John Crane & E. I. Thompson be a committee to draft a Constitution for the government of the Society in futnre— Whereupon the said Committee having retired some time returned and reported | the following form of | a Constitution and upon reading it Resolved that the said form be agreed to and adopted for the Constitution of this Society.

Resolved that any person being dissatisfied with any of the proceedings of this association have leave to with draw his name from the Subscription provided he do it previous to the adjournment of this meeting—

Resolved that the Academy be erected on the spot of ground which is staked out on the Parsonage for that purpose—

Resolved that the Revrd Elias Riggs—Mr. Jacob Potter Elias I. Thompson John Willcox Joseph Tomkins John Crane & Joseph Ludlow be appointed and they were appointed Trustees of this association

Resolved that the said Trustees negotiate with the Trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation for a lot of ground for the use of the Academy

Resolved that it be the duty of the Trustees to meet immediately after the adjournment of this meeting and organize

The Committee appointed for that purpose reported that they had agreed upon the following particulars and do recommend that

- 1 The size of the Academy be 21 by 38 feet with 19 feet posts—two stories high
- 2^d That it have 8 windows below & 10 above each containing 18 lights
- 3 That there be a Stove and fireplace in each Story
- 4 That to Subscribers who furnish materials shall be allowed for White oak timber per 100 feet \$4.75
 for Pin oak per do 3.50
 for pin Oak Boards per do 2.25
- 5 That a Committee be appointed to purchase materials for finishing the inside of the house

which Report was deferred till the next meeting

Adjourned to meet again at the same place on Tuesday the 29th Inst at 1 o'clock P. M.

Elias I. Thompson Clk

Tuesday April 15th, 1817 The Trustees of the New Providence Academy met agreeable to the Resolution of the Association— Present Revrd Elias Riggs, Jacob Potter, Elias I. Thompson John Willcox Joseph Tomkins & John Crane and appointed the Revrd Elias Riggs President and Mr Elias I. Thompson Clerk and adjourned to meet on Tuesday the 29th Inst at 1 o'clock at the Presbyterian meeting-house

Elias I. Thompson Clk

April 29th 1817 A number of the members of the Association met according to adjournment and it appearing from information received that there was some dissatisfaction by some members of the association not present It was thought inexpedient to do any thing further at present and On motion of the Revrd Mr Riggs therefore it was resolved unanimously that all further proceedings in the business of building an Academy in New Providence be suspended for the present and the Association adjourned without day—

March 20th 1818 A number of the Subscribers for an

Academy in New Providence met at the Reverd M^r Riggs according to notice given from the Pulpit in the Presbyterian meeting house last Sabbath and chose M^r Riggs Moderator and John Littell Clk.

After much desultory conversation it was voted that a committee of three be appointed to revise the Constitution of the Association and that M^r Riggs M^r Samuel Willcox & M^r John Littell be that committee—

Voted that any person having Subscribed and being dissatisfied with any of the Proceedings of this Association have leave to withdraw his name from the Subscription provided he does it previous to the close of the next meeting of the Association

Adjourned to meet next wednesday evening at the same place

March 25th 1818 The Association met according to adjournment—and chose M^r Riggs moderator & Elias I. Thompson Clerk—

The Revising Committee reported some articles of Constitution which were reced amended and adopted— The Committee were directed to add some other articles

Resolved that the Association reconsider the Resolution of the 15th of April 1817 with respect to the size of the house when it was

Resolved that the house be 20 by 32 and 18 feet posts for two Stories

Resolved that a Committee be appointed to Superintend the building of the house

that Jonathan C. Bonnel Robert Hand Samuel Willcox Peter D. Valentine & John Littell be that Committee—

M^r Joseph Crane withdrew his name from the Subscription under the resolution of the last meeting— Adjourned till Ap^r 15th

April 15th 1818— The Proprietors of the Academy met at M^r Riggs'— M^r Riggs chosen Chairman and Elias I. Thompson Clk

The Trustees reported that they had applied to the Trustees

of the Presbyterian Church for a lot of ground on which to erect the Academy who had offered them a lot on certain conditions

Resolved that the lot be accepted and that the Trustees be directed to obtain a lease—

M^r Riggs Jacob Potter John Willcox John Littell Peter D. Valentine Joseph Ludlow & Daniel S. Clark were elected Trustees

Resolved that the Association reconsider the vote for the election of Trustees Whereupon it was

Resolved that the two first on the list go out each year and two elected in their place—the old ones are Eligible to be again elected

Resolved that the building Committee Collect on the Subscription

{ Lease

Jan. 1st 1819

The Association met—M^r Riggs Moderator & John Littell Clk

Resolved that the Building Committee be a Committee to audit and adjust the accounts of the Association—

Resolved that the Building Committee be a Committee to inspect the house and the accounts of Individuals and make report to the next meeting

Resolved that whenever a common school shall be kept in the Academy The Teacher shall be required to pay The Treasurer of the Association one Shilling per Scholar per Quarter for the use of the Association — Adjourned till the 9th Inst 10 o Clock

Jan. 9th 1819— The Association met in the Academy by adjournment— M^r Abner Stiles Moderator & Elias I. Thompson Clk

Resolved that for the Consideration of Ten shares of five Dollars each subscribed for that purpose by the Revrd Elias Riggs The Proprietors of the Academy of New Providence have granted and do hereby grant and secure to the Revrd Elias Riggs and to the Presbyterian Congregation of New Provi-

dence to the end of their lease the Privilege and right of holding Singing Schools—Sabbath Schools, & meetings for Religious and other purposes at their discretion in the Academy

Resolved that the Revrd Mr Riggs be furnished with an Attested copy of the above Resolution

Mr Riggs immediately Subscribed fifty Dollars on the Subscription in addition to what he had before subscribed —

The Building Committee reported in part their proceedings

Feb^y 16th 1819 The Association met at the Academy on Notice —

The Old Schoolhouse this day according to the agreement of the Proprietors of it at Public sale to Mr Robert Hand for Forty one dollars and fifty cents— the house was claimed by Robert Hand, Abner Stiles Stephen B. Osborn & Peter D. Valentine—and they except Peter D. Valentine agreed at the time the building was sold to give their equal part of the old house towards the new Academy —

Peter D. Valentine Clk P. Tem.

April 15th 1819 The Association met according to previous notice it being the Annual meeting Revrd Elias Riggs Moderator—E. I. Thompson Clk

Resolved that the Association furnish a book in which to record the proceedings of the Association

Resolved that the President and Secretary of the Trustees shall respectively be ex officio Moderator & Clerk at all meetings of the Association

Whereas Mr Riggs & Jacob Potter are the two trustees that go out of office this day

Resolved Revrd Elias Riggs and Jotham Potter be appointed to fill up the vacancy

Mr Riggs was appointed Treasurer

Resolved that the third monday in April be hereafter the day for the Annual meeting

Resolved that Elias I. Thompson be appointed collector and that he be allowed 5 per cent on monies collected and rendered into the Treasurer and two & a half per cent on all Notes obtained

Adjourned to meet on the 3^d Monday in April 1820 at 3
o Clock P. M. unless sooner called

E. I. Thompson Clk

Sept. 28th 1819

The Association being called met. M^r Riggs Mod. & J.
Littell Clk ex officio

M^r E. I. Thompson the Collector reported that he had

Rec ^d Cash of James Doty \$3.00	a Note of Aaron Doty \$5.00
Israel Doty 5.00	David C. Clark 2.00
John Osborn 5.00	Daniel Hart 4.00
Note of Josiah B. Wilkeson 5.00	George Cory 20.00
William Parrot 5.00	John Noe 3.00
	David Noe 3.00

Ordered that the President give an Order on the Collector
to Jotham Potter for the Note in the Collectores hands given by
Geo. Cory—to answer an accepted order said Potter holds
against the Association

Mr. Joseph Ludlow presented his a | c of \$4.50

also Mr. William M. Griffin his of \$13.02 which were
allowed

Adjourned

Nov^r 11th 1819 The Association met being advertised by the
President at Capt Abner Stiles— M^r Riggs Moderator & J.
Littell Clk Ex officio—

The accounts of the Association with the Administrators
of Robert Hand dec^d when it adjourned to meet at the Acade-
my the 25th inst at 3 oClock P. M.

Nov. 25th 1819 The Association met according to adjourn-
ment M^r Riggs Moderator & J. Littell Clk

Resolved that M^r Riggs be credited \$21.47 and Henry
Roff, Jun^r \$7.50 for their accounts now presented William
Willcox to be allowed .75 per day for labor he finding him-
self—

Being informed by the President of Trustees that John
Willcox one of the Trustees is dead Solomon Doughty was
elected to supply his place till the annual meeting—

April 17th 1820 The Academy Company or Association met according to notice given by the President of the Trustees in the Presbyterian Church and a Request by him to M^r Stephen Day that he would publish it in the Methodist Church M^r Riggs Chairman J. Littell Clk ex officio Resolved that the Trustees settle the accounts of Individuals with the Company

Resolved that all elections for Trustees be by Ballot John Willcox & John Littells term being ended at this meeting as Trustees—An Election was held to fill the vacancy when it appeared that John Littell and Elias I. Thompson were Elected—and John Littell was elected Treasurer

John Littell Clk

3^d Monday in April 1821 The Academy Com^y met at the Acad^y M^r Riggs Mod. J. Littell Clk Ex. off. this being the Annual meeting and the Term of Peter D. Valentine and Joseph Ludlow as Trustees having expired David Noe & John Osborn were elected to fill the vacancy

John Littell Elected Treasurer—Adjourned

April 15th 1822 The Academy Co met at the Academy M^r Riggs M. J. Littell Clk E. O. This being the Annual meeting and the term of Daniel S. Clark & Revrd Elias Riggs as trustees having expired Revrd Eliás Riggs & Amos Morehouse were elected to fill the vacancy and M^r Elias I. Thompson a Trustee having resignd M^r Moses Lum was elected to fill that vacancy

John Littell Elected Treasurer—Adjourned to meet the 30th Inst at 4 °Clock P. M.

April 30th 1822 The Academy Comp^y met according to adjournment M^r Riggs Mod. & John Littell Clk Ex officio

Resolved that those who teach school in the Academy shall be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company for the use of the Trustees eighteen cents per Scholar for each Quarter and that that sum be added to the price per Scholar for teaching each and every Quarter

Resolved That the Shares of the Proprietors of the Academy shall be considered and are hereby declared to be transferable

and may be transferred by a certificate or bill of sale by the Seller to the Buyer—and that the Certificate or Bill of Sale shall be evidence to the Company of the Transfer so made whenever the Treasurer shall have certified on or under it that the Transfer *is* so made in the Treasurers book and not before and it is enjoind on the Treasurer to make such Transfer on his book and certify the same on such Bill of Sale or Transfer whenever requested by a stockholder

April 19th 1824 The Academy Company met in the evening at the Academy Mr Riggs Mod. & J. Littell Clk Ex officio

This being the Annual meeting and the Term of Elias I. Thompson (or Amos Morehouse who was in 1822 elected in his place) and David Noe as Trustees having expired—Amos Morehouse and David Noe were Reelected to supply the vacancy

John Littell Elected Treasurer

April 18th 1825 The Academy Company met at the Academy at 6 oClock according to notice John Littell Esqr^r was chosen Moderator & John M. Stiles Clerk

The Moderator Informed the Company of the Death of their Worthy President the Revrd Elias Riggs died Feb. 25 who had Proved himself to be the most zealous and active member of the Company—the Loss he feard would not be Supplied by any member of the Company

This being the Annual meeting and the Term of the Revrd Mr Riggs and Mr John Osborn as Trustees having expired John Osborn and John M. Stiles were Elected to fill the vacancy—(so that the Trustees now stand in the following Order Viz

Trustees {	Amos Morehouse	Jotham Potter	John Littell
	Moses Lum	David Noe	John Osborn & John
	M. Stiles—)		

John Littell was elected Treasurer

Resolved that John Littell be requested to procure a book at the expense of the Company and Record the Constitution and the minutes and proceedings of the Company as far as he can make them out from the scraps and detached pieces of

paper which now contain minutes—Adjourned till the 3^d monday in May at 5 oClock at the Academy

J. M. Stiles Clerk

April 18th 1825 After the Academy Compy adjourned the Trustees met Present M^r Moses Lum—M^r John Littell M^r Amos Morehouse M^r John Osborn & M^r John M. Stiles—and Unanimously Elected John Littell Esqr President of the Trustees and M^r John M. Stiles Secretary

John M. Stiles Secretary

May 30th 1825 The Academy company met according to adjournment and after having examined the foregoing Report as made by John Littell Esqr

Resolved that the same be registered on the Academy Book

1826 Ap^l 17th The company met (being advertised by the President) at the Academy at 4 oClock P. M. John Littell Pres^t in the chair—John M. Stiles Clk—Peter D. Valentine and Amos Morehouse were elected Trustees in place of those whose time had run out—John Littell was elected Treasurer—Adjourned

The Trustees then met and chose John Littell their President Adjourned

John M Stiles Secretary

1827 April 23^d The Company met at the call of the President by Advertisements at the Academy at the Academy at 5 oClock P. M—The President took the Chair and Moses Lum and John Littell were elected Trustees in place of those whose time had run out.

John Littell was Elected Treasurer—Adjourned

The Trustees then met and Chose John Littell President—Adjourned

April 21st 1828 The Academy Company according to the Advertisement of the President at 4 oClock P. M. The President being present took the Chair and the Company proceeded to Elections of Trustees and Amos Willcox and John Osborn

were elected to fill the place of those whose time had run out John Littell was elected Treasurer—

It was then discussed whether we had not better dispose of the Academy—and after consultation it moved and seconded that the Trustees sell the Academy and after the vote was put it was carried Unanimously in the affirmative—Adjourned

The Trustees immediately met and chose John Littell President—

The President was directed to advertise the Academy for sale on the 9th June next

June 9th 1828 The Trustees determined that the Sale should be made on the condition of the Purchaser paying one third of the Purchase money down One third in three months and one third in six months and to give a Note payable for the same at the Elizabeth Bank with good endorsers—and that the Academy should be removed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Academy was set up and bid off by the President of the Trustees for the Company—

April 20th 1829 The Academy Company met at the call of the President at 4 o'clock P. M. the meeting having been Advertised—The President Presiding—Amos Willcox was appointed Secretary John Crane and Jotham Potter were Elected Trustees in place of those whose time had run out

John Littell was then Elected treasurer—

The meeting then adjourned. Amos Willcox Secretary

The Trustees then met and chose John Littell their President—Adjourned

May 16th 1831 There having been no meeting of the Company in 1830 there were four Trustees to Elect—The Company met agreeable to the Advertisements of the President at 5 o'clock P. M. and Moses Lum and Amos Morehouse were Elected Trustees in place of those who would have run out in 1830 and Uzel Hand and John Littell instead of those whose time runs out in 1831—Jotham Potter was elected Treasurer—Philimon Elmer presented an account of \$5.62½ for work and labor done &c for the Academy when it was building which

was allowed to enter to his credit as Stock it being more than his subscription Amos Willcox Reported that he had Received from B. L. Bates for Academy rents - - 3.88 from Forrest Teacher - - - 3.29

and rendered an account for a chair
a lock & for repairs - of - - 5.71

leaving in his hands - - \$1.46

which sum was paid over to Jotham Potter Treasurer—

Adjourned

The Trustees then met and chose John Littell President—
Adjourned

April 23^d 1832 The Academy Company met at the Academy at 5 oClock P. M. according to Notice by Advertisements by the President and Notice in the Presbyterian Church when Amos Willcox was chosen Secretary the President having took the Chair—Amos Willcox and John Crane were Elected Trustees in the place of those whose time had run out—Adjourned to meet the 30th Inst at 6 oClock P. M. A. Willcox Clk

The Trustees met present Jotham Potter Amos Willcox Moses Lum and John Littell and chose John Littell President

April 30th 6 oClock P. M. A few of the Company met at the Academy and adjourned till the 12th day of May next at 4 oClock P. M.

May 12th 4 oClock P. M. The Company met—The President took the Chair and Amos Willcox the Secretary also present The Stock of the holders present being examined it appeared those present ownd in Stock and debt nearly \$300 of the Stock when on motion the following resolutions were Unanimously adopted

Viz Resolved that as the Company receives no Interest for their Stock Invested in the Academy It is for the Interest of the Stockholders that the Academy besold—

Resolved that the President of the Company be and he is

hereby directed to advertise and sell the Academy under the directions Regulations and conditions of the Trustees—

Resolved That the Sale of the Academy shall be made with the Condition that the Purchaser shall pay the Purchase money in four months after the date that the sale shall be made and give sufficient security on the day of sale for the performance of the same—

Adjourned—A. Willcox Sec.

The Trustees directed the President to Advertise the Sale of the Academy on Saturday the 26th May Inst at 3 oClock P. M. at the Academy—

Adjourned A. Willcox Sec^{ry}

May 26th The Sale of the Academy having been advertised It was this day at 4 oClock set up for sale at public vendue on the conditions following Viz

Article 1st The highest bidder to be the Purchaser

2^d No bid less than one Dollar to be received as such—

3^d The Academy is sold on the Condition that the Purchaser shall remove the same entirely off the Parsonage lands within Six months from this date—

4th The Purchaser to give a Note with Approved Security to John Littell Treasurer of the Academy Company in Trust for the said Company payable in four months from the date of the Sale—

5th If the Purchaser shall neglect or refuse to comply with the Fourth Article more than one week from the time the Sale is made—The Academy shall be set up at second sale and the first purchaser shall make up all deficiency and he not have any benefit of it, if it shall sell for more than the first sale—

Article 6th The Sale is not to exclude the Presbyterian Congregation from any privileges they may have in the Academy while it stands on their premises

7th The Company not being at liberty by the Conditions of their lease to occupy the Academy for any other purpose than for a School They neither give nor transfer any pri-

velege to the purchaser to occupy it while it stands on the premises of the Congregation where it now stands

8th The Academy is set up subject to adjournment

New Providence

By order of the Trustees

May 26th 1832

John Littell President

The Academy was set up and Adjourned on the bid of Amos Willcox at Two hundred and ten Dollars—

I acknowledge the above bid

John Littell was then Elected Treasurer of the Company—

The Sale was adjourned till the 2^d day of June next at the Academy at 4 o'clock P. M.

June 2^d 4 o'clock P. M. A few of the Company met at the Academy and adjourned again till the 12th June at 4 o'clock P. M. at the same place

This Adjournment by the consent and in the presence of Amos Willcox on whose bid the Academy stands Adjourned—

June 12th 4 o'clock P. M. The Academy was again set up and struck off by Levi Clark Crier to Amos Willcox at Two hundred and Ten Dollars—

I acknowledge the Bid

June 12th 1832

The treasurer kept the accounts of the Academy in very good shape, in a small volume, about six by eight inches, the transactions of each individual being entered on a separate page, and covering 86 pages in all. Besides, he seems to have kept all the claims, receipts, etc. Here, for example, is a "bill for timber":

"The Committee met made out a bill of the Timber— and resolved that the White Oak Timber may be put out at not more than \$4.50 per 100 and that M^r J. C. Bonnel may take the remainder of timber— \$80 to be allowed for the Whole of the timber on the ground— and the value of the W. O. at \$4.50 to be taken out of the 80 and the remainder of the 80 to pay for

the remainder of the timber—Mr J. C. Bonnel agreed to take said remainder of the Timber on the conditions above—”

2 Sills 32 feet Long	- -	5 by 8	- -	W. Oak	100
2 do 20	- -	5 — 8	- -	-	66-8
12 Sleepers 20	- -	5 — 8	- -	-	400
2 plates 32	- -	6 — 6	- -	-	96
10 Posts 18	- -	4½ — 7	- -	-	236-3
12 Interties 8½	- -	4½ — 6	- -	-	114-9
4 do 7	- -	4½ — 6	- -	-	31-6
13 Beams 20	- -	4 — 9	- -	-	390
9 do 20	- -	3 — 8	- -	-	180
2 do 20	- -	4 — 8	- -	-	53-4
18 Braces 6	- -	3 — 5	- -	-	62-6
32 Studs 8½	- -	4½ — 4	- -	-	204
40 do 8½	- -	3 — 4	- -	-	170
24 Rafters 13½	- -	(3 — 6)	- -	-	202-6
		(3 — 4)	- -	-	
20 Studs 7	- -	3 — 4	- -	-	70
					<hr/>
					1810-10
W. Oak					566-8
feet in the whole					<hr/> <hr/> 2377-6

There is a subscription list, dated March 18, 1817, containing all the signatures of the subscribers and the amounts severally subscribed by them.

There is also a lease dated June 15, 1818, from George Townly, Robert Hand, Gabriel Johnson, Jotham Potter, David Noe, Isaac Potter and Elias I. Thompson, Trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation of New Providence, to Elias Riggs, Jacob Potter, John Littell, John Willcox, Peter D. Valentine, Joseph Ludlow and Daniel I. Clark, Trustees of the Proprietors of the New Providence Academy. This describes the premises leased as follows : “Beginning ninety links from the North east corner of the Presbyterian meeting house on a course running North Sixty five and a quarter degrees East, Thence North fifteen and three quarter degrees west two chains to a stake, Thence North seventy four and a quarter degrees East one chain and fifty two links to the middle of the road leading from the said Meeting house to Passaic River Thence along the middle of said road three degrees East of South one chain and eighty six links thence south sixty five

and a quarter degrees West one chain and twelve links to the place of Beginning containing twenty five hundredths of an acre, be it more or less." The term of the lease is sixty years; the premises to be used "for the only purpose of erecting thereon an Academy and establishing a seminary of learning;" the party of the second part agreeing to build an Academy on the said premises and open the same as soon as they conveniently can, and continue to the end of sixty years, a school of instruction in the branches of learning commonly taught in the Academies in the State of New Jersey. The lease is signed only by Robert Hand, Gabriel Johnson, Jotham Potter and Elias I. Thompson. The Rev. Mr. Riggs, the pastor of the Church, seems to have carried the brunt of the burden for some years. When it was decided, as appears above, to discontinue the Academy, upon the sale of the building the treasurer had \$218.57 in hand. Deducting \$108.86 due, left \$109.71 to be divided among the contributors, holding \$588.73 of stock. The subscriptions paid, the debts due, and the pro rata divisions are all fully set forth in the following statement :

			Subscribed and paid	Debts due to Individuals	Pro rata of \$109.71 on the Stock of \$588.73
Bailey Samuel Est.	-	-	\$20.00	.....	3.727
Bonnel William	-	-	7.00	.....	1.3044
Bonnel Enoch	-	-	5.00	.....	.9317
Baldwin Thos. Estate	-	-	10.00	.....	1.8634
Bonnel Philemon	-	-	10.00	.....	1.8634
Crane John	-	-	20.00	.....	3.7270
Cory George	-	-	20.00	.....	3.7270
Clark Daniel S.	-	-	5.00	.....	.9317
Clark David C. Est.	-	-	2.00	.....	.3726
Dickerson Peter	-	-	10.00	.....	1.8634
Doty James	-	-	5.00	.....	.9317
Doty Israel	-	-	5.00	.....	.9317
Doty Aaron	-	-	5.00	.....	.9317
Elmer Philemon	-	-	5.62	.....	1.0482
Elmer Moses G.	-	-	.56	.....	.1043
Fairchild Ezra	-	-	5.00	.....	.9317
Howel David	-	-	5.00	.....	.9317
Hart Daniel	-	-	4.00	.....	.7453
Hand Uzel	-	-	5.00	.....	.9317
Hand Robert Junr	-	-	3.00	.....	.5590
Johnson Gabriel	-	-	10.00	.31	1.8634

	Subscribed and paid	Debts due to Individuals	Pro rata of \$109.71 on the Stock of \$588.73
Ludlow Joseph	4.00	.....	.7453
Lum Moses	7.00	13.64½	1.3044
Littell John	5.00	5.00	.9317
Littell Luther	5.00	.....	.9317
Littell J. & L.	.....	2.00	.....
Morehouse Amos	5.00	.....	.9317
Noe John Estate	8.00	.....	1.4906
Noe David Estate	8.00	.....	1.4906
Osborn John	5.00	.....	.9317
Parsons Isaac C.	2.00	.....	.3726
Parrot William	5.00	.....	.9317
Potter Amos Esqr	15.00	.....	2.7952
Potter Jotham	15.00	.....	2.7952
Potter Jacob	5.00	.....	.9317
Riggs Revrd Elias his own Sub.	140.00	32.45½	26.0888
do for Jabez Thompson Sub.	5.00	.....	.9317
do for Robert Hand Sub.	30.00	8.15½	5.5904
do for John Thompson Sub.	20.00	.....	3.7270
do for E. I. Thompson Sub.	15.00	12.23½	2.7952
do for J. C. Bonnel Sub.	15.00	.....	2.7952
do for Jos L. Riggs	1.50	.....	.2795
do for Elias Riggs Junr	1.40	.....	.2795
Sayre William	5.00	.....	.9317
Stiles Abner	14.81	.....	2.7598
Sayre William Junr	8.00	.....	1.4906
Tomkins Joseph	5.00	.....	.9317
Willcox John Senr	22.93	.....	4.2729
Willcox Samuel	15.00	34.56	2.7952
Willcox Amos	5.00	.50	.9317
Willcox Jona. M.	7.81	.....	1.4553
Walker Miller	5.00	.....	.9317
Walker Abraham	3.00	.....	.5590
Walker David	3.00	.....	.5590
Stiles John M.	5.00	.....	.9317
Valentine Peter D.	10.00	.....	1.8634
Amount of Stock	\$588.73	108.86	\$109.707
Amount of Stock	-	\$588.73	
Amount of debts	-	108.86	
Cost of the Academy	-	<u>\$697.59</u>	
The Academy Sold for	-	-	\$210.00
Academy Rents on hand	-	-	<u>8.57</u>
			\$218.57
deduct debts to be first pd	-	-	<u>108.86</u>
To be divided among the Stock	-	-	<u><u>109.71</u></u>

As 588.73 : 109.71 :: 1.00 to .18653487

Then Multiply .18653487 by each ones stock will give his Share.

MISS MARIE ATOINETTE QUINBY

PRESIDENT OF THE

Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society.

By MRS. THOMAS J. CRAVEN.

A Memorial Address, read at the annual meeting of the Woman's Branch
of the New Jersey Historical Society, May 12, 1909.

The Annual Meeting of 1909 of the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society is the saddest in its history, for over two months ago, on March 7th, its beloved President, Miss Marie Antoinette Quinby, passed away.

The loss to the Branch by her death cannot be measured; somehow, it seems impossible to gather up the work that she so ably planned, so ably carried on—that did not fall from her hands until they were too weak to hold it; those notable hands, those capable hands that we remember often doing more than her strength might allow; that active brain planning an amazing amount of detail that she accomplished many times almost alone. Truly she was a leader. Go, was not her watchword, but Come, and all followed, proud to be associated with her in the work that stands as a monument to her to-day.

Looking back to the day of the opening of the Library, on May 29th, 1901, when this building was set aside as a storehouse of inestimable historic treasures, we recall that that day was also the inauguration of the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society, of which Miss Quinby had been the originator and moving spirit; we recall the address of Mr. Roberts, President of the Historical Society, in which the Woman's Branch was cordially welcomed as an auxilliary, and Miss Quinby's response. It was then announced what the Woman's Branch could do for the State Historical Society and for its Library:

It could help to increase the membership from all parts of the state.

It could collect books, pamphlets, papers, manuscripts relating to the general and local history of every village, town, township, city and county in the state, and also the general history of the state.

It could collect books, pamphlets, papers, manuscripts relating to the history of every church, school, educational, charitable and public institution in the state, and also the colleges and educational institutions in the United States.

It could copy the names and inscriptions from the old grave stones in country church burying grounds, especially prior to 1800.

It could collect all kinds of old and rare curios, books and papers, pictures of Revolutionary houses and places, views of villages, towns and cities, pictures of public buildings, churches, schools, etc., to be used in forming a museum department of the library.

We all know how she worked to accomplish these ends. It was no easy task, to increase that membership; the state must be canvassed from North to South, from East to West. It was no easy task to collect those books and manuscripts. To copy the names and inscriptions of old grave stones meant personal visits to distant towns and isolated church yards in the country. All meant much correspondence. One wonders how she accomplished it all, but one does not wonder when we recall her unfailing spirit and energy. I quote from the minute of the Woman's Branch at the time of her decease, that "the success of the Woman's Branch had been entirely due to her persistent effort, not only in organization but in the management, and wise counsel." Those well chosen words might fitly find a place in this memorial and I ask permission to add here, entire, the following minute adopted by the Woman's Branch of the Historical Society on the death of its President, Miss M. A. Quinby:

The officers and board of managers of the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society desiring to express their sorrow on account of the death of their late president, and to

record their appreciation of her services to the society, do resolve

"That in the death of Marie Antoinette Quinby each member of the board has lost a sincere and steadfast friend whose kindness and affectionate regard for them compelled a personal attachment, the severing of which by her death brings sorrow and mourning to each of us.

"That the success of the Woman's Branch of the Historical society has been entirely due to her influence and persistent effort, not only in organizing it, but by wisdom in management and judgment in counsel.

"As long as her health permitted she was always in attendance, and devoted much of her time toward the development of the work. By her removal from our midst we are called upon to suffer a loss that will be more fully impressed upon us and its consequences felt as time passes by.

"While we regret the loss to our Society, which as it now seems is beyond repair, the great loss is the personal one which deprives us of the fellowship of one whose noble character commanded our respect and affectionate esteem and love.

"*Resolved*, that these resolutions be entered in the minutes of this association, and also published."

From the other organizations of which she has been so useful and active a member, come also expressions of loss and great esteem. The Colonial Dames, the D. A. R., the Army and Navy Relief Society, the Woman's Exchange are some of these.

We here to-day would express our great loss and our great esteem. The passing of Miss Quinby means loss to social and family life, to friend and acquaintance, to all those points of interest that her full life touched upon so many sides.

In this memorial we desire to honor the memory of a beloved friend, to give to her the tribute of affection, to express our appreciation of her rare personality, her exquisite grace, her accomplishments, her splendid qualities of heart and mind, all, all were hers; gifted in high degree, few might equal her, few excel.

Paralysed by the blow of her death, it seems as if her work could not go on; but if the thought of what she was and what she did remains, as an incentive and an inspiration to carry on the task so nobly begun by her, and upon the same lines she planned, that, I am sure, would be her happiness to know;

that, I am sure, would be more acceptable to our friend than any other tribute we could offer. Let it be so. Let us follow in her footsteps, and walk her way: that way made bright and clear by the glow of her golden deeds which irradiated the past, and will shine far down the future, lighting it for those who would thus go on. Through the long hereafter

A Lady with a Lamp shall stand
In the great history of the land
A noble type of good
Heroic womanhood.

ACTION OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society held on the fifth day of April, nineteen hundred and nine, the following minute was adopted by the Board:

It is with deep regret that the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society have to record the death of Miss Antoinette M. Quinby, the President of the Woman's Branch of this Society, which took place on Sunday, March 7, 1909. Miss Quinby was born in the City of Newark, and here she had spent all her life. She was thoroughly imbued with a love for her native city and state; whatever concerned them concerned her. She was proud of their progress; she was proud of their noble history. When this Society seemed most to need a new inspiration, she came forward and was largely, if not mainly, instrumental in the organization of the Woman's Branch, which was perfected in April, 1901. With such energy did the new auxiliary set to work that under its auspices this building, then recently acquired by the Society, was fitted up by the ladies, who welcomed the Society to its new home on May 29, 1901, taking entire charge of the arrangements for that auspicious occasion. Miss Quinby had remarkable executive ability, great energy, and the faculty of enlisting the most enthusiastic cooperation of the ladies associated with her in the Woman's Branch, who gave her unswerving loyalty in their support. To promote the welfare of this Society as an instrument for the preservation of the history of the State, and the memory of the noble men and women who had built up the commonwealth, she gladly gave most generously of her means, of her time, and, best of all, of herself. Wonders were accomplished under her management by the auxiliary, which has had a most beneficial effect on the parent Society. At the meet-

ings of the Board of Trustees, which she generally attended, her counsel was always sought and always respected. Her reports for the Woman's Branch were a valued feature of the annual meetings of the Society. Her long and trying illness, borne with such great fortitude, excited the heartfelt sympathy of the officers and members of this Society, and we mourn her taking off as a personal bereavement.

It is a significant and most touching evidence of the abiding interest taken by Miss Quinby in the Society, that she has left us a legacy of two thousand dollars. It is the sense of this Board that this should be reserved as a perpetual memorial of her, and to that end, it is ordered that her name be placed on the roll of Patrons of this Society.

SOME CORRECTIONS IN CONGAR'S NEWARK GENEALOGIES.—Rev. Henry M. Dodd, D. D., of Ashland, New York, writes :

"From a certified copy of the will of Hannah Cooper, made Dec. 6th, 1756, sent me by Mr. J. D. Sergeant, 813 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., her descendant, I am able to furnish a correction of the notes of Mr. S. H. Congar, on the Sergeant family, found in N. J. Hist. Coll., Vol. VI, Supplement, p. 133.

"It appears from this certified copy, that the given name of the widow of Jonathan Sergeant, jr., who married Col. John, was not Mary but *Hannah*. Mr. Congar gives the rest correctly, except that he omits a daughter, *Mary Pierson*. The daughter, Martha Harrison, was deceased, and the grandchildren were hers.

"It may be well to add while we are on these Sergeant notes, where Congar says Jonathan m. Hannah Nutman, that Hannah Nutman had been married before to Jonathan Dod. They had one child, Jonathan Dod, jr. She was left a widow at 23, and married Jonathan Sergeant soon after."

CURIOUS OLD BROADSIDE.—"Hymn sung when 13 persons were baptized in a certain Water, at the Scotch Plains, N. J., by the Rev. Wm. Van Horn, April 8, 1798.

Some Unpublished Revolutionary Manuscripts.¹

LXIX.

OFFICERS RECOMMENDED FOR THE FIRST SOMERSET REGIMENT, 1776.—LORD
STIRLING COMMENDED.

The Address of the Officers of the first Regiment
in the County of Somerset
to the Congress of the Province of New Jersey

Gentlemen

Should you think proper to appoint a Colonel of the first Regiment in the County of Somerset in the place of Lord Stirling who is removed to a Command in the Continental Army We request that Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Hunt may be appointed Colonel, Major Abraham Ten Eyck Lieutenant Colonel, Major James Linn first Major, and Dirk Middagh Second Major, of the said Regiment

In justice to Lord Stirling we must declare that while he commanded the Regiment his Conduct as an Officer was such as deserves the highest Approval—

Signed by Order of the Officers
of said Regiment

26th January 1776
John Gaston Clerk

Stephen Hunt

LXX.

CAPT. JONATHAN DAYTON TO COL. ELIAS DAYTON, 1782.

E. Town March 8th 1782

Dr Sir,

Yours of yesterday I have just received. If cleanliness is required in the men who are to go with Lt Blair, there will be just objections against a number of those now here. Elias is possessed of the rates you are to pay & I will send for them in the morning.—I know nothing of the situation of the Turnips but will send for them by first oppy—they are some distance from town. As the flour which has come from Barnet is between Thomas, Woodruff & myself, I will desire them to send for it as soon as the roads will admit—One or two Barrells might be sent me by the provision waggon.

I enclose you a [letter]² Copy of a letter from G. Skinner³ to Mr

¹ From the originals in the collection of William Nelson. Continued from Proceedings, 3d Series, VI., 16.

² Erased.

³ Brigadier General Cortlandt Skinner, formerly of Perth Amboy, but at this date in the British service.

Adams, please to give your opinion respecting it. I send by the waggon returning a box from Mr Neal and have left his letter open, lest he should meet with difficulty on the way up. I should be glad of 25 yds of the Linen if you can spare it.—I wish the Gauze, the Mode & Sattin could be sent me, I expect Joline the first of next week to take it. —

[I send a paper of the] ¹

Yours Sincerely

Jona: Dayton

Col. Dayton

Addressed :

Endorsed :

Colonel Elias Dayton

From

Chatham

Capt: Dayton

March 8th, 82

LXXI.

CORNELIUS VOORHEES TO ROBERT STOCKTON, ABOUT BEEF FOR THE ARMY, 1780.

Morris Town, Januy 29, 1780.

Mr: Stockton/

the bearer Mr: Persons Leaming Contr² for the County of Cape May he with about Ninety head Cattle for the army the Forrage being Scarce in Camp & a Supply of Beef Ready for the present [so] that they will not want them Imme[diately]—I spoke to Mr: Flint Comm^y [of] Purchases now at Camp and he desires if you Can keep them as well as possible till they are wanted which won't be Long. to Abridge your friend

Azariah Dunham

Coll Dunham is
gone to Philladelphia

Corn^s Voorhees

Addressed :

Endorsed :

Robert Stockton Esqr

From

att

Mr: Dun[ham]

Princeton

29 Jan^y 80

LXXII.

COL. ROBERT LETTIS HOOPER, JUN., TO ELIAS BOUDINOT, 1777.

Bethlehem Novem^r 29th 1777

Dear Sir,

I wrote you yesterday by Express, and sent you a List of all the Brittish prisoners in this County with Mr: Dikins's Bond & parole.

This will be delivered to you by Major Edmenson,³ who has given me his parole to go to Little York—he is accompanied by [Lieutenant]⁴ Rich^d

¹ Erased.

² Contractor.

³ Major Charles Edmonstone perhaps is meant, of the 18th British regiment.

⁴ Erased, and "Ensign" interlined.

Hankey,¹ [Ensign]² Wm Finch³ & Doct. Minzey⁴ whose paroles I have, with the Majors sent to Colo: Holler⁵ —

I am told a French Gentleman who has the Rank of a Major in our Service is made Prisoner of War, and I understand the Marquis De Fiet⁶ interests himself much in his Exchange, could nothing be effected for Major Edmeson on that head?

It gives me pleasure to inform you that Major Edmeson has merited from me every indulgence that I as a Continental Officer could shew him, & I can with the greatest certainty recommend him to you as a Gentleman of strict honour—if he is not exchanged he wishes to return to this County, in which if he is indulged, I will place him at Nazareth, unless otherwise directed, and be answerable for the Major in every respect

You'll please to add to the Genl List sent you by Express John Frederick Naudler taken at Trenton Decem^r 26-77⁷—a private in Capt. Friends Comy of Count Donope Chaseurs—he came here with our Sick this day & I have sent him on to Colo: Holler—

I am

Dear Sir

Your most hble Servt

Addressed :

To

Elias Boudinot, Esquire

Comy Genl of Prisoners

at

Reading

Robt Lettis Hooper jr⁸

Endorsed :

Robt L. Hooper

Decr 9th 1777

LXXIII.

LETTER FROM COL. DAVID BREARLEY, RECOMMENDING RICHARD LLOYD FOR A
LIEUTENANCY.

Allen Town January 31st 1776

Dr. Sir

The bearer hereof Mr Richard Lloyd will by a Memorial apply to the Congress for a Lieutenantcy, he will offer a good recommendation which among

¹ Ensign Richard Hankey, of the 10th British regiment; he was commissioned lieutenant of the same regiment Oct. 7, 1778.

² Erased, and "Lieute" interlined.

³ Lieutenant William Finch, of the 27th British regiment, commissioned May 3, 1775.

⁴ Probably Archibald Menzies, who was not commissioned surgeon (of the 10th British regiment) until Oct. 8, 1778.

⁵ Col. Henry Haller, wagon master in the Pennsylvania military service.

⁶ Lafayette, who had arrived in America in July, 1777.

⁷ December 26, 1776, is meant.

⁸ Deputy quarter master general, appointed by Congress. He was of Sussex county, but was of a Trenton family, and subsequently (and probably previously) resided in that city.

others I have signed, but from my long acquaintance with him and knowledge of his good Character, think it a duty to mention him in particular to you, he served his Apprenticeship with Mr Rogers in AllenTown since which he has been in the West Indies for sometime, I therefore beg leave to introduce him to you as a young man well acquainted with business and of an unacceptationable good Character—and have no Doubt but from your inclination to do Justice to Merrit, he will have your favor & assistance

I am Dr. Sir

Yr most hum. Servt.

Samuel Tucker Esqr

Davd. Brearley Jun

Addressed :

Endorsed :

To

Samuel Tucker Esq
President of the Congress
at
New Brunswick

From Col^d David Braerly
31th Jan 1776 Recd 1st Febr.
Recommending Richard
Lloyd for Lieut
Read 7th Feby

LXXIV.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER OF GENERAL WASHINGTON, 1776.

Head Quarters July 5 : 1776

Sir

Your Favor of the 4th came safely to hand The situation of New Jersey is such & the Apprehension of the Inhabitants so justly excited that I have concluded to discharge the Militia from this Place except those whose internal situation is such as to leave them nothing to fear from the Enemy These I have posted on Bergen in order to prevent any communication & to give the Enemy Obstruction in Case they should Attempt to land in that

Continental

Quarter which with the Assistance of the [Connecticut]¹ Troops posted there I hope they will be able effectually to do—

The Remainder of the Militia I have dismissed as I have reason to beleive the Enemy is waiting for the European Fleet & will not make a general Attack until it arrives. But we have not yet one man from Connecticut. You will observe I have dismissed the Militia from hence but have not discharged them as I am of Opinion a Part of them may be usefully employed in the immediate defence of the Province

as to the Provision for the men I presume while the Militia are employed in the immediate defence of the Province the expence at least in the first instance will fall upon the Colony. How far the Continent will reimburse the Province I cannot determine—But the necessity of some supplies being collected is so evident that I make no doubt the Convention will immediately go into it. In the mean time I should think no Person

¹ Erased. "Continental" interlined.

could run any risque in doing what is immediately necessary under your Appointment—

There are a Number of People in Amboy who will undoubtedly open a Correspondence with them immediately & endeavor to excite Dissafaction thro the Province [those officers of Government]¹ now they feel themselves under some kind of Protection If it is practicable in the present situation of things I am of Opinion those Officers of Government & the notoriously disaffected there should be removed with all Expedition to less dangerous Places.

Endorsed [in the handwriting of Gov.

William Livingston] :

Extract of Part of Gen^l
Washington's Letter
of the 5th July 1776

LXXV.

PETITION OF DR. JOHN HICKS.

To the Honourable the Deligates of the Provincial Congress in the Province of New Jersey now sitting.

The Petition^r of John Hicks, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner being a Half-Pay officer has caus'd a Jealousy of his not being friendly to the cause of this Country your Petitioner having a large Family to support and being very desirous of saving his Half-Pay it being of great service to him did not take any part in the unhappy dispute between great Britain and the Collonies wh^{ch} has given rise to the suspicion, he never was called upon to sign the general Association he therefore has never signed it, But he seeing the necessity of the Collonies being united is, determined his allowance of half-pay shall not be any restraint upon his future Conduct he therefore humbly prays that he may be received in the Favour of his Country, and is ready to sign² the Association and will act in every respect, agreeable to the resolves of the Hon^{ble} the Continental, Congress, he is ready to attend this Hon^{ble} House and will give any further satisfaction they will please to ask of him, he humbly begs his Business may be dispatched as soon as possible as his affairs are suffering on account of his absence.

And y^t Petitioner as in duty bound

shall ever Pray, &c :

Trenton July 10th
1776,

John Hicks.

Endorsed :

Doctr John Hicks.

Petition—

Read 10th July 1776 ; and
ordered a second Reading—

¹ Erased.

² sign.

LXXVI.

A GRENADIER COMPANY FOR NORTH NEWARK, 1776.

New Ark 8 April 1776

Sir/

We are informed that Capt. Wheeler with his Company have Petitioned the Congress¹ to establish them as a Grenadier Company for the North Battalion of Militia in this Township; and as we are in want of such a Company for the Right of that Battalion, and as a Company better prepared for that purpose could not be got, We must take the Liberty to recommend them through you to the Congress, and beg that the prayr of their Petition may be granted—and we would take it as a favor if you Sir would use your Influence for that End—

We are

Sir

Your most obt. Servts.

Samuel Tucker Esqr
Chairman of the provin-
cial Congress for New Jersey)

Philip Van Cortlandt {

Thos Cadmus Junr {

Col. of the
Regiment—Field Officers of
the North
Battalion

Addressed :

Daniel Neil

To

Samuel Tucker Esqr
Chairman of the Committee
of Safety Provincial Congress
for the Province of
New Jersey

Endorsed :

[In a different, more careful hand:]

Col Van Courtland
Recommendations of
officers of Cap. Wheelers
Company
17th April 1776

A Petition from Sundry In-
habitants to appoint , Capt
Whealer to Command a Com-
pany of Granidiers
April 8th 1776

LXXVII.

LETTER FROM COL. MEADE, MIDDLE BROOK, MAY, 1777.

Head Quarters Middle Brook May 1777

Sir.

His Excellency desires me to inform you that when any party of Horse is order'd to be furnished by you that He by no means intends they shall be furnished from your Regiment only, but from the detachments of other Regts that are here and sends to you as the Commanding officer of the whole. The party sent for last as an escort to the French Genl as far as Coriels Ferry, was likewise intended to be detached from the whole

I am

Your most Obed Serv

Richard K. Meade

A. D. C.

¹ That is, the Provincial Congress of New Jersey.

LXXXVIII

WAR NEWS FROM MIDDLE BROOK, JUNE, 1777.—TWO LETTERS FROM
COL. JOS. TRUMBULL.

Camp Middle Brook 19th June 1777

Dear Sir

I wrote you yesterday ⁹ Mr Pennell I now take up my Pen, to tell you—That yesterday—The Militia, bro't us, two Leits of Genediers & two privates from near Schenks Mills, within 400 yds of the Enemy's Encampment, came tho'l between their two main Body's & bro't them in safe—this Morning, they have bro't in 12 Privates more—The Enemy are retiring to Brunswick, this Morning—Col^o Morgan & his light Troops & Militia are hanging on their Rear, Supported by Gen^l Sullivan's division—Another Body are sent from hence on their Flanks, hope to give them a pretty good drubbing—

This is bad news for us—had they attempted to go on to Delaware, we were Sure of them, now I expect they'll turn Amphibious & run up the N River—this will be a bad exchange of Ground for us—they'll plague us runs by Water—I wish them rather on Terra firma, removed from Water, any where—however we must follow them go where they will—

I am told Gen^l Gates is at Phila make my best Respects to him—& tell him I expect soon to be Inlisted in his Corps—Col^o Pickering is arrived, & took up his Office yesterday—

Have you heard anything of your Vessell bound to N Carolina, with Salt?—I am about Ordering, a number round from Boston, that way, & into Chesapeake Bay—I must run every Risk, to have the Middle & Southern Colonies Supplied with Salt, next killing Time, & it is now late to take Measures to do it, it ought to have been done, last Winter—I have desired Mr Aylett to take every Step in his Power, even to Build small fast runng Vessels on purpose for that Business—while I remain in Office I will leave no Stone unturned, to do the needfull, but it will be impossible for me to go much further without Assistance from Congress—I live still in hope, but am almost past it—every thing diverts, & every Body & everything Attended to, but the Commissariate—

I am Dear Sir

Your Sincere Friend

Jos : Trumbull

Hono Elbridge Gerry Esq^r

Addressed : For
The Hon^{ble} Elbridge Gerry Esq^r
Member of Congress
Philadelphia

Camp Middle Brook 21st June 1777

Dear Sir

I have just recd your Fav^r of the 18th Inst & observe the Contents—I must know the Regulations, the Gentlemen Employed, & their Pay, as well

¹ through

my own, before I can determine whether I shall Accept or Decline, My New Appointment—I beg they may not be delayed a Moment, as necessity requires the Utmost Exertions, & especially that the Comissary Genl or his Deputy's of Issues should be here, Some of that Department have been whip'd, within this Week past 100 lashes, & the rest are going off—The Army will be without a single Man, in that way imediately, if the Resolves are not Published, & the Head of that Department or some of his first Deputy's dont Attend imediately to Support, & Encourage them—then it is necessary that the O G of Purchases, should at this Juncture be in the Country, attending to Suprly's, not attendg here to the Issues—I think the wages determined for the G of C Purchases, are too low, especially if he is to live at Phila or to Ride about the Country—In either Case, he'll be In debt at the Close of the Year, beside his Risks—

but your Arguments shall have their Weight in my final determination—As to any Mode to bring back the Value of the money, I can't conceive of any. Your Country will be under the Greatest Obligations to You, to keep it where it is, & let it go no further down Hill—

You mention the Qr Mr Genl let me say you have not restrained him, from giving Comissions to his purchasers—he appoints his own People, who he knows, & can trust his Reputation in the Office on—but eno' for the present—I'll Weigh matters well before I determine the Matter,—Send forward the Regulations as soon as out of the Press—& you'll Oblidge me much

I am Dear Sir

Your humble servt

Jos: Trumbull

Elbridge Gerry Esqr

The Enemy are Retired to Brunswick again & lye very Close—I have not the least Doubt, that they [will] soon change their Quarters, & lead us a chase some where—I expect up N River—perhaps to New England—I do n't think we shall lye here many days—

I wish my last Novr Meml may be taken up & acted upon soon

Addressed : Free

To

The Honble Eldridge Gerry Esqr
Member of Congress

Endorsed :

Middle Brook Letter

Colo Trumbull

June 19 & 21

1777

Neurology.

REV. GUSTAVUS ABEEL, D. D., born in Fair (now Fulton) street, New York city, June 6, 1801, died in Newark, September 4, 1887. He came of a very prominent ancestry on both sides. Christopher Janse Abeel (1621-1684) came from Holland and settled at Albany, then Beaverwyck, New York, where he married, November 22, 1660, Neeltje Janse Kroom or Croon, and superintended the building of the first Protestant Dutch church in that village. His son, Johannes Abeel (1667-1711), married, April 10, 1694, Catalina Schuyler, daughter of David Pieterse Schuyler and Catalyntje ver Plank. He was the first mayor of Albany under the royal charter granted in the name of William and Mary, and was prominent in the French and Indian wars. His son, David Abeel (1705-1776), married, February 4, 1726, Mary Duyckink, daughter of Garret Duyckink and Mary Abeel. His son, Colonel James Abeel (1731-1825), married, March 30, 1762, Gertrude Neilson, daughter of John Neilson, M. D., of New Brunswick, and Joanna Coeyman, daughter of Andreas Coeyman and Gertrude Staats. He served in the Revolution as Assistant Quartermaster General under General Nathanael Greene. His son, John Neilson Abeel, D. D., married, January 29, 1794, Mary Stillé, daughter of John Stillé, of Philadelphia, and they were the parents of the subject of this sketch. Dr. John Neilson Abeel was one of the most brilliant and eloquent men of his day in the Reformed Church. He was pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church in New York in 1795. He was invited to become the pastor of one or two other prominent churches, but he declined in each case, and remained with his charge in New York until the close of his life, which occurred in 1812, at the early age of 43. Tributes to his character and worth will be found in Sprague's "Annals of the Reformed Dutch Pulpit." Dr. Philip Milledoler, in writing of the death of his friend, Dr. Abeel, says of his wife: "This excellent and accomplished woman was in all respects a suitable companion of

such a husband. She survived him several years, and died in New York, on the 13th January, 1826, universally and deservedly esteemed by all who knew her." Gustavus Abeel was graduated in 1823 at Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and studied for the ministry at the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church at New Brunswick. Upon graduating in 1824, he was called to the Reformed Church at English Neighborhood, now Leonia, Bergen county, where he remained in charge from 1824 to 1828. In the latter year he was called to the church at Belleville, serving there until 1834. From 1834 to 1849 he had charge of a Reformed Dutch Church at Geneva, New York. The following year he spent in European travel. In 1851 he was called to the Second Reformed Church, Newark, and was installed in May of that year, serving his people with great acceptability, until 1864, when he resigned, remaining thereafter without a charge, but preaching frequently for his fellow ministers and to supply vacant pulpits. Thus his active pastoral work had continued for forty years, and his ministry sixty-three years. Dr. Abeel was at one time in his early life editor of the "Christian Intelligencer." He received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia College in 1842. He was elected a trustee of Rutgers College in 1845, and continued in that position until his death, at which time he was the senior member of the Board of Trustees. His publications were few. They comprise a tract called "The Aged Penitent," published while he was at Geneva, which attracted wide-spread attention at the time, and was the means of doing much good; a poem, "The Departed to the Bereaved," in 1855; a pamphlet on the church; a sermon on "Systematic Benevolence," in 1856; and a Decennial Sermon, May 6, 1860. He also delivered an elaborate and eloquent eulogy, in 1858, on the Rev. Dr. James Scott, for many years pastor of the First Reformed Church in Newark, which had a large circulation. He was for many years a trustee of Geneva College. His death was widely lamented in the city where he had officiated so many years, and where he had attained a position of much prominence and influence. The General Synod, in a minute

on his death, declared that: "He was influential as a minister in the denomination, devoted to its interests, and beloved by others. He was a profound thinker and a clear expounder of Gospel truth. It was, however, in his parish work that he accomplished most. His relations with his people were such that they loved and revered him. The calm consistency of his life, his quiet and dignified yet always courteous manner, the word of advice or admonition when needed, or consolation so tenderly and sympathetically spoken, all endeared him greatly to his people." He married in New York city, July 26, 1827, Mary Jane Van Nest, daughter of Abraham Van Nest, of New York, and Margaret Field, of New Jersey. He was elected a member of this Society, September 11, 1851, and continued in active membership until his decease. Some of the foregoing particulars regarding the Rev. Dr. Gustavus Abeel were prepared by him February 22, 1887, and came into the possession of the Society through the courtesy of Mr. Gustavus Abeel Duryea, in May, 1904.

THOMAS CARSON BARR, born near Philadelphia, in 1858, died in Orange, February 26, 1908. He was the son of Dr. Benjamin Barr, a Philadelphia physician, who survived him. Early in life he passed an examination for the bar, but shortly after he began to practice he became interested in the Philadelphia street railway system, at the time when the great problem was being attempted of changing horse railways into electric and cable systems. In 1887, when only twenty-nine years old, he was elected president of the People's Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia, and a few years later became interested in several street railway lines in Northern New Jersey. About 1888, with a number of other promoters, he purchased all the Newark surface roads except the South Orange avenue lines, and incorporated them into the Essex Passenger Railway Company, later changed to the New Jersey Traction Company, then to the Consolidated Traction Company, and again to the North Jersey Street Railway Company, and then to the Public Service Corporation, as the merger extended and took in other lines. He became interested in the traction lines of Worcester, Mass., and other New England lines, but after op-

erating them for a short time resumed his interests in the New Jersey system. When the Public Service Corporation was organized he was elected a director, which position he held up to the time of his death. For several years, early in the nineties, he published a morning newspaper, the Newark Times, and later conducted a morning paper in Trenton. He married Miss Lorraine H. Hunt, of Philadelphia, who survived him. He was a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, of the Lawyers' Club, of New York, and of various other local clubs. He was elected a member of this Society in 1903.

OBADIAH S. BOYDEN, born in Newark, September 26, 1818, died at the Essex County Hospital for the Insane, December 9, 1908. He was the first and last surviving son of the late Seth Boyden, the distinguished inventor. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, he gave up all business and enlisted in the Second New Jersey Regiment for three years, participating in some of the most notable battles of the war. On an army blanket, used by him during the campaigns of the war, he embroidered the history of his participation in the several battles. Among his most treasured possessions were most of his father's patent papers, bearing the signatures of some of the earlier Presidents of the United States, as well as of other high federal officers. He married first, Miss Mary Hewes of Newark, in 1841. She dying in 1843, he married second, Miss Eliza F. Brown, of Springfield, Mass., in 1846.

REV. OBADIAH BRUEN BROWN, born in Newark, July 20, 1779, died May 2, 1852, at Washington, D. C. He was a descendant of John Browne, who is supposed to have been born in England, was one of the first settlers of Newark, and died in 1690. His parents were Eleazar and Mary Brown, both exemplary members of the Presbyterian Church. In early life he was an artisan. Though his advantages for education were quite limited, he made up the deficiency, in a good degree, by a resolute habit of self culture. For some time, both before and after he reached the age of twenty-one, he was engaged in teaching a school. Though educated a Presbyterian, when a Baptist church was established in Newark, he became identified

with it, and pursued a preparatory course of study, under the direction chiefly of the Rev. William Van Horn, of Scotch Plains. He was regularly inducted to the ministry, immediately after which he preached for a short time in Salem, N. J. In February, 1807, he removed to Washington City, and in May following was unanimously called to become the pastor of the First Baptist church there, then in its infancy. He accepted the call, and continued in the service of that church until 1850, when age and declining health compelled him to resign his charge. At the time of Mr. Brown's settlement, and indeed from that period onward for thirty years, the clergymen of Washington generally were obliged to seek a pecuniary income from a clerkship under the General Government, since few of the resident population had any wealth, and most of those who were there temporarily, on account of official relations, were obliged to aid in sustaining churches at home. Mr. Brown obtained a subordinate clerkship, in which he proved himself so efficient and faithful that he rose step by step until, under the administration of General Jackson, he occupied the position of chief clerk under the Post Master General. He was repeatedly chosen Chaplain to Congress, and served in that capacity with great acceptance. Not only the church which he had so long served, but the Board of Trustees of Columbian College, of which from the beginning he had been a most efficient member, testified their gratitude for his services, and their reverence for his memory by appropriate resolutions. Mr. Brown was married on the 31st of August, 1808, to Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson (whose maiden name was Riley), a native of Wolverhampton, England, but for some years a resident of Edenton, N. C., where she was left a widow with one son. Mr. Brown became the father of six children—five sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Thomas B., was graduated at Columbian College, became a lawyer of great promise in Indiana, and died in 1838, at the age of twenty-nine. Another son, George Whitefield, a youth of fine talents and accomplishments, died in 1834, just after completing his collegiate course. Their third son, Dr. William Van Horn, was graduated at the Columbian College, became a distinguished medic-

al practitioner in Arkansas, and later a resident of Washington City. Mrs. Brown died in Clark county, Va., at the residence of her son-in-law, Col. John Inley, on September 11, 1852. The Rev. Dr. Brown was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1852.

REV. GEORGE T. CHAPMAN, born at Barnstaple, England, September 21, 1786, graduated at Dartmouth College, 1804. He was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1816, and presumably priest in 1819. He was rector of Grace church, Newark, for several years, where he left the impression that he was a man of ability and strong convictions. After leaving Newark, he officiated as Rector at Worcester, Mass., 1849-59. From 1859 until his death he resided at Newburyport, Mass., where he died in October (probably the 18th), 1872. "He was a man of fine appearance, and in presence and manner the beau ideal of a fine old English gentleman." The "Boston Traveller" gave a biographical sketch of Mr. Chapman, three quarters of a column in length, which was reprinted in the "Church Journal" of November 7, 1872.

ELVIN W. CRANE, born in Brooklyn, New York, October 20, 1853, died at Newark, January 9, 1909. He was a son of Samuel Crane and Naomi Williamson. He was descended on his father's side from old Colonial stock. While he was still a child his parents settled in Newark, where he was educated in the public schools and in St. Paul's School. Shortly after being graduated he began the study of law in the offices of Bradley & Abeel—Joseph P. Bradley, later a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Colonel Gustavus Neilson Abeel, afterwards prosecutor of the pleas of Essex County. He received his license as an attorney in 1875, and as a counsellor in 1882. In 1887 he was elected to the Assembly. He served as prosecutor under Colonel Abeel, and when Oscar Keen succeeded the latter, he retained Mr. Crane as assistant. At the expiration of Mr. Keen's term, Mr. Crane was appointed prosecutor by Governor Robert S. Green, and was reappointed by Governor George T. Werts, completing ten years of service in 1899. In 1898 he was

the Democratic candidate for Governor, being defeated by Foster M. Voorhees. After his term as prosecutor expired in 1899, he devoted himself to the private practice of law until 1907, when he was appointed county counsel. He was married July 9, 1879, to Emma J. Esch, daughter of Jacob Esch. They had two children, but both died young. He had been a trustee of the Newark City Home, and was prominent in various political, social and fraternal organizations, being a man of genial manners and exceedingly popular. He had been a member of this Society since 1900.

CHARLES DUNHAM DESHLER, born in Easton, Pa., in 1819, died at New Brunswick, May 10, 1909, at the great age of ninety-one years. He was brought to that city to live with his grandfather, Dr. Jacob Dunham, when he was four years old. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to Richard S. McDowell, the proprietor of a drug store, and later succeeded to the business. In 1859 he went to Jersey City to become editor of "The Jersey City Standard." Two years later he became editor of "The Newark Daily Advertiser." In 1864 he was agent for the sick and wounded soldiers of the state. From 1872 to 1876 he was editor of "The Christian Intelligencer." During this time he wrote and compiled "Chaucer, with Selections," and "Afternoons with the Poets." Later he became associated with Harper & Bros., taking charge of their "Editor's Round Table." He also read manuscript for that house. He was an indefatigable delver into local annals, and had written many articles for magazines and newspapers, and had read several papers of much value before the New Brunswick Historical Club. He was the first to make extended use of the claims formulated by Americans for damages done them by the British during the Revolution, and now on file in the State Library. Until within a few months of his death he had been in frequent correspondence with this Society on matters historical, showing a keen and intelligent interest in all such subjects. In 1895 Mr. Deshler was appointed lay judge of Middlesex county, and a year later was nominated by President Cleveland to be postmaster of New Brunswick. His wife died in 1893. He left three daughters and four sons.

SAMUEL A. FARRAND, born June 4, 1830, at Bridgeport, Vt., died November 7, 1908, at his home in South Orange. He was descended from one of the families which came from Milford, Conn., to Newark, soon after the town on the Passaic was founded. His earliest American ancestor was Nathaniel Farrand, who in the latter part of the 17th century had, with other persecuted Huguenots, found a refuge in England. From that country he emigrated to Milford, Conn., in which settlement he became an active and prominent man. His grandson, Samuel Farrand, settled in Newark in 1700, and from him was descended Samuel A. Farrand. The family subsequently removed to Morris county, where they were conspicuous for a century and a half. His parents removed from thence to Bridgeport, Vt., and next to Michigan, returning some years later to Morris county. Mr. Farrand had few opportunities to obtain an education in his boyhood, but he improved such as came to him, and fitted himself for a teacher. Among his pupils in Boonton, Morris county, was Laban Dennis, who himself afterward filled a position as teacher in the Newark Academy under Dr. Farrand, and then became a physician. In 1855, upon the organization of the State Normal School at Trenton, Dr. Farrand accepted an appointment on the faculty of that institution. After this he was successively called upon to serve as principal of the Farnum Preparatory School at Beverly, and the Trenton Academy. In 1859 he came to the Newark Academy. After remaining at the head of that institution until 1865, he went to New York and established in that city a school of high order, which is still in existence, known as the Collegiate Academy. At the expiration of ten years he returned to Newark, and resumed his position as principal of the Newark Academy. Several years ago he associated his son Wilson with him in the management of the school, and in later years his own work was largely of an advisory nature, the actual head master being the son. While he was a firm disciplinarian in school and also commanded the respect and obedience of the boys by his dignified bearing, Dr. Farrand succeeded with them largely by winning their affection. He used to say: "Get the sympathy of the boys and you will win their

attention." At a dinner of the Academy alumni he once said he would have this epitaph on his tombstone, "He studied boys." He was a man of positive opinions and bold in his proclamation of them. As a Presbyterian he was staunch in advocating a few years ago the revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. His course in this respect was not a popular one, but he finally had the satisfaction of seeing it approved by the General Assembly of the Church. Under his management the Academy attained a higher rank than ever before in its history. In 1879 Princeton University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He served as a member of the Newark Board of Education from 1863 to 1874, being chosen its president during the last year of his term. From 1859 to 1878 he took an active part in the New Jersey Teachers' Association. Otherwise he performed all his life work in the comparative seclusion of the schoolroom, and was seldom before the people, and yet, as has been well said, he probably ranks first in the quality and breadth of the work he did in Newark, and leaves a name which will long have a leading place on the local scroll of fame. He was survived by a widow and three sons, the latter being Wilson Farrand, headmaster of the Newark Academy; Livingston Farrand, a professor at Columbia University; and Max Farrand, a professor at Yale University. An impressive memorial service was held November 24, 1908, in the High Street Presbyterian church, Newark, of which he had been an elder for many years. Dr. Laban Dennis, President of the trustees of the Academy, and who had been associated with Dr. Farrand for fifty-six years, and was his companion on many pleasure trips, presented the personal element of the service. He spoke of the broadness of character of his late friend, his ability as a teacher, a naturalist and a close observer upon every point of life. Several other speakers presented various phases of his life and character. Dr. Farrand had been a member of this Society since 1862, and in 1896 became a Life Member.

WILBERFORCE FREEMAN, born in Orange in 1843, died in that city, June 19, 1907. He had been in failing health for several years, and for a twelvemonth prior to his death had

been practically confined to the house. He was the son of Alexander Hamilton Freeman, who was a well known business man in Orange for many years, and was familiarly known as "Squire", having been the leading magistrate in his day. His grandfather was Uzal W. Freeman, a surveyor by profession, who resided in Paterson for many years, and published the first lithograph map of that town about 1835. Alexander H. Freeman carried on the business of tinsmith, coppersmith and plumber for many years in Paterson, being associated with Nathaniel Lane, the firm name being Freeman and Lane. Lane married one of his daughters; he was subsequently sheriff of Passaic County. Wilberforce was educated at the local schools, after which he went to Princeton College, graduating at the head of his class in 1862. His brother, J. Addison Freeman, was assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, enlisting in that regiment in August, 1862, and rendering excellent service in the War of the Rebellion. After leaving Princeton, Mr. Freeman entered the Columbia Law School, graduating in 1868, when he was admitted to the New Jersey Bar, and three years later was made a counsellor-at-law, at the June Term, 1871. He was immediately associated with John L. Blake, a well known lawyer of Orange, afterwards a member of Congress, the style of the firm being Blake & Freeman, who became noted throughout the State for their large and successful law practice. In 1868 he was elected a member of the Common Council of Orange, succeeding his father in that body. With Mr. Blake he drafted the revised charter of the city of 1869, which is still in force. He served only one term of three years in the Council. He succeeded his father in 1883 as a member of the Board of Education, his father having been a member from 1874. Wilberforce served twelve years, when he declined a further re-election. In 1893 he was appointed a member of the first Board of Excise Commissioners of Orange, consisting of three members. He was chosen chairman of the Board, and continued in that office until two months before his death, when he resigned. He was a member of the New England Society since 1871, and also belonged to the Princeton Alumni Association, the Essex

County Country Club, and the Lawyers' Club. He presided at the exercises of the unveiling of the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Orange on May 30, 1899. He was attorney of the Half Dime Savings Bank of Orange, from its organization in May, 1870, until 1882, when he was chosen president, which office he held at the time of his death. Until illness attacked him he was a man of great enthusiasm and youthful energy, throwing himself with great zeal into whatever work he engaged in. He was charming in his manner, and although an earnest stickler for his own opinions, was courteous to his opponents. He was elected a member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1888, and in 1905 became a Life Member. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Society, upon the sessions of which he was a regular attendant, serving with intelligence and zeal, his counsel always being regarded with respect. He served as a member of the printing committee in 1901 and 1902.

CHARLES T. GLEN died at Elizabeth, January 19, 1908, in his sixty-third year. He was a son of the Rev. William H. Glen, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Tamaqua, Pa., and later at German Valley, in this state. He was educated at a seminary at Manchester, Vt., and studied law with Cortlandt Parker and A. Q. Keasbey, being admitted to the bar in 1869, and was licensed as a counsellor in 1873. He remained with the firm of Parker and Keasbey for eight years before opening a law office of his own. He was a member of the Lawyers' Club, the Newark Board of Trade and other organizations. He married in 1870, Miss Catharine Frances Young, daughter of Peter R. Young. He was survived by a widow and four daughters. He was elected a member of this Society in 1886, and in 1905 became a Life Member.

MRS. MARY C. HENDRICK, widow of Major Oren A. Hendrick, died in Newark, January 5, 1909, in her sixty-fifth year. She was a member and one of the workers of the Third Presbyterian church, in that city. She was born in Newark, where she had lived practically all her life. She was survived by three children—Miss S. Elizabeth Hendrick, Miss Olive A. Hendrick, and Charles O. Hendrick. Also by two sisters—

Mrs. George Murdock and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Burns, both of Newark. Mrs. Hendrick was a member of the Woman's Branch of this Society.

JAMES C. HOLDEN died at Madison, January 13, 1908, aged eighty-three years. He had been a resident of that place for more than half a century. He was identified with the firm of Sherman & Atwater in the iron trade in 1847. In 1852 he formed a partnership with Mr. Eliot, which continued until 1873, when the firm of Holden, Hopkins & Stokes was organized. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York. He was for many years auditor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, until he resigned. He was a director of that company, and also president of the New York Security and Safe Deposit Company. He was one of the organizers of the New Jersey Chapter, Sons of the Revolution. He was survived by one son, Edward P. Holden, assistant cashier of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Mr. Holden was a Life Member of this Society, having been elected January 28, 1896.

DANIEL WILLIS JAMES, born in Liverpool, England, April 15, 1832, died at Bretton Woods, N. H., where he had been spending the summer, September 13, 1907. His father, Daniel James, who died in Beaconsfield, England, in 1876, began his business life as a clerk for Phelps & Peck, merchants of tin, copper and iron, in New York city, rising to a partnership in Phelps, Dodge & Co., which succeeded the original firm. He made his permanent residence in England in 1831, as a member of the firm of Phelps, James & Co., the Liverpool correspondents of the New York house. His wife was Elizabeth Woodbridge Phelps, daughter of Anson Stokes Phelps, the founder and long the head of the two firms. Their son, Daniel Willis James, was the oldest of five children, of whom his sister, Olivia P., the next in age, became the wife of Robert Hoe, Jr. Daniel early removed to New York, and entered the employ of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of which firm he soon became a member. His town house was at No. 40 East 39th street. In 1885 he purchased a country estate at Madison, in this state, which he developed into one of the finest residences

in that part of the country. In 1887 he bought a tract of land in the center of Madison and made it into a park, which he gave to the town. In the three years that followed, he spent more than \$250,000 on public improvements in Madison. Among his gifts was a handsome stone library, and a block containing four stores, an opera house, several offices and a spacious assembly room, the income from which maintains the library and the park. He was greatly interested in the welfare of Amherst College, of which his son was a graduate and trustee. The institution benefited largely from his generosity, and in 1902 conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He was a member of and always took a lively interest in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Geographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the National Academy, contributing freely to their support. He was a member of the Century Association, and of many clubs. In addition to his partnership in Phelps, Dodge & Co., he was largely interested in its allied and other outside corporations, including railroads, mines and many industrials. He was a director of the Morristown Trust Company. Of him it can truly be said, he never wearied in well doing. He married in 1854, Miss Ellen S. Curtiss, of New York, and had one son, Arthur Curtiss James, who has been distinguished, like his father, for his interest in charities and in the support of public spirited movements and enterprises. Mr. James became a Patron of this Society in 1898, by the gift of \$1,000 toward its funds.

BENJAMIN F. LEE, born in Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, in 1828, died at Atlantic City, April 25, 1909. His father, Thomas Lee, was a prominent public man, having served in Congress, 1833-7, and in the State Legislature, and was a successful merchant in Port Elizabeth, where he died in 1856. Thomas Lee was a brother of Colonel Francis Lee, of the regular army, a graduate of West Point, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and was the father of Dr. Thomas Lee, a surgeon in the regular army, who died in 1838, from disease contracted in the Florida war. This branch of the Lee family are descendants of the Lees and Al-

exanders (Scotch and Irish) who emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution. Benjamin F. Lee finished a thorough English education under the tutorship of John Gummere, at Burlington, in 1845, and immediately entered his father's store at Port Elizabeth, as partner. In time he succeeded the firm of Thomas and Benjamin F. Lee, and finally, in 1860, retired from business altogether. In 1863 he was elected treasurer of the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company, and in 1866 treasurer of the West Jersey Marl and Transportation Company, which position he resigned in 1872. He was for several years a director of the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey. Like his father, he was always an earnest and active supporter of the Democratic party. In 1856 he was a Presidential Elector, and had served a term on the State Central Committee. In 1858 he was nominated for Congress from his District, and made a strong run. He was afterwards nominated for the Legislature from his district, which was largely Republican, and after an exciting contest, was defeated by only three votes. In 1870 he was again nominated for Congress, and reduced the 3,700 Republican majority more than half. In the Gubernatorial convention that nominated Joel Parker, in 1871, Mr. Lee received 118 votes as a candidate for Governor—the entire strength of his district. In 1872 he was appointed, by Governor Parker, Clerk of the Supreme Court, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1877 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and his appointment had the singular and unusual compliment of a confirmation by the Senate without the customary reference to a committee; and again in 1882, he was similarly honored by Governor Ludlow and the Senate, thus giving him a third term; again in 1887, he was re-appointed by Governor Green and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, and in 1892 by Governor Abbett, and the Senate paid him a similar compliment. Thus he held the office twenty-five years in succession. He was one of a triumvirate who held absolute sway over his party in New Jersey for many years, and that control was uniformly wielded in the interest of good government and the nomination of a high class of men to office, such as Parker, Bedle, McClellan, Ludlow,

Green and the like. He was always much interested in the history of the State, and during the last term of his clerkship devoted much if not most of his time to sorting out, arranging and filing in order more than 300,000 papers, the accumulations in his office of nearly two hundred years. In 1888 he was appointed one of the managers of the State Home for Feeble-minded Women, at Vineland, and served many years as President. He was president also of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections, and for many years was a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal church, of Trenton, which city had been his home for nearly forty years. He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of Philadelphia, of the Mercantile Library of that city, and of the Lotus and Country Clubs of Trenton. He was survived by a widow and two children—Mrs. Huston Dixon and Francis Bazley Lee, the latter widely known as an accomplished litterateur and historian. Personally Mr. Lee impressed all with whom he came in contact as a man of great force of character, while at the same time he was affable and courteous, a warm friend, always glad to do an act of kindness, and had the cordial good will of all who knew him. He had been a member of this Society since 1888.

JAMES MCCLINTOCK MORROW, born in Deckertown, Sussex county, in 1846, died at South Orange, December 1, 1906. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar at the June term, 1872, and became a counsellor three years later. He had been a resident of South Orange for thirty years, always displaying an earnest and intelligent interest in the village affairs. The success of the Free Public Library was attributed largely to his efforts. He was president of the Library at the time of his death. He was one of the founders of the Trinity Presbyterian church of South Orange, and of the South Orange Field club. He had also served as a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and as a South Orange school trustee. He was elected a member of this Society in 1883, and became a Life Member in 1904.

ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, born in Newark in 1819, died in that city in June, 1906. He had lived in Newark most of his

life. He was a retired bank cashier, and for half a century had acted as an elder in the South Park Presbyterian Church. He was survived by one son, Jacob Parkhurst, of Kings Ferry, N. Y. He became a Life Member of this Society in 1872.

GEORGE RICHARDS, born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in 1833, a son of Henry Richards, a mine operator of that city, died at Dover, Morris county, April 3, 1900. He received a common-school education and, being at an early age thrown upon his own resources, his eighteenth year found him employed in an iron mine at Hurdtown, New Jersey, operated by the Glendon Iron Company, which had extensive interests throughout northern New Jersey, as well as in Pennsylvania, and so well did he acquit himself, that in 1853, before he had reached his majority, he was made superintendent and soon after he was made manager of all the Glendon Iron Company's mining interests in New Jersey, filling that position for upwards of forty years. When machinery was needed in the operation of the mines, Mr. Richards established a company to build it, and the Morris County Machine & Iron Company sprang into existence, with Mr. Richards as president; lumber was required, and the Dover Lumber Company was formed, Mr. Richards being made its president. The Dover Iron Company was organized to work up, in part, the produce of the mines under his superintendency; branch railroads were built for the transportation of ores, etc.; he started a bank, which institution the multiplication of mining, manufacturing and mercantile institutions made necessary; until finally Mr. Richards' interests became extraordinarily diversified. In 1871 Mr. Richards was appointed state director of the United Railroads of New Jersey. During his term of office the important question of the lease of these roads to the Pennsylvania Railroad arose, and Mr. Richards' position in the controversy, as state director, though at first decided adversely by Chancellor Zabriskie, was subsequently approved by the Court of Appeals. Further legislation for the purpose became necessary. Mr. Richards' political affiliations were strongly with the Republican party, and he was a member of the Republican state com-

mittee from Morris county. In 1891 he was appointed a member of the board of managers of the state lunatic asylums, and in 1894, when the board was legislated out of office for the purpose of instituting a non-partisan organization, he was the only member of the old board who was re-appointed. He was a member of the state board of geological survey, a life member of the Washington Association of Morristown, and his interest in agricultural matters led him to become a member of the State Agricultural Society. Mr. Richards was married in 1860, to Miss Ann Elizabeth McCarty, of Morris county, and they had one son, George Richards, Jr., who was connected with some of his father's numerous mercantile enterprises. Mr. Richards was a Life Member of this Society, having been elected in 1891.

WILLIAM CRANE SQUIER, born in Rahway in 1812, died in that city August 31, 1906, at the great age of 94 years. He was educated at Morristown, where he prepared himself for Princeton. In the latter place an epidemic broke up the college during his attendance, and he never returned. In early life he entered business at Columbia, South Carolina, and afterwards removed to New Orleans. About 1852 he went to New York and formed a partnership with Richard H. Manning, under the firm name of Manning & Squier, agents for the New York Zinc Company. About 1854 he organized the Passaic Zinc Company. He was an attendant and trustee of the First Presbyterian church at Rahway. He left a widow, to whom he was married in 1841. He was one of the oldest surviving members of this Society, having been enrolled in 1848. In 1873 he became a Life Member.

HENRY ABBOTT STEEL, born in Philadelphia in 1851, died at Atlantic City, September 23, 1908, from a stroke of apoplexy. He was a member of a Hicksite Quaker family. He attended a public school in Philadelphia, and afterwards a private academy in the west, whence he returned to Philadelphia to complete his education. He early engaged in newspaper work, entering the office of the Philadelphia Bee in 1870; from that he went to the Philadelphia Record, working as a

reporter, special writer and assistant city editor. In 1880 he left the Record to become assistant city editor of the Philadelphia Times, then under the management of the late Colonel Alexander K. McClure. When the establishment of the Newark Evening News was under consideration in 1883, Mr. Steel was selected to take charge of the editorial department, and he in turn selected as associate the late Russell P. Jacoby. These two natural and highly trained newspaper men are credited with having been important helps in placing the News upon a solid foundation. Mr. Steel continued with the News until his health, which had been for some time a source of anxiety, reached in 1900, a condition which compelled him to withdraw from his work. He also gave up his residence in Newark, and since then had resided most of the time in Philadelphia, living in retirement. He was elected a member of this Society in 1893, and in 1896 became a Life Member.

ASHER TAYLOR, born November 3, 1800, at Middletown, Monmouth county, died at Jersey City, July 5, 1878, and was buried at Fairview cemetery, Middletown. In early life he entered the store of his uncle, alderman Edward Taylor, 247 Pearl street, New York, eventually becoming a partner in the business. In 1840 he removed to Olcott, Niagara county, N. Y., carrying on a country store business and running a farm. In 1845 he returned to New Jersey, going into mercantile business at Red Bank. In 1850 he went to New York city, becoming "first" or Mayor's Marshal under Mayor Caleb S. Woodhull, continuing under Mayor Ambrose C. Kingsland. In 1853 he became secretary of the newly formed Market Fire Insurance Company, later becoming its president, and continued as such until the great Chicago fire in 1871, when the company was obliged to succumb. After that he was Vice President of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company until his death in 1878. He resided in Jersey City from 1868 until he died. He was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1862.

DAVID FRAME TOBIN, born in Bloomfield, in 1845, died in Newark, January 31, 1909. When a young man he re-

moved to Newark, and with his father and brothers organized the sheet metal business under the corporation of the John Tobin Manufacturing Company, of which the deceased was a member. Mr. Tobin was survived by a widow and four children. He was elected a member of this Society in 1907.

WILLIAM BISHOP TOMKINS, born at East Orange, New Jersey, December 25, 1866; died at Pasadena, California, March 27, 1904. He was a graduate of Rutgers College, 1888, and of the Theological Seminary of New Brunswick, 1890. He spent several years in mission work in New York and in New Mexico, but his health failed and he was obliged to go to California, and died there. He was elected a Life Member of this Society in 1896.

HERMAN UNGER died at his home in Bound Brook, July 19, 1908, in his sixty-sixth year. With his brother he organized the firm of Unger Brothers, silversmiths, in 1871, and carried on the business in Newark until the death of his wife in the latter part of 1907, when he sold his residence in Newark, and purchased a farm near New Brunswick, upon which he resided at the time of his death. He was at one time vestryman of St. Stephen's Episcopal church of Newark. He was elected a member of this Society in 1903.

EDWARD A. VAN WAGENEN, born in Newark in 1847, died in that city, September 28, 1906. He had his early home in Roseville. His father was engaged in the lumber business for several years at Bridge and Ogden streets, Newark. He was graduated from the Newark Academy in 1864, and from Princeton College in 1868. He then became a clerk in the National State Bank of Newark. In 1874 he went into partnership with Frank J. Biller in the pork business. He was a lover of sports, and when at Princeton was a member of the college base ball nine. For many years in later life he went to Barnegat bay on fishing trips. He married a daughter of the late James E. Bathgate. She died several years ago. He was survived by a son and three daughters. He was a Life Member of this Society, having joined in 1896.

Notes, Queries and Replies.

AARON BURR AND WIFE.—The following document is recorded in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, in Book M. of Wills, page 56 :

Know all Men by these Presents that we Aaron Burr of the City of Albany esquire and Theodosia his Wife Late wife and relict of James Mare Prevost esquire late of Bergen County deceased, do hereby renounce Letters of Administration of the Goods Rights and Credits of the said James Mare Prevost deceased And to the end that this our renunciation may have its due effect in Law we do hereby Constitute and Appoint any Attorney or solicitor of the State of New Jersey to be our Attorney or Solicitor to appear for us before any Judge Competent in this behalf or his lawful Surrogate and praying and procuring the said Renunciation to be Admitted and Accepted to all Intents and Purposes in Law. And we do Covenant as far as by Law we may or can that Administration of the Goods &c of the s^d deceased be Committed and Granted to Joseph Brown esquire Brother In Law of the said deceased

In Witness Whereof we have hereunto set our Hands & Seals this sixth Day of December in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty two —

Signed and sealed in
the presence of

A. Burr (L. S.)
Theod^a Burr (L. S.)

A V Fred^k Prevost

JOHN DEY.—From the Newark Centinel of Freedom of Tuesday, March 29, 1815 : "On Thursday Evening last by the Rev. Mr. Gildersleeve, Mr. John Dey to Miss Jane Ward, both of this town." Mr. Gildersleeve was of Bloomfield, and it is not unlikely that "this town" means Bloomfield.

THE ANSWER TO THE ELIZABETHTOWN BILL IN CHANCERY.—Professor S. R. Winans, of Princeton, writes that the original manuscript of the Answer to the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery is in the possession of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. It has the original 300 signatures,

each duly verified, under added dates, in the chronological order in which they were taken. The original manuscript of the Bill is in the office of the Clerk in Chancery, where the Answer ought to be also.

A NEWARK "HUE AND CRY," 1673.—Victor H. Paltsits, State Historian of New York, sends us the following very early "Hue and Cry" from Manuscripts, New York State Library, "General Entries," Vol. IV, page 274 :

Mar: 19th 1672 [1672-3]

Hue and Cry sent out after one Edward Homes, a Servant to Mr Pierson of Newark in the Province of New Jersey; aged about 20 yeares, round-visag'd, somewhat pale, cloathed wth a Dunnish Jackett of Home-spunn Cloath, under w^{ch} a red Westcoat, & under that an old Leather Jackett, of a whitish Colour, a paire of reddish leather Breeches, a paire of Leather Drawers under them, wth a paire of white Stockings, & a Hatt lyned wth Cloath of Blackish Colour &c :

DAVID ROSS.—The Society has an old account book of David Ross 4th. This was advertised for by David's son and executor in April, 1797, in the New Jersey Journal. Ross was a bell founder, and cast the old Elizabethtown church bell (1789), now in the State House Museum, at Trenton. The Society seems to have no information as to how the account book came into its possession. It is full of curious and interesting information.

JAMES MUNSIE is said to have arrived in a town in New Jersey in 1685. It is understood that he was deported from Leith, Scotland, with other Covenanters, including women and children, in that year. He doubtless had a family. If he was not one of the Durmothar prisoners, at least he came to America with them, and landed in New Jersey, in December, 1685, and was cared for by the people in a town of northern New Jersey, probably Perth Amboy, which was largely settled by Scotch Covenanters of that class. His name, however, does not appear in the very full and admirable "History of Perth Amboy," by William A. Whitehead, nor is it mentioned in the New Jersey Archives, Volumes XXI and XXIII, which contain abstracts of the earliest records of our state.

A QUAKER'S ACCOUNT OF NEW JERSEY.—Mr. Albert Cook Myers, of Philadelphia, calls our attention to a very interesting manuscript entitled as above, in the Rawlinson MSS., in the Bodleian Library, Oxford University, D 810, f. 55, which has been used by Professor Charles M. Andrews, of the Carnegie Institution, in his "Colonial Self Government," Vol. I., page 292n, of A. B. Hart's American Nation Series (Harper's 1904). It is hoped that it will be published in full in some future volume of the New Jersey Archives.

RUNYON FAMILY.—Mr. O. B. Leonard, of Plainfield, who is an authority on the subject, writes: "The Runyon family of Hopewell, New Jersey, all descended from the original emigrant, Vincent Runyon, as generally spelled."

PORTRAIT OF GOVERNOR ROBERT HUNTER.—There is said to be in Lambertville, a portrait of Governor Hunter, 1710-20, and of a Mr. Wheeler, probably Robert, who had the reputation of introducing blooded cattle into America. Both portraits are on wood and well preserved. The compilers of the Memorial History of New York, about 1890-92, devoted a great deal of attention to the reproducing of portraits of public men, and especially of the Governors of New York, but they were unable to find one of Governor Robert Hunter. The New York Historical Society has no such portrait in its collection, and it is thought there is none in the New York City Hall. Hence, there would be difficulty in proving the authenticity of the portrait at Lambertville, as, so far as the editor is aware, there is no other portrait of Governor Hunter.

MISCELLANEOUS QUERIES.—Howard Deacon, of 924 Pine street, Philadelphia, writes asking the whereabouts of the Northampton, Burlington County, Township Book, containing a census of Northampton Township in 1709, which was published in the Proceedings some years ago. In reply to further queries, Mr. Deacon was informed that the records of the old Middletown Baptist Church are in the possession of Dr. John E. Stillwell, of New York, and that the Salem County Nelsons are doubtless all of Swedish origin.

THE COHANSEY COMPACT.—Rev. Joseph Lyons Ewing, pastor of the West Presbyterian Church, Bridgeton, has been trying to find the autographs of the twenty-six Signers to the Cohansey Compact, but still lacks a few.

SILVER FAMILY NOTES.—Archibald Silver, planter, received a deed for 100 acres in Burlington county, in 1686; in 1689, being then of Northampton township, Burlington county, planter, he conveyed to James Smith, 100 acres of land in the Forks of Rancocus. In 1693, Archibald Silver, of Matacopine, West Jersey, and wife Christian, conveyed a tract of 30 acres of land in Monmouth county.

James Silver, of Northampton township, Burlington county, received a deed for one hundred acres of land in the Second Tenth, West Jersey, in 1686. He was a planter. He was still of Northampton township in 1693-4.

John Silver, of Northampton township, in 1692-3 and 1695, was a brother of Archibald Silver.

Administration on the estate of Archibald Silver, of Manneton Creek, Salem county, husbandman, was granted June 16, 1703.

The will of James Silver, of Burlington county, dated June 21, 1695, was proved April 19, 1698. He names wife Elizabeth as sole heiress, and refers to children, but only names her son William Clocke, presumably her first husband.

The will of John Silver, of Mansfield Township, Burlington county, dated April 17, 1703, was proved November 3, 1703. He names wife Margrett; daughter Cristen; and son James. The inventory of the estate was filed July 15th, 1703, which was approximately the date of his death. On November 5, 1703, Francis Ellis, of Philadelphia, mariner, gave a power of attorney to his wife Margrett, to act as executrix of the estate of her late husband, John Silver of Mansfield. It would appear that the widow married her second husband within seven months of the date of the will of her first husband, and probably within four months after his death.

WILLIAM NEILSON OF NEW YORK.—In correction of and in addition to the note concerning William Neilson, of New

York, published in the Proceedings, Volume V, page 39, Mr. William H. Benedict, of New Brunswick, furnishes the following data :

Mr. James Neilson has among his papers two letters, one from Abraham Lott, who married the first John Neilson's or Dr.'s wife's (Johanna Coejeman) sister, Gertrude Coejeman, and was therefore the uncle by marriage of Coe John Neilson, Dr. John Neilson's son. This letter was written on the death of James Neilson (the brother of Dr. John Neilson), March, 1783 (the date I give by memory) ; James died March 4th, 1783, and it was a week or so after. The letter is congratulatory on his succeeding to his uncle's business and estate, and speaks also of his nephew, William Neilson, in New York, thus establishing the relationship of the three original Neilson immigrants—James, and his brother John, and their nephew, William. Mr. James Neilson has also a letter from Wm. Neilson, of New York, written in the 70s, and he says in it that he has always understood that Wm. Neilson, his father, who came to New York, was an orphan, and son of a brother William of John and James, of New Jersey. So there is now no doubt at all of the exact relationship of the New York and New Jersey families.

ALLAN WILSON, M. D.—Graduated from the Yale Medical School in 1829, entering from Trenton. Where and when did he die?

“MINNEAKONING.”—The following letter explains itself :

Replying to your favor of the 15th inst., I have given some little attention to the interpretation of “Minneakoning.” I think this spelling is approximately correct. My view is that it comes from the two roots—*Minne*—island ; *ak*—a contraction in composition for “hacki”—land ; *n*—connective ; *ing*—locative suffix, the whole being interpreted as “island land place.” It has occurred to me that the termination “ing” may possibly be the suffix indicating a tree, or a standing tree, so the meaning might be a tree of some particular kind standing on the land opposite an island. If we had several variations of the name in different records, it might help us to get at the meaning more precisely.

I submitted the question to Prof. J. Dyneley Prince, of Columbia University, who has given of late years considerable attention to the subject of American linguistics, and he works it out very much as I do, that “Men-acki” simply means “island land.” He asks, as I did, what sort of a place is “Minneakon-

ning?" My recollection is that you wrote me that it was a tract of low land intersected by a stream.

The locality referred to is where a stream in Hunterdon county flows into the Delaware. The correspondent subsequently wrote that the interpretation above exactly described it.

HARVEY-BIDDLE.—E. Harvey Sampson, Sears building, Boston, writes inquiring for information about the Harvey family, a branch of which settled in New Jersey, coming presumably from Pennsylvania. John Harvey married Abigail Biddle, daughter of Thomas Biddle, and granddaughter of Nicholas Scull, Jr. John Harvey's father is said to have been named John also.

BASSE ET AL. VS. THE EARL OF BELLOMONT.—Chauncey G. Parker, of Newark, has presented to this Society a voluminous series of official copies of the pleadings and exhibits in the above trial, at Westminster, in 1700, which was largely instrumental in inducing the surrender of the government of New Jersey, by the Proprietors of East Jersey and of West Jersey, to the crown. The counsel in the case appear to have been quite in the fog as to the facts, which seem to have been grasped much more fully and accurately by the Lord Chief-Justice Holt. In a letter from Lord Bellomont, in the New Jersey Archives, 2: 341, he expresses the opinion that "Mr. Basse had great good fortune in his tryal." Mr. Parker states that there is a judgment nisi for the plaintiff at the end of the proceedings, but he thought no final judgment was entered. The papers have been arranged in a series of portfolios, ensuring their preservation, while at the same time making them readily accessible.

BRITISH MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO AMERICAN HISTORY.—Professor Charles M. Andrews, now of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, has done a great service to American students of history by compiling a list of all documents in the Bodleian Library and British Museum relating to American Colonial history.

BOOK NOTICES

The Ely Ancestry: Lineage of Richard Ely, of Plymouth, England, who came to Boston, Mass., about 1655, and settled at Lyme, Conn., in 1660. Collected by the late Moses S. Beach, of New York & by the Rev. William Ely, D. D., of Philadelphia. Edited & Enlarged by Geo. B. Vanderpoel. With a very interesting sketch of the origin and History of the Elyes of Utterby and of Wonston. Kindly furnished by Sumner A. Ely, Esq. The Calumet Press, 139 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1902. Quarto. Pp. xliv, 639.

The story of the Ely family is thus epitomized: Richard Ely, a shipping merchant of Plymouth, England, during the Protectorate of Cromwell having become dissatisfied with the government, and having lost his wife, concluded to immigrate to America with his two young sons, William and Richard. Probably landing at Boston, he first appeared on the records in 1663 as the purchaser of a trading house on the north shore of New Castle Island near the Fort at the mouth of the Piscataqua River, in New Hampshire. In 1664 he was married in Boston to Elizabeth Fenwick Cullick, widow of Capt. John Cullick, formerly of Hartford, Conn. Through his wife he came into possession of Six Mile Island farm, a plantation of about 1,000 acres on the east shore of the Connecticut river at North Lyme, Conn. This farm had been reserved by Colonel George Fenwick when he in 1644 sold out the rights of the Connecticut Company to the people of Connecticut. The Elys settled on this farm and there died Elizabeth in 1683, and Richard in 1684. They were succeeded in the original dwelling by Richard's eldest son, William, born at Plymouth, England, in 1647, died in 1717. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard, whose eldest son, William, was born in 1715 in the old house. This last named William left Lyme and in 1757 purchased from Mrs. Leonard, daughter of Michael Kearny, a farm in Livingston township, Essex county, New Jersey,

which has since remained in the possession of the Ely family. In a private cemetery at Livingston there lie the remains of one who was born in a dwelling once occupied by the sister of one of the appointed judges of Charles I., and who as an infant must have seen his grandfather who was born in England in 1647. Six Mile Island farm was bounded on the north by Eight Mile River, and on the north side of the river lived Joshua, son of Uncas, the famous Mohegan sachem. Mr. Edwin A. Ely, a member of this Society, and one of the owners of the Ely farm at Livingston, has two business letters written and signed by Richard Ely, and dated "Six Mile Island Farm" in 1674 and 1676, both addressed to Matthew Griswold, Black Hall (Conn). This portly volume has been compiled with great care and industry, and has been sumptuously printed on fine paper. It traces the Ely ancestry for nine generations, and is copiously illustrated, giving views of churches and buildings in old England, copies of documents, ancient tombstones, old houses, portraits, and all the other accessories which add to the interest of a genealogy or family history. The personal sketches are very full of information and of exceeding interest. There is an index of ninety three-column pages, adding greatly to the convenience of consultation.

The Honeyman Family (Honeman, Honyman, Hunneman, Etc.) In Scotland and America, 1548-1907. By A. Van Doren Honeyman, author of "Johannes Nevius and His Descendants," "Bright Days in Merrie England," etc. Plainfield, N. J.: Honeyman's Publishing House, 1909. 8vo. Pp. 345.

The author of this work, and his ancestors, have been so long identified with New Jersey, that it is something of a surprise to find that they were ever anything but Jerseymen. Here, however, we have about fifty pages tracing their history in Scotland and England, as far back as 1548. "We all belong to Fife," has long been the phrase used by the Honeyman clan, it seems. Bishops, admirals, physicians, soldiers, sheriffs, baronets and scientists, all figure in the Scotch family. Special chapters are devoted to the Rev. James Honyman, of New-

port, R. I.; Hon. James Honeyman, Attorney General of Rhode Island; John Honeyman, of Revolutionary times, condemned as an enemy to his country, but who proved to have been employed as a spy by Washington, and in that capacity rendered great and invaluable service to the country by which he was condemned; and many other distinguished members of the family. Part II. of the work is devoted to genealogies, Chapter IX giving the line of Bishop Honyman, of St. Andrews, Scotland; Chapter X tracing the history of some miscellaneous Scotch lines; Chapter XI, the line of Samuel Honeyman, of England; Chapter XII, a very full account of the descendants of John Honeyman, the spy of Washington; Chapter XIII, the line of Charles Honeyman, of West Virginia; Chapter XIV, the line of Nicholas Hunneyman, of Boston; Chapter XV, the line of Sarah Honeyman (Yeater), of Kentucky and Missouri. Part III. is devoted to miscellaneous gatherings from Scotch records. Part IV. groups together various miscellaneous information regarding different branches of the family. The illustrations are very numerous and excellent. Among them is a copy of the portrait of Bishop Andrew Honyman, Bishop of Orkney and Zetland, 1664-1676, which it seems is the oldest portrait that has been found of any Honeyman. There is an index, pp. 329-345. Mr. Honeyman has produced a book quite out of the usual line of genealogies, which will be found of interest by the general reader. It is a valuable contribution to New Jersey family history especially.

The Contrôvery over the Proposition for an American Episcopate, 1767-1774. A Bibliography of the Subject. By William Nelson. Paterson, N. J.: The Paterson History Club, 1909. 8vo. Pp. 19.

On February 20, 1767, John Ewer, Bishop of Landaff, preached a sermon in London before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in which he deplored the assumed heathenism and infidelity prevalent in America, the lack of effort to convert the Indians, the want of seminaries to train young men for the ministry, and urged the appointment of American Bishops to remedy these evils. The sermon immediately provoked a storm of criticism in America. The

Rev. Dr. Bradbury Chandler, Rector of St. John's Church in Elizabethtown, came to the defence of the Bishop, in "An appeal to the public in behalf of the Church of England in America," and in subsequent publications; William Livingston, also of Elizabethtown, wrote a trenchant letter to the Bishop of Landaff, in which he objected to the aspersions on the Colonists as having "abandoned their native manners and religion." A list of the publications provoked by the Bishop's "Sermon," and the different editions of the several publications, is given in this little pamphlet.

Nicholas Mundy and descendants, who settled in New Jersey in 1665. Compiled by Rev. Ezra F. Mundy, of Metuchen, New Jersey. Press of Bullock Printing Company. Lawrence, Kansas, 1907. 8vo. Pp. 144, (16).

From Kansas comes this interesting compilation regarding Nicholas Mundy and his descendants from 1655. One of his descendants was Samuel Mundy, who died in 1801. He married Elizabeth Griffith, sister of Edward Griffith, who died October 30, 1793, aged fifty-seven years. They had ten children, one of whom died young, and one other unmarried. The lines of the other children are traced with much care in this little work. There is given a map showing the location of the farm occupied by Nicholas Mundy; also a copy of his will in full, and the substance of various other wills of Mundys. Likewise abstracts of various deeds, copies of gravestone inscriptions from Metuchen, relating to the Mundy family; and similar inscriptions from the Baptist graveyard at Stelton. The author has caused tombstones to be erected in memory of Nicholas Mundy, the ancestor of the Metuchen family, and of Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Mundy, who died in 1793.

Sant' Alessio, and other Poems. By Julia Elizabeth Dodge, New York. The Knickerbocker Press, 1905. 18 mo. Pp. vii, 129.

Miss Dodge was an accomplished and cultured lady, of Morristown, and this little volume of her verse, published after her death, constitutes a souvenir which will be long cherished

as a precious memorial by those who had the good fortune to know her. The author evidently was greatly influenced by travel in older and more romantic countries, and by softer airs and skies, than ours. To the cultured mind ancient institutions have a peculiar fascination, and, where literary ability is added, some expression in verse of that influence is to be expected. These poems reveal the fineness of Miss Dodge's mind, and interpret her noblest and tenderest aspirations. They are formed on classic moulds, and are somewhat remindful of the manner of Matthew Arnold, without his hopelessness. The sonnet "Deferred" is an example of that which reminds one of Arnold. "An Athenian Reminiscence" is a fine selection resplendent with local color and classic association. Here are the opening stanzas:

'T was Spring. 'T was Greece. I drowsy lay.
Just as the dawn was breaking,
In that delicious border-land
'Twixt morning dreams and waking.
'T was Greece at last. The dream of years
Had found a late fulfilling.
Sleeping or waking, hope come true
Through every pulse was thrilling."

But the wanderer in foreign lands never forgets home, especially if it be New Jersey. In "Heimweh" Miss Dodge has expressed that longing with a tenderness and naturalness exceptional even in poetry. One cannot but feel the heart-leap in the closing lines of the following stanza:

Twilight, soft falling, veils the mountain's brow;
Slow gathering shadows deepen on its breast;
Far tinkling herd bells faint and fainter grow;
Gently the weary day sinks to its rest.
O land! O home! so far beyond the sea,
Out through the darkness yearns my heart for thee."

Christus Victor. A Student's Reverie. By Henry Nehemiah Dodge. Third Edition. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. The Knickerbocker Press, 1901. 18 mo. Pp. xiii, 186.

"Christus Victor" has been so frequently reviewed, and so highly praised, that to add anything essential to the body of criticism would seem to require considerable ingenuity. But

Dr. Dodge is a Jerseyman, dwelling at Morristown, and as he is, moreover, a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, we feel a pride in his accomplishments, and desire that our records shall carry to future generations some kindly tribute to his name and fame. Already his name is familiar to literary people, of all professions and avocations, on both sides of the Atlantic; and from many directions have come words of appreciation. Three editions of the poem have been issued, and undoubtedly more will be called for as the months and years return. It is not, we think, too much to claim that "Christus Victor" is already taking a secure position as a religious devotional classic, and that, with its hopeful universal ring, it is fitted peculiarly to win the friendship of men and women of the higher faith. It might with but a little stretch of the imagination be called the modern "Imitation of Christ," or better, perhaps, "Thomas A' Kempis in Action."

Papers of the Historical Society of Burlington County. Vol I. No. I. Maladies, Remedies and Physicians of Colonial Days in Burlington County, and Other Kindred Topics. By A. M. Stackhouse, of Moorestown, N. J. Settle Press Printing Company, Moorestown, New Jersey, 1908. 8vo. Pp. 52.

This clever little pamphlet, of which only two hundred and twenty-five signed copies are issued, treats of a subject which is obviously interesting to all. The author has given many racy and characteristic incidents of the old-time practice and practitioners of medicine in New Jersey.

Papers read before the Historical Society of Hudson County.

This Society, organized January 17, 1908, has already vigorously and most effectively entered the publishing field, and has published four series of papers, among them "The Dutch Settlements in Hudson County," by the Rev. Cornelius Brett, D. D.; "The Dutch Under English Rule, 1674-1775," by Daniel Van Winkle, President of the Society, a very readable paper; "Hudson County during the Revolution," also by Daniel Van Winkle. This is an excellent example for other local historical societies.

Reminiscences of Montclair, with some account of Montclair's part in the Civil War. By Philip Doremus, Montclair, N. J., May, 1908. Svo. Pp. 111.

These reminiscences were undertaken for the immediate family of the author, but there was such a desire to have the book printed, that it has been published in this very neat and attractive form. Mr. Doremus is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Montclair, and has been in active business in that town nearly all his long life. It is an excellent contribution to local history, well illustrated with portraits of many of the prominent citizens, and views of old buildings. In the title of the portrait opposite p. 46 the middle initial W. has been inadvertently omitted; the Rev. Samuel W. Fisher was the first pastor of the church, in 1839.

Archaeologia Nova Caesarea, No. III. By Charles Conrad Abbott, M. D. Trenton, N. J. MacCrellish & Quigley, Printers, 1908. Svo. Pp. 94.

This is a concluding contribution by Dr. Abbott to the subject which he has made his own for more than thirty years, the discussion of the Paleolithic implements discovered in the Trenton Gravel, which he ventured to suggest were artificial. As he has pursued the subject further, during many years, he has become more thoroughly convinced of the accuracy of his first suggestion. Of late years he has published under the title, "Archaeologia Nova Caesarea," two pamphlets on the subject, and now No. III, which we regret to say he intimates will be his last work on the subject. Dr. Abbott has an exceedingly pleasing style and contrives to make even an archaeological theme positively entertaining, even to those who are not interested in science.

A History of the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., Second N. J. Volunteers, Spanish War, Fifth New Jersey Infantry, Together with a Short Review covering Early Military Life in the State of New Jersey. Edited by Harry L. Harris, former Lieutenant, and Adjutant John T. Hilton, Captain and Adjutant, Paterson, N. J.: The Call Printing and Publishing Co., 1908. Svo. Pp. xviii, 387.

"New Jersey's War Record" is admirably epitomized in

the introduction by Lieut. Harris. The military history, "In Colonial Days," is quite fully presented, pages 21-36, by William Nelson, comprising a summary of the legislation of the period relating to the organization of the militia, and the several expeditions sent by New Jersey to participate in the war against the French and Indians on the northern frontier. In the same chapter is a brief review of "The Military System for the New Jersey Cavalry," compiled by Adjutant-General White, 1793; also a presentation of New Jersey's part in contributing to the suppression of the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania, in 1794, and in the War of 1812; some account is also given of various local organizations of Newark and Paterson down to 1880, this chapter comprising thirty-six pages in all. The history of the Paterson Light Guard naturally follows, as this was the parent organization of the First Battalion, N. G. N. J., which was merged in 1892 into the Second Regiment. Then follows the history of the Second Battalion, Bergen County, composed of four companies, located at Carlstadt, Lodi, Hackensack and Leonia; also of the Third Battalion, located at Orange. These several battalions were consolidated, in 1892, into one regiment called the Second Regiment, the history of which is given in detail; a full account of the part taken by this Regiment in the Spanish War follows. A complete roster of the Second Regiment is given. The Regiment as the Second was disbanded, and in 1902 the Fifth Regiment was organized, which is the present military organization in the northern part of the state. An exceedingly entertaining chapter is that giving an account of the trip of the Fifth Regiment to Manassas in 1904. Then there is a history of the Fifth Regiment during the years 1904, 1905 and 1906; this is followed by an account of "The Fifth Today," together with a roster and records of the officers of the Fifth Regiment, January 1, 1908. The histories of the several companies are related in much detail. The book is admirably arranged, and is very handsomely printed, while the very numerous portraits are exceedingly well executed. Altogether, the volume is probably the completest history of any militia regiment of New Jersey, and reflects great credit upon the author-editors and upon the printers.

The Law and the Practice of New Jersey from the Earliest Times concerning the probate of wills, the administration of estates, the protection of orphans and minors, and the control of their estates; the Prerogative Court, the Ordinary and the Surrogates. By William Nelson. Counsellor-at-Law. Paterson History Club. Paterson, N. J., 1909. 8vo. Pp. 113.

This is a reprint, with considerable additions, of the preface to Volume XXIII of the New Jersey Archives. The general contents and character of the work are indicated by the title. The author has added copies of the commission of Thomas Revell, the first surrogate appointed by Governor Cornbury, in 1704; the commission of Isaac Sharpe, surrogate for Salem and Cape May, 1711; and a transcript from the Burlington court records, showing how an account was audited and allowed by the court in 1692. He has also added a list of surrogates and deputy surrogates down to 1800, compiled from the books of commissions in the office of the Secretary of State in Trenton. There is an interesting description of the methods pursued and under way in that office for the preservation and proper care of the invaluable records of wills and accompanying papers, and of indexing them. When this work is completed these records will be about in perfect shape. This little book will doubtless interest many, besides lawyers, from the quaint reproductions from the ancient records. It is appropriately dedicated to "His Honor, Mahlon Pitney, Chancellor, Ordinary, Surrogate General, and Judge of the Prerogative Court," in all of which multifarious offices that high functionary has special jurisdiction over the subjects treated of in these pages.

PHILIP CARTERET'S PURCHASE OF LAND AT OYSTER BAY, 1670.—In Liber 3 of Deeds in the office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, New York, page 130, is the following engrossed Record, for which we are indebted to State Historian Paltsits:

"A Bargaine & Agreement made betweene John Tompson Smith of Oyster bay and Phillip Carterett Governo^r." conveying land to Carteret at town of Oyster Bay, L. I., dated May 1, 1670. Signed John Tompson, hence "Smith" may have been his trade.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Vol. VI.

THIRD SERIES.

No. 3.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society

A MAGAZINE OF HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY
AND GENEALOGY.



October, 1909.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. 1

THIRD SERIES.
1908.

NO. 3

Great New Jersey Trust, 1691 to 1909.

By JOHN R. STEVENSON, M. D.

In a note to the editor, Dr. Stevenson says :

"Lately, interviews with some members of the Council of Proprietors disclose that they are divided about transferring their Rights and invaluable books and papers to the State. These are now virtually closed to inspection, but a number of years ago I several times examined them and copied a few extracts. Among these documents were the original deeds from King Charles II., the Duke of York, &c., and records of surveys and resurveys nowhere else to be found. The Council is the descendant of the West New Jersey society, of which few of the present generation have ever heard, and most lawyers, if they have ever heard of it, look upon it as a sort of literary or beneficial Association.

"I have therefore copied a resume of the history of the Society taken from my notes, from which you will see that the ownership by the State of these documents will open a new view of the colonization of New Jersey."

Haddonfield, N. J., June 10, 1909.

Deed dated March 4, 1691, from Daniel Coxe of London, "Chief Proprietor and Governor of West New Jersey," of the one part, and the "*West New Jersey Society*" of the other part, for the *government and political authority* of West New Jersey.

Charles II., King of England, by deed dated March 12, in the 16th year of his reign, 1664, conveyed said territories (with

others) to his brother James, Duke of York, with the *government* of the same. By another deed, dated June 29, in the 26th year of his reign, 1674, the King confirms the *title and government* to James.

James, Duke of York, conveyed said West Jersey (or government of the same) by deed dated August 6, 1680, to Edward Byllinge of Westminster, &c.

Edward Byllinge died seized thereof and his heirs conveyed the same to Daniel Coxe, and by the deed aforesaid Daniel Coxe conveyed said *government* to the said West New Jersey Society.—*Liber B¹*, p. 298. Also two whole shares of Propriety of East Jersey, conveyed to Daniel Coxe by Edward Byllinge, Robert West and Thomas Coxe. Also two whole shares in the county of Merrimacks, in New England, containing 100,000 acres, bought of Edward Randolph and Emma Harrison. Also 10,000 acres in Pennsylvania, bought of Wm. Penn. Consideration £9,800,—cash £4,800, and mortgage on one-third part, £5,000.

ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBERS TO STOCK OF WEST NEW JERSEY
SOCIETY, 1691.

Shares			Shares		
Sir Thomas Lane,	London	50	Wm. Thompson,	London	30
Michael Watts,	"	170	Henry Harrington,	"	30
Edward Harrison,	"	60	John Love,	"	30
Thos. Skinner,			Thos. Phipps,	"	30
Dewlich, Dorsetshire		60	Isaac Cocks,	"	30
James St. John,	London	60	John Sweetable,	Lombard St.	30
Nicholas Hayward,	"	60	Thos. Brownfield,	London	30
Mordecai Abbott,	"	55	John Norton,	"	30
Nicholas Battersby,	"	40	Robert Hackshaw,	"	30
Robert Carter,	"	40	John Bridges,	"	30
John Jurin,	"	40	Joseph Paul,	"	30
Richard Brownhall,	"	40	Edward Ricker,	"	20
Robert Michel,	"	40	Wm. Durrah,		
Charles Michel,	"	40	Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex		20
James Boddington,	"	40	Ed. Hubbersfield,	London	20
John Gunston,	"	40	John Albertson,	"	20
Arthur Shallett,	"	30	Edward West,	"	20
John Lamb,	"	30	Ed. Pouncefort,	"	20
Wm. Wightman,	"	30	Obadiah Burnet,	"	20
Joseph Breakshank,	"	30	Francis Michell,	"	20

		Shares			Shares
Benjamin Steele,	London	20	Jonathan Netheway,	London	15
John Slaney,	"	20	Wm. Brooks,	"	10
Nehemiah Ewing,	"	20	Tracy Pauncefort,	"	10
John Willcocks,	"	20	Joseph Allen,	"	10
Richd Mayo,	"	20	Richd Greenway,	"	10

1600 Shares taken by 48 Stockholders.

APPOINTMENTS BY WEST NEW JERSEY SOCIETY.

1692, April 18, Thomas Revel of Burlington, N. J., Register, Lib. B¹, p. 288.

1692, April 11, Andrew Hamilton, D. Governor, Lib. B¹, p. 287.

1692, June 4, Jeremiah Basse, Attorney, Lib. B¹, p. 301.

1693, Oct. 6, " " & Nathl Westland, Genl Ag'ts, Lib. B², p. 437.

1698, Oct. 25, " " Governor of East & West Jersey, Lib. B², p. 631.

1700, Sep. 30, Andrew Hamilton, Atty. in East Jersey, general powers, Lib. M, p. 339.

1703, Sep. 12, Lewis Morris, Atty. with general powers to settle with Exr. of And. Hamilton & with Jerh. Basse and Nathaniel Westland, former Agts., Lib. M, p. 339.

1730, Feb. 10, Joseph Murry, Jeremiah Lattochick and Joseph Haines, Attys to sell lands (powers revoked in 1749), Libs. M, p. 508; E, p. 1; E², p. 247.

1749, Aug. 16, Henry Lane, Lewis Johnson & John Foye, Atty's, &c., Lib. G², p. 255.

1750, Feb. 1, John Foye (power revoked), Lib. G², p. 254.

1752, May 7, Henry Lane & Lewis Johnson, reappointed, Lib. H², p. 39.

1761, Aug. 6, Lewis Johnson & John Smith, Atty's &c. (revoked 1769), Libs. I², p. 401; AB, p. 106.

1769, Feb. 7, John Hunt of Phil., Atty to settle acc. H. Lane, decd. & Lewis Johnson, Lib. AB, p. 101.

1802, June 1, Thomas Cadwallader, Ag't, & Phineas Bond, Att'y, Lib. AV, p. 110.

1692, April 11, Society's Committee. Sir Thos. Lane, Ed. Harrison, Robt. Hackshaw, James St. John, Danl. Coxe, John Jurin, Mordecai Abbott, John Bridges, Wm. Wightman & Robt. Michel, Lib. B¹, p. 287.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT AMONG MEMBERS OF THE WEST NEW JERSEY SOCIETY, DATED APRIL 4, 1692, LONDON.

Recites deed from D. Coxe to Society, of March 4, 1691, which conveyed hereditary government. Agree jointly and

severally one with the other. By vote of majority in General Assembly met; agree to pay treasurer, such amount as may be assessed; the shares to be divided into 1600 equal parts; assessment not to exceed £10, on each share; three days' notice when money is to be raised; if neglect or refuse to pay for 30 days, then forfeiture of all rights in land, &c.; in case of death of parties hereunto no benefit of survivorship shall be had by survivors, but heirs shall have the estate; all dividends to be made according to proportion of shares held. At a meeting held March 21, past, a president, vice president, treasurer and 11 persons as committeemen were appointed to carry on business of Society, elected for one year; annual meeting and election on March 25; each member must have 10 shares to entitle to one vote; no one entitled to more than 10 votes; must own 20 shares to be a committeeman; can use proxies; a majority of committee can transact business, sell lands, appoint Deputy Governors for West Jersey, agents, factors, &c., fix salaries, and do anything to promote the interest of the Society. Then follow the usual business rules. Signed by 41 stockholders.—*Liber F*, p. 342.

SURRENDER TO THE CROWN.

Certificate of Lewis Morris concerning the surrender of East and West Jersey to Queen Anne of England, April 16, 1702. The government of West New Jersey vested in the West New Jersey Society at that time; a set of instructions agreed upon; the General Assembly may pass laws, &c., to settle the Rights of the Proprietors, purchases, &c.; no persons except proprietors to purchase lands of Indians; the Proprietors to have charge of unlocated land¹; to appoint their own Surveyor General and Deputy Surveyor; Proprietors may collect quit rents, &c.—*Liber F*, p. 423.

¹ This was done by the "Council of Proprietors" appointed by the West New Jersey Society; therefore, the grandchildren of B. B. Cooper, together with Messrs. Irick and Henry Haines (Surveyor General), purchasers of shares, now are the Council of Proprietors and own and control all unappropriated public land in what was formerly West New Jersey. This Council meets in April every year, at Gloucester and Burlington, to organize.

WEST JERSEY SOCIETY CLOSES OUT ITS INTEREST IN NEW JERSEY.

June 28, 1814. Thomas Cadwallader, Agent, conveys to Benjamin B. Cooper, of Gloucester county, all its interests in the State; 22 whole shares of Propriety.—*Books in Surveyor General's Office*, Burlington.

LETTER FROM WEST NEW JERSEY SOCIETY TO JEREMIAH BASSE.

London, Dec. 24, 1692. To locate land. Have written to Mr. Westland to agree with a French cooper at Plymouth, skilled in making casks, and in making wine and brandy; have him make a good store of casks against next fishing season; in season let him make a little wine and brandy and send us the wine in casks and the brandy in bottles; just received a map of the land at Cape May; do not sell land convenient to whale fisheries; do not sell land on the coast or bay; send advices of the fur trade, whale fisheries, &c.; also of the mines in Pennsylvania; sell the land in Penn^a and the two Proprieties above the Falls; may sell for £12 per 100 acres, reserving the part next to the river where the best oaks grow.—*Liber B²*, 423.

(Signed) Robert Hackshaw, for Committee.

Aug. 10, 1754. Affidavit of Lewis Morris, Jr. (of Morisania), son of Lewis Morris, dec'd, many years agent of Society: That in 1735, while his father was in England, he received orders from his father and the Society to send the deeds and papers of the Society to Thomas Knap of London; sent the same by Capt. Bryant from New York, being 19 several writings by a list kept; the first of said list was copies of deeds to Dr. Coxe exemplified under the seal of the City of London, which was a large folio book prepared by Thomas Burnett; the Society placed the said book in the hands of Mr. Sharp, solicitor at Lincoln's Inn, London, which was afterwards burnt and Mr. Sharp could not find the book afterwards.—*Liber M*, p. 350.

In the letter of the father above referred to, dated Chelsea, Aug. 1, 1735, he requests that there be sent "all the deeds,

grants, settlements, patents, maps, &c. belonging to the Society": also, "keep some papers out of sight of others."

Mr. Cooper, one of the present Council of Proprietors, now in Europe, has been searching in London for some records of the West New Jersey Society, but can find no trace of it.

HOW THE WEST NEW JERSEY SOCIETY DID BUSINESS.

By the destruction of its records by fire in 1735, much of its method of doing business is lost. Owning 2 shares ($\frac{1}{2}$ share afterwards) of East Jersey it got political possession of the other Proprietors; amalgamated or controlled the Elizabeth-town Grant and Monmouth Patent (see *Leaming and Spicer*, pp. 661-668) and the Minisinks Patent. It did the same in West New Jersey with the London and Yorkshire Companies of Burlington and Gloucester counties, and the remnants of the Fenwick Colony in Salem and Cumberland counties.

The sale of land was usually in the name of its agents; sometimes in that of the corporation, "The Right Honorable the West New Jersey Society."—*Revel's Book*, p. 142. In its Indian purchases it used the name of the Council of Proprietors. In other transactions and in its Surrender to the Crown, the stockholders signed as Proprietors.—*Smith*, p. 218.

The Society displayed modern Trust methods by ignoring the law, in both provinces, which prohibited sales to actual settlers of more than 500 acres to each. In a few years it increased sales to any desired quantity.

Slavery was introduced and sanctioned.

EFFECTS OF THE WEST NEW JERSEY SOCIETY.

It destroyed the Quaker supremacy in New Jersey. Its stockholders were mostly adherents of the English Church, or non-conformists, but its financial interests forced it to be tolerant in religion. Ex-Governor Jenings removed to Philadelphia and did not return until 1698. Many leading Quakers followed his example.

A letter dated Aug. 18, 1698, from Sir Thomas Lane and the Committee of the West New Jersey Society to Gov. Basse, expresses great displeasure with Jenings and his "faction of ye

Quakers," and says it does not intend to surrender to them.
—*Lib. B.*, p. 643.

Smith, a Quaker, dismisses the history of the 10 years between 1692 and 1702, with a page, 210.

Under this Trust the times were financially flush and prosperous, as they are to-day under Trusts. The deeds recorded show a great increase in the sales of land, and higher prices. Settlers flowed in—mostly non-Quakers—especially from New York, Long Island and New England, bringing money with them.

It consolidated, in a permanent union, East and West New Jersey.

The names of the members of the Committee first appointed by the West New Jersey Society in 1692, are given above. Since the foregoing article was put in type, the writer has obtained from a deed dated June 28, 1814, owned by Mrs. Laura Cooper Wood, granddaughter of B. B. Cooper, the names of the last known Committee. The deed is to Benjamin B. Cooper, of Cooper's Point, Gloucester County, N. J., through Thomas Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, Agent, from "*John Ord and others of the Committee of the West New Jersey Society*," twenty-two whole shares, and is signed by John Ord, Geo S. Wegg, George Dackett, John Brewer Davis, Thomas Macdonald, Robert Capper, Somerset Davis, Thomas Forsyth, Alexander Murray, Arnold Langley, John Eyre Cooke, Henry Read and George Wilson. It is witnessed by Clement E. Bid-
dle and Edward Hea.

Mrs. Laura Cooper Wood says her father, W. Morris Cooper, son of B. B. Cooper, made searches through Columbus Smith, now of Saulsbury, Vermont, but now mentally incapacitated. Last year the Secretary of the Security Trust or Title Company, of Boston, which has charge of Mr. Smith's papers, wrote to Mrs. Wood that in them was allusion to a Chancery record of later date than the deed, that the assets of the West New Jersey Society had been transferred to another corporation.

John B. Bernadou, Commander U. S. Navy.

By MAJ. E. W. COFFIN.

A paper written at the request of the Nantucket Historical Association, Nantucket, Mass.

John B. Bernadou, son of George W. Bernadou and Helen Hay, daughter of Andrew K. Hay and Jerusha Ann Coffin, was born in Philadelphia, November 14, 1858.

The paternal history of Commander Bernadou is very interesting; unfortunately much of it was lost by the destruction of his grandfather's letters after his death; it is known, however, that his great-grandfather had a large manufacturing business at Pau, in the south of France, which was confiscated and destroyed during the French Revolution. His grandfather (John B. Bernadou) was born in Pau, 1777, but his early training was in the seaport city of Bordeaux; subsequently he emigrated to San Domingo, where under French rule his uncle was Farmer General of the island; when the insurrection of the blacks occurred he fell a victim to it and lost his life. From the city of Cape Haytien, which still remained under French sway, Mr. Bernadou made his way to the United States, and, for a time, was connected with the celebrated Stephen Girard, but later left him and eventually started in the West India trade on his own account, and was very successful; at his death he was succeeded by his two sons, one of whom, George W. Bernadou, was the father of Commander Bernadou.

His grandmother (Miss Fontaine) with her mother and other daughters were with her mother's uncle in San Domingo. Previous to the insurrection the mother and older daughters went to France for the education of the latter, leaving the younger, who was a mere child, with the uncle. When the insurrection broke out the property of the uncle was

destroyed and himself killed; the child was saved by her black nurse, taken in a sack and placed on board a vessel bound for Baltimore, where she was placed with a brother, Lieut. Fontaine, of the French Navy. Miss Fontaine remained in this country with her brother, and, as communication in those days was very infrequent and expensive, she never again saw her mother or sisters. As Lieut. Fontaine and Mr. Bernadou were personal friends, a marriage was later arranged between the families; many letters passed between the relatives in France and this country, a number of which were translated by Commander Bernadou, and are now in the possession of the family.

On the maternal side, Commander Bernadou was descended from Stephen, the youngest son of Tristram Coffin, and by the marriage of his great-great-grandfather, William Coffin, to Parnella Hammond, a direct descendant of William Hammond and Elizabeth Penn, an aunt of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was connected with the Hammond, Penn and Winslow families; by reference to the admirable genealogy of these families by Miss Sinnott, the line of descent is completely shown.

The early education of Commander Bernadou was in the schools of Philadelphia; in the Autumn of 1875 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and remained there until he was appointed a Naval Cadet; he was a member of the Delta Psi of that class, and always kept in touch with many of his classmates.

The following partial record of his naval history is from the records of the Navy Department:

- Sept. 26, 1876. Appointed a Cadet Midshipman.
- June 12, 1882. Graduated final; promoted Midshipman.
- March 3, 1883. Promoted to Ensign Junior Grade.
- June 26, 1884. Promoted to Ensign.
- July 14, 1892. Commissioned Lieutenant Junior Grade.
- Novr. 16, 1896. Commissioned Lieutenant.
- July 11, 1898. Advanced ten numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle at Cardenas.

May 23, 1902. Commissioned Lieutenant Commander.

Dec. 11, 1906. Commissioned Commander.

Oct. 2, 1908. Died at Naval Hospital, New York.

August 14th, 1897, Lieut. Bernadou was ordered to Columbia Iron Works to inspect the construction of Torpedo Boat No. 5, later named the Winslow, and when placed in commission at Norfolk, was assigned to her command. It is well known that all these torpedo boats were named after former Admirals of the Navy; Bernadou was permitted by the Department to select the one he was to command, and as Winslow was a family name, and as the town of Winslow in New Jersey was founded by his mother's family and was her birthplace and residence, he selected the Winslow.

While Lieut. Bernadou was on duty at Columbia Iron Works inspecting the Winslow, then in course of construction, the torpedo boat Rogers was put on her trial trip; a board of experts was on the Rogers, and Bernadou accompanied them merely to see for himself, in his individual capacity, how the new boat behaved, and to get some new points useful to himself in connection with the work to which he had been assigned; the history of his connection with the inspection was not generally known until some weeks after the battle of Cardenas; the Washington correspondent of a Philadelphia paper told of it as follows:

Lieutenant Bernadou had no duty or responsibility in connection with the trip. It may be remembered the boiler of the Rogers burst on this trip; Bernadou was on deck when the explosion occurred, and a great volume of steam came pouring out through the hatchway; quickly and without excitement he ran to the hatchway leading to the engine room through which the steam was coming in great volumes, and plunged into it; Chief Engineer Edwards was in the engine room when the explosion occurred; scalded and blinded he was trying to make his escape; when he got to the iron ladder leading to the deck, the skin and flesh were blistered and hanging from his hands and face; as he struggled to climb up the ladder, his hands stuck to the iron and the pain rendered him almost unconscious; he could not hold on with his hands and ran his arms through the steps of the ladder, and hung by his wrists; when half way up his hands were nearly burnt from his wrists, and he fell back

fainting; then Lieutenant Bernadou caught him in his arms and carried him on deck; less courage and a moment's hesitation on the part of Bernadou, and Edwards would have perished. The courage that makes a man plunge into a hell of scalding steam to save a life is equal to that ever shown in battle, and is not of the kind that is inspired by vaingloriousness; the terrible condition of Edwards when reached by Bernadou was evidence of the daring of the rescuer; I happen to know that Lieutenant Bernadou, who was sought for information as to the explosion, made no mention of the rescue of Edwards, and it would not have been known if Edwards himself on his recovery had not told of it. Within a small circle in the Department this heroic act of Lieutenant Bernadou has been a matter of professional pride, and it will be said of him that he is one of the most modest and unobtrusive and one of the bravest men in the service.

The Army and Navy Journal of November 10th, 1908, referring to the death of Commander Bernadou, said of him as follows:

While in Seoul, Korea, in 1884-5, during the first uprising, Bernadou took charge of Japanese refugees, and succeeded in getting them safely to the coast; the Japanese government, in recognition of these services, presented him with some magnificent vases, the acceptance of which was authorized by Congress. Commander Bernadou was the father of smokeless powder in the American navy, and he was the officer who ran the torpedo boat Winslow under the guns of Cardenas in one of the first engagements of the war, and barely escaped with his life and vessel; during the engagement the Winslow's steering gear was crippled by the heavy fire and she became disabled. Five of the boat's crew, including Ensign Worth G. Bagley, were killed. For nearly an hour the Winslow was raked and riddled by the Spanish guns, when the Revenue cutter Hudson was able to tow the boat away from her perilous position. Commander Bernadou, although seriously wounded, lay in his bunk and calmly wrote out a brief report of the battle. The official report of the engagement sent to Washington by Commander Remer, then at Key West, said of the Winslow's Commander: "Lieutenant Bernadou is one of the most accomplished men in the Navy. He is a linguist, and has a high standing as an expert on explosives. During a recent experience of the Winslow in a terrible storm off the Eastern coast, he managed the little vessel with marvelous skill, and brought her safely to the Delaware Breakwater." In the professional discussion of the battle of Cardenas, later in the war, some

criticism was heard of the officer who ordered the Winslow to go into Cardenas Bay, but no word of complaint was ever heard from Bernadou; his whole career in the Navy was one of activity and usefulness. He had a scholarly acquaintance with the French, Spanish, Italian, German and Russian languages; in chemistry he was classed as a scientist, and was the author of several works on explosives and tactics.

December 27, 1907, after promotion to Commander, he was ordered to Rome and Vienna as naval attache, and was still on duty at the time of his death. He was much gratified that he had been selected for that post (for which his ability as a linguist peculiarly fitted him) and that the department had not detached him on account of illness, and that he was still on active duty.

On January 25, 1888, he was married to Florence, the accomplished daughter of Commodore William Danforth Whiting, U. S. N., who survives him.

Commander Bernadou was a member of the Coffin School Association of Nantucket, and often referred with pleasure and pride to his connection with so many of the great and able men of the navy and commercial marine of England and his own country.

Commander Bernadou's remains were interred in the National cemetery at Arlington, with full military honors. A battalion of marines headed by the full marine band, escorted the funeral party to the cemetery, and a squad of blue-jackets served as body bearers, the funeral cortege entering the gates as the sunset gun was fired from Fort Meyer.

HADDON HALL OF HADDONFIELD.—This is the subject of an extremely interesting paper characterized by much research, read before the annual meeting of Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia, First Month 25th, 1909, by Samuel N. Rhoads, and published in the Bulletin of Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia. The article is increased in interest with the photographs of Elizabeth Estaugh's Brew House about 1713, and the fireplace in the brew house, showing swinging crane and limbeck.

Tombstone Inscriptions from the French Burial Ground, New Bridge, Bergen County, N. J.

Copied, November, 1902. Verified, October, 1908.

By JOHN NEAFIE.

NOTE.—This old graveyard marks the site of the French Church of Kindachemack or Kinderkamack on the Hackensack, which existed, circa 1682-1696, the history of which was brought to light by the late Rev. Dr. David Demarest, in his interesting paper, "The Huguenots on the Hackensack." David Desmarest, the emigrant, his wife, and son David, were all buried in this enclosure prior to 1694.

1. John Heaton, b. Sept. 18—1756, d. Nov. 11, 1802, aged 46—1—24.
dim.
2. Mary Brower, wife of John Heaton, b. Jan. 15—1762—d. Sep. 28, 1800, aged 37—5—13 days. (*error.*)
3. Margaret Heaton, wife of William Williams, b. July 16—1772—d. Mch. 3—1842.
4. John, son of John & Ann Collins, d. Sept. 7—1844—aged 15—3—7.
5. Rachel Ann, dau. of John & Ann Collins, d. May 19—1837—aged 5—7—6.
6. William Williams, b. Feb. 27—1768, d. Feb 23—1809.
7. Richard Heaton, d. June 25—1796, aged 66—6—25.
8. Maria, wife of Richard Heaton, d. July 19—1810, aged 69—11—20 ds.
9. Margaret Ann Westervelt, b. June 17—1842, d. Nov. 30—1858.
10. Lavinia Devoe, d. July 8—1843, aged 22 years, 3 mos.
11. Abraham F. Ryerson, b. May 8—1801, d. Oct. 14—1856.
12. Mary Ann, wife of Abr. F. Ryerson, b. Sep 22—1821, d. Mch 27—1857.
13. Frances Matilda, wife of Uzal Meeker, d. Dec. 27—1856—aged 25—5—11.
14. Sylvester Smith, son of Uzal & Frances M. Meeker, d. May 10—1852, aged 10 weeks.
15. Sally Ball, d. Aug. 8—1860, aged 69 years.
16. Eliza Jane, dau. of John & Mary Zobriskie, d. June 8—1837—1 yr. 9 m. 10 ds.
17. Andrew J., son of John & Mary Zobriskie, d. July 25—1834, aged 14 mos. 18 ds.

18. George Burt, a native of St. James Parish, London, d. Oct. 9—1811 or 1841, aged 12—7—6 ds (*very uncertain*)
- 19 William T. Deuel, d. Feb. 23—1886, aged 68 years.
- 20 Charlotte, wife of Wm. T. Deuel, b. Aug. 20—1820, d. Mch. 4—1897.
- 21 Walter V. V. Deuel, d. Feb. 11—1886, aged 30 yrs. 8 mos.
- 22 Susan Purdy, wife of John R. Hill, d. Nov. 11—1830, aged 20—2—27.
23. Mary Green, d. July 31—1832, aged 15 yrs—7—1.
24. John Zabriskie, Jr., d. July 6—1793, aged 25 yrs—9—25.
25. Abraham Collins, d. Jan. 31—1813, aged 48—2—24.
26. James R. Heaton, d. Aug. 12—1853, aged 72 years.
27. Margaret Demarest, wife James R. Heaton, d. Dec. 18—1858, aged 80 years.
28. James D. Heaton, son of James & Margeret Heaton, d. May 26—1814, aged 2 yrs. 2 mos. 2 ds.
29. William Ely, b. July 22—1810, d. Sept. 27—1819, aged 9 yrs—2—5.
30. Mary Ely, b. Aug. 5—1794, d. Feb. 18, 1807, aged 12 yrs—6—13.
31. Mary, daughter of Abraham and Addrayanna Ely, d. Aug. 5—1822, aged 1 yr—8—21.
32. William Ely, d. Oct. 26—1834, aged 67 years—10—9.
33. Mary Demarest, wife of William Ely, d. Mch. 26—1848, aged 72—2—8.
34. Heeter Van Saun, wife of James Ely, d. Feb. 10—1842, aged 32—3—21; also her two infant sons, one died Feb. 21—1841—aged 11 ds.
36. the other died Feb. 10—1842, aged 5 ds.
37. Margaret, daughter of James and Margaret Ely, d. Aug. 5—1855, aged 9 mos—23 ds.
38. Abraham Ely, b. July 2—1797, died April 13—1848.
39. Eleonar Ely, wife of John Pauluson, d. May 2—1802, aged 25—9—7.
40. John I. Paulison, d. Dec. 19, 1852, aged 79 yrs—8 mos.
41. Abigal Van Norden, wife of John Paulison, d. Mch. 22—1855, aged 84—4—6.
42. Ellen Van Saun, wife of Cornelius A. Bogert, d. April 21—1838, aged 28 yrs—9—20.
43. Lean, dau of Cor^s & Ellen Bogert, d. Apr. 29—1845—aged 16 yrs. 10—9.
44. Catherine Hogland, wife of Abraham Collins, b. July 20—1775, d. Sept. 2—1849, aged 74 yrs. 1 mo. 12 ds.
45. Gilbert Banta, b. July 2—1776, d. July 16—1849, aged 73 yrs. 14 ds.
46. Jacob I. Bogart, d. Jan. 27—1820, aged 70 yrs. 4—23.
47. Margaret, wife of Jacob Bogert, d. Aug. 31—1825, in 73rd year of her age.
48. Leah Bogert, wife of Gilbert Banta, d. Nov. 26—1833, aged 51—11—4.
49. James Bogert, d. July 31—1839, aged 80—4—27

50. Mary Bogert, wife of James Bogert, d. Aug. 23—1843, aged 80 yrs.
19 ds.
51. Mrs. Mary McKinnon, d. Aug. 15—1827, aged 78 years.
52. John I. Demarest Jr., b. June 11—1783, d. Jan. 1—1842, aged 58—
6—20.
53. Patty Van Houten, wife of John I. Demarest, Jr. b. July 22—1786,
d. Sept. 28—1842, aged 56—2—6.
54. John I. Demarest, d. Nov. 15—1843, aged 38—3—5.
55. George R. Demarest, d. July 31—1852, aged 19 yrs. 7—25.
56. Rinaldo G. Demarest, d. May 20—1858, aged 27 years, 3 mos.
57. George A. Cluss, d. Sept. 3—1844, aged 37 years, 10—11—
58. William Van Nest Sr., the relict of Jane Van Nest, b. Feb 10—1796,
d. July 28—1858.
59. William Van Nest Jr., son of William & Jane Van Nest, born Aug.
19—1833, d. May 28, 1855.
60. John, son of James H. and Mary Ann Demarest, d. Sept. 1—1836,
aged 11 mos. 21 ds.
61. Emma Agnes, dau. of James H. and Mary Ann Demarest, d. Nov.
30—1842, aged 2—9—21.
62. Sophia B., wife of Felix Oliver & dau. of David P. and Jane Demarest,
d. Dec. 26—1850, aged 31 yrs—22 ds.
63. David P. Demarest, b. Aug. 16—1791, d. July 2—1831.
64. John Demarest, b. Mch. 27—1794, d. Sept. 6—1832.
65. Mary Demarest, b. Mch. 31—1793—d. July 31—1870.
66. Ari Demarest, b. Dec. 22—1772, d. Aug. 15—1777, aged 4—7—20.
dim.
67. Peter J. Demarest, d. Oct. 1—1820, aged 62 yrs. 9 mos.
68. Sally Devoe, wife of Peter J. Demarest, d. Oct. 16—1859, aged 96—
3—19.
69. Rev. John Demarest, d. Apr. 8—1837, aged 72 yrs—7—3 ds.
70. Sarah Christie, wife of the Rev. John Demarest, d. Nov. 27—1839,
aged 75 yrs—11—20.
71. Hannah Demarest, and her two children, wife of Abraham Devoe,
d. Aug. 26—1817, aged 22—5—12.
72. Aron Demarest, d. May 11—1819, aged 19—6—11.
73. James Demarest, d. Oct. 22—1826, aged 54—7—5
74. J. D. a small stone, brown.
75. D D M R. 1765. a small brown stone.
76. Jane Demarest, wife of Charles Conklin, d. June 16—1828, aged
43—10—28.
77. Rachel, dau. of Abraham & Sarah Demarest, d. July 10—1835, aged
2 years, 15 days.
78. James, son of Abraham & Sarah Demarest, d. Oct. 4—1842, aged 8
mos, 21 ds.
79. Jacobus Demarest, b. Apr. 21—1735, d. Oct. 21—1807, aged 72 yrs.
6 mos.

80. Maria Smith, wife of Jacobus Demarest, b. Apr. 1—1741, d. Oct. 12—1822, aged 88 yrs., 6 mos. 12 da.
81. 1780
Aug. 12. D M R.
is Rebekca } *In Dutch.*
Gestorven Out.
8 jaer, 10 m. 17 d. }
82. David D. Demarest.
Geboren, Janu. 27—1780 *In Dutch.*
Gestorven, Mey 31—1781—1 yr. 4 mo. 4 d.
83. A D M R. a very old brown stone.
84. M x E. " " "
85. M x E. " " "
86. Sept 5—1780 is)
P D M R } *In Dutch.*
65 yrs. 5 mos. 25 ds. }
87. Cataline, wife of Peter D. Demarest, d. Aug. 12—1842, aged 71 yrs., 9 mos. *dim.*
88. Peter D. Demarest,
a large white stone broken off.
89. A^o 1768
HIER LYE
S. D. M R
81 JAER, 4 MAAND. }
90. F B 2
1735
M A R Y A
D M R S T }
91. ANNO
D O M I N I
DEr 19, 1754
M D }
92. M S
1721
6 M E
Y } This is the oldest dated
stone in the yard.
93. A^o 1759
D D M R
83 Jaer.
8 MAS. OVE. }
94. Mary, wife of Arie Demarest, b. Dec. 24—1719, d. Aug. 7—1787, aged 68 years—7—14.
95. Abraham P. Demarest, d. July 1—1843, aged 44 yrs. 19 ds.
96. { A small square brown stone,
all lettering scaled off.
97. Mary Elizabeth, dau of David A. & Jane Zobriskie, d. Aug. 30—1855, aged 10—8—6.
98. Catherine Ann, dau of David A. & Jane Zabriskie, d. April 20—1854, aged 4 mos. 8 da.
99. A. J. Z. a small foot stone.

100. Andrew D., d. April 15—1836, aged 3 mo. 26 ds. son of David & Jane Zabriskie.
101. A. D. Z. a foot stone.
102. John I. Zobriskie, son of S——y Bogart, d. ——A——1822, aged ——
103. John A. Bogart, d. Nov. 15—1826, aged 22—1—19. *dim.*
104. Aaron J. Bogert, son of James A. & Jane Cummings, b. Apr. 17—1847, d. Aug. 18—1847, aged 4 mos. 1 day.
105. Sitchy Demarest, wife of Cornelius Bogart, d. Sept. 11—1816, aged 68—6—1.
106. Cornelius Bogert, d. Sept 30—1825, aged 81—1—21.
107. James Bogert, d. Dec 15—1836, aged 11 years, 6 mos.
108. Jacobus Lozier, b. Oct 5—1707, d. Jan. 13, 1792, aged 84—3—8.
109. Dan. Lozier, b. July 17—1776, d. June 10—1777, aged 10 mos. 23 ds.
110. ———— }
Gestorven ——— } stone broken.
Out 7 Yaer, 3 m. }
111. Joa. Lozi, b. Nov. 2—1772, d. Aug. 11—1776, out 3 Ja. 9 m. 9 ds.
112. Ja. Lozier, b. Feb. 11—1771, d. Aug. 5—1776, out 5 y. 5 m. 25 ds.
113. An^o 1760 or 1780— }
G. L. x F E. 23. } brown
stone.
114. 1763 }
H. L. } a brown stone *dim.*
115. ———— }
Geboren—1772. } *very dim.*
116. I x C. }
died 30 }
Sep. 1798. }
117. S x C. }
died 4 Oct. }
1798 }
118. William Henry, son of David A. & Jane Zabriskie, d. June 27—1844, aged 1—10—14.
119. Jacob Demarest, Co. A—22^d N. J. Vola. died Nov. 28—1893.
120. Sarah, dau. of Peter & Cataline Demarest, d. Mch. 28—1828, aged 19—9—7.
121. Mary, the second wife of Peter Demarest, d. Jan'y 6—1794, aged 89 years, 10 mos.
122. Elizabeth Collins, wife of Cornelius A. Bogart, d. Aug. 2—1832—aged 30—3—3; also of their children, viz—
123. John Bogart, d. Apr. 22—1825, aged 7 m. 14 ds.
124. Cornelius Bogart, d. July 29—1832, aged 1—6—20.
125. Catherine Bogart, d. Aug. 16—1832, aged 6 yrs. 2 ms.
126. Sarah E. Bogart, d. Aug. 14—1832, aged 4 yrs. 4 ds.
127. John Demarest, b. Jan. 26—1732, d. May 14, 1809—

128. Patriok O. Conor, d. June 1—1822, aged 46 years.
129. Margary O. Conor, d. Nov. 18—1830, aged 21 yrs. 1 mo.
130. John Everson, d. Nov. 29—1848, aged 28 years.
131. Walter M. Coun, d. Nov. 30—1841, aged 4 years, 9 mos.
132. Maria, second child of George & Rachel Clark, b. Oct. 7—1833, d. Nov. 21—1834, aged 13 mos. 14 ds.
133. Ann Aller, wife of Alexander Clark, b. Apr. 26—1811, d. Aug. 24 1833, also
134. her son Joseph H. Clark, d. Jan. 24—1834, aged 5 years.
135. Willimpie Bogert, wife of John Demarest, b. June 30—1734, d. Feb. 10—1813.
136. John Bogert, son of Jacob C. & Ann Bogert, d. May 23—1826, aged 1—10—27.
137. Ann Demarest, wife of Wm. Demarest, d. Aug. 30—1837, aged 81—10—10.
138. Peter I. Demarest, b. Feb. 5—1758, d. May 19, 1820, aged 62—3—14.
139. John, son of James & Hester Demarest, d. Mch. 22—1839, aged 9 mos. 22 ds.
140. James, son of John & Ann Demarest, b. July 4—1829, d. Aug. 17—1829.
141. A large brown stone, lettering scaled off, between the above two head stones.
142. Catherine Aller, wife of J. A. Polhamius, d. Sept. 19—1858, aged 36—3—12.
143. Catherine Aller, b. Feb. 28—1776, d. Oct. 15—1840; also her son
144. James Aller, d. Oct. 26—1876, aged 51 years.
145. Jacob C. Bogert, d. Nov. 3—1861, aged 67—10—18.
146. Ann Demarest, wife of Jacob C. Bogert, d. Sept. 2—1855, aged 57—11—21.
147. James J. Demarest, d. Nov. 18—1846, aged 82—8—8.
148. Elizabeth Ely, wife of James J. Demarest, b. Apr. 15—1773, d. Oct. 18, 1849, aged 76—6—3.
149. Abraham J. Demarest, b. March 30—1795, d. Oct. 11—1854, aged 59—6—12.
150. Adriana Banta, wife of Abraham Ely, b. Dec. 7—1802, d. Oct. 1—1885.
151. Matilda Bogert, wife of John B. Ely, b. Feb. 13—1842, d. June 5—1866.
152. Mary Ada Ely, b. Apr. 29—1860, d. Sept. 5—1860.
153. Abraham Ely, d. May 10—1876, aged 40—7—16.
154. Abraham, son of William and Ann Elizabeth Ely, d. May 24, 1858—aged 2 years, 9 mos., 7 days.
155. J. H. } A foot stone. { This may belong to
M. B. } { Nos. 1 and 2.

156. W. B. A foot stone. (This may be No. 135).

157. A large brown stone, all lettering scaled off.

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HISTORY OF POMPTON PLAINS.—The late Rev. Dr. Garret C. Schenck wrote a "History of Pompton Plains and its Families," on which he expended many years of labor and research. He presented this manuscript to the Society, and it is now among its archives. It was estimated that it would make a printed volume of about 400 pages, and that an edition of one hundred copies would cost about \$500. Inquiries are made about it from time to time, but the requisite number of subscriptions has never been made. It would be a very interesting contribution to the history of New Jersey.

New Jersey Gleanings in England.

By LOTHROP WITHINGTON.

John Osgood of London, Merchant. Will 17 May 1694; proved 15 June 1694. The lands and tenements in Lumbard Street, London, and Plow Court in Parish of St. Edmunds, held from Haberdashers' Company, Tenements in Spittlefields, county Middlesex, held from Mr. Bolch, to my wife, Mary Osgood, late daughter of William Welie, late of London, merchant, deceased, for life, also £100, and half of all my plate, also one third of the rents of my lands in Langley, county Bucks, which fall to me after my mother Webb's decease. To my son Salem Osgood and heirs, the said lands in Langley, also my dwelling house in Whitehart Court in Gracechurch Street, also £8000, £6000 to be laid out in purchase of lands, to be settled on him and his heirs, also all my messuages held from the Earl of Clarendon in county Middlesex, also the other half of my plate. A messuage in Plow Court, after my wife's decease, to my son John Osgood, also £2000 when 21, and £4000 to purchase land for him. To my son Obadiah Osgood, my tenements in Spittlefields, also £1000 when 21, and £4000 to purchase lands to be settled on him and his heirs male, and then failing them to his heir female. To my three sons, Salem, John, and Obadian, and their heirs for ever, my two hundredth part of New Jersey in America with the Mannors, Royalties, and priviledges thereof. If any of my sons die, their portion to be paid to the survivors. To my executors £4500 in trust for my daughter Rebecca, wife of Francis Platt, and their children. To my mother Hannah Webb £100. To my cozen John Mills £10, and to his three children, John, Hannah, and Mary, £50 when 21 or married. To children of my sister Sarah Bonifield £50, to be paid to Abraham Bonifield their father. To my brother Leonard Keys £30. To my partners, Hester Davis, Grace Davis, and Henry Gouldney, £5 each. To the children of my sister Hester Billingsley, by

her late Husband Richard Billingsley, deceased, £50, to be paid to her or John Staploe, her present husband. To Francis Camfield, John Hall and Theodore Ecclestone £100; and to Elizabeth Camfield, Susanna Dow, Anne Ecclestone, Abraham Bonifield, and Leonard Keys, £20. To poor of Laurence parish, Reading, county Berks, £20, as Abraham Bonifield and Leonard Keys shall think fit. To poor in Castle Green in Bristol £10, as Thomas Gouldney and Isaac Davis shall think fit. To my friend William Mucklow £10, and to my old servant Roger Harris £5, and to John Merchant 40s. Residue to Salem Osgood, my son. Executors: Salem my son, Theodore Ecclestone, and John Hall, and £50 each to the last two. If they refuse, then to James Greene of Newington Greene, Fustian Merchant, and Robert Dickins, nigh London Bridge, Hop Merchant, as executors, £20 each. To poor of Low Leyton where I now live, £10. To Coachman Jonas 40s. Witnesses: Dan: Coxe, Ric: Day, Tho: East, Clerke to Mr. Day.—*Box*, 136.

John Haddon of the parish of Georges, Southwark, county Surrey. Will 16 July 1723; proved 20 May 1724. My dear Consort being lately departed after near forty seven years comfortable living together, to my daughter Sarah Hopkins, wife of Benjamin Hopkins of George, Southwark, the lease of my house in said parish and all household goods and plate, in consideration of what I have already done for my daughter Elizabeth Estaugh of West Jersey in America. To grandson Haddon Hopkins, son of Benjamin Hopkins, £300 when 21. To grandson Ebenezer Hopkins my plantation in America called Old Haddonfield, with 56 acres of Meadow lying near a plantation of John Keys, reserved out of the Grant of like quantity given and granted to my son and daughter, John and Elizabeth Estaugh, to be for the use of their plantation called New Haddonfield, also £200 when 21. To granddaughter Sarah Hopkins £300 when 21 or married. To granddaughter Elizabeth Hopkins £300 when 21 or married. Residuary Legatees and Executrixes: Daughters Elizabeth Estaugh and Sarah Hopkins. Witnesses: Tho: Kirkby, Joⁿ Gallatly, T. Usher.—*Bolton*, 116.

Samuel Baldwin.

[From the Newark Daily Advertiser, March 2, 1850.]

DIED.

This morning, 2d inst., Samuel Baldwin, aged 95 years. His friends and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of George Baldwin, 218 Broad St.

In the death of the venerable Samuel Baldwin—who expired at his residence in this city this morning, at the advanced age of 96,—we lose another honored representative of the past, one who has been, we believe, many years the oldest citizen of the town, if not of the State, of which he was a native. Mr. B. was a descendant of one of the early settlers of Newark, and was born here in the year 1754. He was educated at the College of New Jersey under Dr. Witherspoon, and graduated in 1770, now 80 years ago. Among his fellow students in College, were many who have since occupied conspicuous places in the country, including President Madison, Samuel Stanhope Smith, subsequently President of the College, Philip Freneau, well known as a man of letters, a poet and patriot during the Revolution, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Col. Burr, Gov. Henry of Md., the elder Dr. Spring, etc.

Having graduated with honor at the age of 16, he was appointed Usher in an Academy at Elizabethtown, and among his pupils was Alexander Hamilton, then a lad from the West Indies, of whom Mr. Baldwin spoke as a remarkably sprightly boy. From his familiarity with the classics, he supposed that the future statesman had received good instruction before he came to this country. When the Declaration of Independence was declared, Mr. Baldwin was in Philadelphia, and in the crowd who first heard it proclaimed from the old Independence Hall. The death of a brother soon after called him to Charleston, where he opened a classical school, and contracted an acquaintance with many whose children and grandchildren have since been distinguished in the councils of the nation, including

the first Col. Hayne, whose execution by the British so greatly excited the indignation of the American people.

After the capture of Charleston, he became a prisoner in the hands of the British, and refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the crown, was obliged to leave the place. He was a firm and enlightened patriot and sympathized deeply in the struggle for independence.—On returning to his native State after the Revolution, he resumed the vocation of a teacher, for which his classical attainments eminently qualified him, but has lived many years in the bosom of a large circle of friends without labor and in the enjoyment of all the comforts of life, esteemed and respected for his pure and blameless character, and upright walk and conversation—a Christian in whom was no guile. Mr. B. lived and died a bachelor.

“Records of Lawrenceville Township from 1716.”

An old volume entitled as above was deposited in the office of the Clerk of Mercer County two or three years ago, having been retained in private hands for a century or more. The following extracts are selected from it.

[Page 7]

The age of Phillip Phillips Children being born in Maidenhead.

his daughter hannah was born february 11th 1702.

his son Phillip was born october 6th 1704.

his son Richard was born December 1st 1705.

his Daughter abigail was born October 9th 1708.

his Daughter Elizabeth was born March the 14—1711.

His Daughter Rebecca was born December the 13—1713.

His Daughter Mary was born July ye 9—1716.

His Son Abner was born febraury 12—1718.

His Daughter Esther was — December 21st 1719-20.

His Son Samuel was Born february ye 12th 1722.

His Daughter Ruth was Born May ye 1st 1724.

His Son John was Born July ye 29th 1726. Deceased March 16, 1792. aged 65 years and 9 months.

His son Elias was born October ye 23^d 1728.

Samuell Hunt was born April ye 5th in the year of our Lord 1724.

Abner Phillips Marriage December ye 1st 1740.

The Age of Abner Phillips Children being born in Maidenhead.

his Daughter Jemima Phillips was born Novem^r 4th 174 (torn off.)

his Daughter Ruth Phillips was born Octobr ye 26th 174 " "

his Daughter Jemima Phillips was born Novem^r ye 10th 174 (torn off.)

his Daughter Keziah " " " March 13 174 " "

his Son Elias " " " Decem^r ye 23 1747

his Daughter Parmelia Phillips born Feby 14-1751.

" " Elizabeth " " Jan 10-1753.

his Son Samuel " " born february — 1754.

his sun Abner " " born April 4" 1757.

his daughter Sarah " " March 21-1759.

Rezine Phillips was born Feb ye 12 176 — (torn off.)

———— " born April (torn off.)

[Page 8.]

The age of Beniamin hardins Children is as followeth

his son Beniamin was born March 6th 1700-1701

his Daughter Sarah was born January 19th 1702-3

his Son Joseph " " January 31 1704-5

his Daughter Mary " " March 25th 1706

" Son Samuel " " January 21 1710-11

" Daughter Elizabeth " May 31 1712

February the 26th 1745.

A dog bit of about a third part of the Right Ear of Stephen Johnes
witness a Tested that saw the Misfortune at Act^l Edward Smith.

Samuel Hunt Records His Childrens Age that was Born in Maidenhead
March 14-17 — (torn off.)

His Daughter Elizabeth Hunt Born April 27-1742.

His Son William Hunt born January 7" 1744.

His Daughter Mary Hunt Born May 31 1746.

His Daughter Penelopy Hunt Born December ye 21-1748

[Page 9.]

At a Town Meeting held in Maidenhead January 1st 1712-

The Inhabitants of the said Towne have unanimously agreed among
themselves to endeavour for the promoteing of a County in the upper
parts of the province above Assunpinke and in order thereunto have
oblidged themselves seaverally and Respectively to pay their seaueral
and Respective Sums of money at or before the second Day of february
next ensueing the Date hereof unto Phillip Ringo or to his assignees

which said Phillip Ringo of Maidenhead at the same towne meeting above mentioned was Chosen and Appointed by the towne to be the Treasurer or Receiuer of the said money for the promoting the business aforesaid and also at the said meeting John Brearly John Bainbridge and Joshua Anderson are men that were Chosen and appointed to call the said Treasurer to an account concerning the said Respective sums of money and the said John Bainbridge at the same Towne Meeting is Chosen by the Towne to appear before the Governour for them on their behalf in order for the accomplishment of the aforesaid business the Inhabitants abovementioned haveing at the said meeting Subscribed themselves to pay the aforesaid Respective sums of money as followeth

	lb	s	p
John Bainbridge	2	0	0
Ralph hunt senior	1	5	0
William hickson	1	10	0
John Brearly	1	10	0
Phillip Phillips	1	0	0
Joshua Anderson	1	10	0
Enoch Anderson	01	15	0
James Price	01	15	0
Alburtus Ringo	1	00	0
hezekiah Boneham senior	00	15	0
henry Mershon	00	15	0
Powell huff	00	15	0

[Page 10.]

	lb	s	d
Stephen Chalmas	00	15	0
Thomas Coleman	00	15	0
Samuel Hunt	00	15	0
Jesper Smith	1	00	0
William Bings	00	15	0
Garret Cook	00	15	0
Jacobus Nagie	00	15	0
Derick huff	00	15	0
Laurence opdyke	00	15	0
Johanus Laurenson	00	15	0
Edward Hunt	00	15	0
Joseph Reader	00	15	0
William Lees	1	0	0
Joseph Hill	1	0	0
Thomas Evans	00	10	0
Benjamin Maple	00	10	0
William Akers	00	6	0
Ebenezer Petty	00	6	0
Thomas huff	00	6	0
Timothy Baker	00	12	0
Beniamin harden	00	15	0
John hart Junier	00	15	0
Andrew foster	00	6	0
Richard Hunt	00	6	0

At the Same Towne Meeting aforementioned Albertus Ringo and Derick huff were Chosen and appointed by the Towne to be overseers of the highways and Likewise John Brearly and Joshua Anderson are made

Choyce to be overseers of the poor and also Ralph hunt senier and Enoch Anderson are nominated and appointed by the towne to meet with the men of hopewell for to assist the justices of the peace in their Levying of the tax of twenty pounds which is to be Raised to pay for the mending of one end of that bridge by Mahlon Stacy's mill and take a bond of William Green who hath under taken to maintain the said end of the bridge for fifteen years x all the afore mentioned business is entered upon Record January 1st 1712.

by me

Daniel Deane

Clark.

Necrology.

JAMES PIERCE BARTON, born in the fall of 1817, at Zanesville, Ohio, died in Florida, in April, 1892. His father, Joseph L. Barton, of New Jersey, was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Infantry Regiment, U. S. Army, on March 12, 1812; promoted to Captain, July 30, 1812, and served in the war with Great Britain until June 15, 1815, when he was honorably discharged. His army service brought him to Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, where the British and Indians were very active, but were finally defeated; then followed into Canada, and were finally defeated at the battle of the Thames. Captain Barton was married at Zanesville, Ohio, on October 9, 1816, to Miss Eliza Pierce; he died when his son James and his daughter Elizabeth were quite young. Mrs. Barton established and maintained for many years an excellent private school, and was highly respected by all her acquaintances. About the time that James attained to his majority, or perhaps even before, he opened a school for older boys. He was in the habit of making drawings of faces, forms, etc., every day, and caused the more advanced boys to hear recitations of the younger classes. He continued for some years as teacher of the room next to the highest in the Zanesville public schools. Prior to 1850, possibly as early as 1846, he adopted as his profession

that of artist, and opened a studio in Zanesville, which he maintained until about 1890, when ill health caused him to seek a recovery under the mild climate of Florida. His portraits of men were remarkably good. After the war of the Rebellion he was often employed by Army societies and others to paint portraits of prominent Union Generals, which are highly valued by Loyal Legion Commanderies and other military organizations. Although he painted the portraits of many ladies, who made fine pictures, he was not successful in producing what were called good portraits, except in cases where he had no sitting of the lady, and used her daguerreotype or photograph instead. He was quite successful as a landscape painter. About 1878 he was asked by the trustees of the McIntire fund to paint portraits of John McIntire, the principal founder of Zanesville, and his widow; both were admirably done. The latter—painted from a daguerreotype—was as good a portrait as any made by him of a male sitter. He married in October, 1850, Miss Josephine L. Bostwick, in Zanesville. She belonged to one of Zanesville's oldest and most respected families. They made the city their permanent home. They had no children. She survived him, and died in July, 1896. Both were cultured and of high repute. They were retiring in disposition, not fond of general society, and led a quiet domestic life amid kindred and friends. For the foregoing sketch we are indebted to Mr. Moses M. Granger, of Zanesville, who was a pupil of Mr. Barton until about 1841. Mr. Barton was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1850.

HORATIO J. COX, born August 14, 1801, at Cream Ridge, Monmouth county, New Jersey, died at Columbus, Ohio, March 6, 1883. He was the son of Gen. James Cox and Ann (Potts) Cox. His father, born in 1753, in Monmouth county, was an officer of the Revolution, a member of the General Assembly 1801-1807, and a member of Congress 1809-10, dying Sept. 12, 1810. Judge Cox learned the trade of printer in the office of the "True American," Trenton. He settled in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1818, whither he had gone with his brothers, Ezekiel Taylor Cox and Samuel Jones Cox. Ezekiel in February, 1819, bought and thereafter published the "Muskingum

Messenger," until February, 1822, when he transferred it to Judge Cox. The latter continued to edit and publish the "Messenger" until February, 1824, when he sold out to his two brothers, Ezekiel T. and Samuel J. Cox; the latter became sole owner and editor in 1825. In 1828 Ezekiel T. Cox and Simeon Wright began the manufacture of paper in Zanesville, O. For many years this mill was Zanesville's leading industry, and its products found ready sale throughout the state. It was the second paper mill in Ohio, and is said to have been the first steam paper mill west of the Alleghanies. In 1830 Simeon Wright sold his interest. Later, about 1836, it passed into the hands of Horatio J. Cox and Jonas L. Cox, the firm name being H. J. Cox & Co., who continued the business for twenty-one years, and then made an assignment to David Hull. The property passed into the hands of George Richtine & Co. In 1869 the firm name became Cox and Gilbert. Later (1882) the firm name was Glessner and Gilbert. A picture of this mill is given in the "Life of S. S. Cox," by Nathrup and Cox. (Judge Cox was an uncle of Samuel S. Cox, a prominent member of Congress, 1857-65, from Ohio, and 1869-1883, 1887-9, from New York.) Judge Cox and his brothers were interested in all the early enterprises of Zanesville. He was a member of the Zanesville School Board from 1840 until 1857. The third year of his membership he was made president, which office he held from 1842 to 1847. He was made treasurer of the same Board in 1848, which office he held nine years. He was also a member of the City Council for several years. Horatio was an Associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Muskingum county, 1844-1852. He held many offices in the Methodist church, was a Knight Templar, etc.; a man of high standing in the community. During the last twenty years of his life he held a responsible position in the State Auditor's office, Columbus. His wife, Ann Chambers, born January 8, 1805, was a daughter of Col. David Chambers, a member of Congress from Ohio, 1821-3. They had eight children; only two were living in 1907—1. C. C. Cox, born in Zanesville, March 14, 1831, for many years in business in Chicago; afterwards pension agent for the District of Co-

lumbia; he married Alice Lee, of Zanesville; 2. Mrs. Cora Cox Bliss, of Columbus. Judge Cox was elected a Corresponding Member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1846. For the foregoing sketch we are indebted to W. V. Cox, president of the Second National Bank, of Washington, D. C., and to Everhart's History of Muskingum County, Ohio, 1882.

MISS SARAH MATILDA DAVY died in Newark, December 25, 1907, aged about sixty-three years. She was a daughter of the late Joel Davey, who many years ago was in the saddlery business in Newark, and who once owned a large tract of land facing the Waverly fair grounds. About 1878 Miss Davy went to Madison and started a private school. Later she studied law and was admitted to the bar at the June term, 1899, having thereafter an office with the late Judge John Whitehead, in Newark. She became a Life Member of this Society, having been elected in 1897.

DR. BETHUEL LEWIS DODD, born in East Orange, January 16, 1826, died at the home of his son, Dr. Edward L. Dodd, Newark, December 6, 1908. The house in which he was born was known as the "Dodd Homestead," and the neighborhood about the homestead became known as "Doddtown." In the little stone schoolhouse, later converted into a mill, Dr. Dodd received his first instruction. Afterwards he attended school in Newark, and in after years told of his long walks to and from his home to the Newark school. He entered Princeton and was graduated in the class of 1849. Deciding to take up the study of medicine, he began his studies in the office of Dr. Abraham Coles, of Newark. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and in 1852 was given a degree by that institution. He then entered the office of his preceptor, Dr. Coles, as a partner, the two physicians occupying the same office on the southwest corner of Market and Mulberry streets, in the building still standing. In 1863 Dr. Dodd was county physician, which office he held for ten years. He was also district physician under the local board of health. He was company surgeon for the New Jersey Railroad Company. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was made Examining

Surgeon for the Thirteenth and Twenty-sixth New Jersey Volunteers, and during the same period was Examining Surgeon at the Marcus L. Ward Hospital of Newark. About 1878 Dr. Dodd gave up active practice, and took up his residence in Orange with his family. He gave much time during the latter years of his life to a compilation of the Dodd genealogy, which he traced back to 1649. He was extremely interested in the work of the Society, particularly in genealogical lines. He carried on an extensive correspondence, and traveled a great deal in the prosecution of his researches, even until he was past his eightieth year. Within six months of his death two of his brothers died—Matthias M. Dodd, of Orange, ninety-four years old, and Jared Dodd, of Baraboo, Wis., ninety-one years old. He was survived by two sisters—Mrs. David C. Runyon, of Newark, in her ninety-third year, and Mrs. Julia Wallace, eighty-one years old, of East Orange. He was married twice, and was survived by several children—Mrs. Henry F. Starr, of New York; Dr. Edward L. Dodd, Miss Louisa M. Dodd and Mrs. Anna May Stanton of Newark; Mrs. Gertrude F. Riebenack, of Philadelphia; Matthias M. Dodd, of Sea Cliff, Long Island, and Dr. Samuel W. Dodd, of Montclair. Dr. Dodd was a Life Member of this Society, having been elected in 1863, so that he was one of the oldest members, both as regards age and seniority of membership.

WICKLIFFE B. DURAND, born in Newark, September 28, 1841, died at Millburn, N. J., December 15, 1906. He was a son of James M. Durand and Sarah A. Carrol. His father established the jewelry manufacturing business of Durand & Co., in Newark more than sixty years ago. Wickliffe entered the concern in 1856. His brothers, Henry, Wallace and Frank were also associated in the business. Of these Wallace alone survives, and is president of the company. For a number of years Charles Tiffany, head of the prominent New York firm of Tiffany & Co., was also connected with the business. Asher B. Durand, the famous artist, was of this same family. Wickliffe early developed remarkable business capacity, and was an important member of the concern. He married Feb. 15, 1865, Jane A. Taylor, daughter of Abra B. Taylor and Prudence

Topping. He was a grand nephew of Asher B. Durand. He was a Life Member of this Society, having been elected in 1890.

JEROME B. EBERT, born April 4, 1835, at Hamilton, Ohio, died at Rahway, July 20, 1905. He was the son of Jacob Ebert and Nancy Shotwell, of an old Rahway family. At the beginning of the war of the Rebellion, he entered the army as First Lieutenant of a company from Hamilton, Ohio, and was promoted for good service to the rank of captain of a cavalry company, which was in constant contact with the Southern Army. In one of his campaigns, while crossing a mountain, his horse stumbled, and he suffered an injury from which he never recovered, his health being constantly impaired. He married about 1870, Mary ———, who survived him. They had no children. He had resided at Rahway since 1884, where he was engaged in the real estate business. He was survived by two sisters—Mrs. Rosetta E. Shotwell and Mrs. Sarah E. Lewis. Captain Ebert was elected a member of this Society, May 17, 1894.

DAVID ENGLISH, born in Monmouth county, in 1791, died in Georgetown, D. C., September 4, 1862. He was the oldest son of James Robinson English and Alice Conover, of Monmouth county, New Jersey. It is said the family were originally French Huguenots, and were called Anglais, but on being obliged to flee from France to England, they there took the name English. The family subsequently emigrated to New Jersey, and founded the village of Englishtown, in that county. Salter's "History of Monmouth County," says "David English of Freehold, wheelwright, bought land in 1737." The stones in the old Tennent churchyard give the names of D. English and E. English, nothing more, and near them one in memory of a daughter of David and Elizabeth English, who died October 26, 1762, aged 26 years and three days. This couple had a son, James, who married Margaret Rhea, and who is said to have been the founder of Englishtown. Among their children was David, who married Jane Robinson, December 14, 1754. One of their sons was James Robinson English, who married Alice Conover, of Englishtown. Their

eldest son was David English, as above stated, and their youngest son was James Theodore. All their children were born at Englishtown, where their father was a merchant. David, when about nineteen, removed to Georgetown, D. C., and was employed by Henry Toxall, an Englishman, who had a foundry in Georgetown. He subsequently became a hardware merchant, and owned a flourishing business at the time of his death. He took much interest in the public affairs of the town, and was president of the Georgetown Gas Company. He was an exceedingly active Methodist, and was one of the charter members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Georgetown. The "National Intelligencer," of Washington, September 13, 1862, in noticing the death of Mr. English, spoke of him in very warm terms. "As a business man his judgment was clear, his honor unimpeachable, his advice widely sought and justly valued. He was tenderly alive to the duties and peculiarly fitted for the pure and sacred pleasures of home. As a citizen and a magistrate he was characterized by patriotism, firmness, fidelity and loyalty. In every relation—parental, conjugal, social, or ecclesiastical—he realized the corresponding obligation, and sought to live up to it." He married, first, Mary Otis Slade, daughter of Charles Slade, a hardware merchant, of Alexandria, Va., who was an Englishman and a Wesleyan Methodist, and had come from England with Mr. Toxall. She died when only twenty-eight years of age. He married, second, Alcinda Fectig, a widow. He had issue by his first wife:

i. Mary, married Dr. Joseph Schoolfield; both are dead. Children: Mary, Fannie, Alice, English and Effie.

ii. Alice, married Josiah Dallam; both dead. Children: William, David, Mary, Fannie and Bessie.

iii. Henry, married Lizzie Van Doren; both dead. Children: Mary, Katie, Henry and David.

iv. Charles Slade, born June 30, 1825, married Ellen D. Muller; died March 19, 1900. Children: Ellen, died 1905; Alice, deceased; Charles, deceased; Carrie; Frank; Mary, deceased; Louie Josephine.

By his second wife:

v. Virginia, married Theodore Fowler. Child: Theodore.

vi. Fannie, married Thomas Chamberlain. No children.

Mr. English was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1848.

JAMES E. FLEMING, born July 24, 1836, in Warren, Ohio, died at Newark, April 10, 1909. He was descended from one of the oldest families of the Scotch nobility. His ancestors were the Earls of Wigton. One of the younger sons of this house settled in Pennsylvania nearly a century and a half ago, and from him Mr. Fleming was a direct descendant. He was educated in the public schools of the Keystone State. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was studying law in Philadelphia. He immediately abandoned this and went to Clinton county, where he recruited forty men for Harlan's Independent Brigade. At the expense of relatives he took these men to Washington, expecting to join Captain Harlan. The latter, however, was not in Washington, and before young Fleming could locate him his funds were exhausted. Disappointed, but not discouraged, the young man went to Philadelphia, where he once more began the work of recruiting. Finding the expense beyond his means, he enlisted in Company C. of Harlan's regiment, which was doing detached service. A vacancy soon occurring, he was commissioned a first lieutenant in Company H. During a skirmish with outposts of the Confederates, at Blackwater Bridge, he was captured, with other men in his command, after being severely wounded. He and his men were shifted from one prison to another, and finally to Libby prison, at Richmond. They were included in the first cartel of prisoners exchanged in the war. He was wounded at Suffolk. He was with the advance at Hanover Court House when it captured General Fitz Hugh Lee. He was a member of the staff of General E. O. C. Ord, with the rank of captain, and participated in some of the most decisive battles of the war. While delivering a dispatch in the face of a musketry fire he was wounded in the leg at the battle of Drury's Bluff. He refused to retire. In February, 1865, because of his many wounds and general weakened condition, it was proposed to send him to Washington to take a command in the invalid corps. This he declined. His commanders were unstinted in

their praise of his courage and ability as an officer. After the close of the war he settled in Newbern, N. C., where he engaged in the commission business, but other activities engaged his attention, and under instructions from General Daniel E. Sickles, he was commissioned as sheriff to destroy a band of outlaws, which he succeeded in doing. In 1873 he returned north and settled in Newark, where he engaged in business. He was elected a member of the Common Council of the city in 1880, and later as a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. From 1904 to 1907 he was a member of the State Sewerage Commission. In June, 1890, he organized the Essex Troop, now the first Troop of the National Guard. He was in command for five years when he turned the troop over to younger members of the organization. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York, and of the New York Commandery, Loyal Legion, the Essex County Country Club, and the Essex Club. He married Miss Isabella Penn, of Philadelphia. They had six children, only one of whom, a daughter, survived him with his widow. Colonel Fleming was elected a member of this Society in 1896.

WILLIAM W. FORD, born in New Brunswick in 1816, died in Newark, August 28, 1905. He was in the grocery business at Broad and Lombardy streets, Newark, for many years. He belonged to the Exempt Firemen's Association. He was the last surviving member of his family, and was unmarried. He had been in poor health for a long time previous to his death. He was a Life Member of this Society, having joined in 1896.

HENRY GRAVES, born in Boonville, Oneida County, New York, December 11, 1838, died at his summer home in Kineo, on Moosehead Lake, Me., August 29, 1906. He was the son of Henry and Jerusha Caroline Knowlton Graves, both of whom were direct descendants of Colonial ancestors, Mr. Graves being descended from John Graves, who came from England in 1640, and settled in Concord, Mass. Mr. Graves received his education in the public schools at Boonville, and finished at the Academy at Ogdensburg, New York. In 1859 he went to New York City, and in 1864 formed a partnership with John Max-

well and J. Rogers Maxwell, under the firm name of Maxwell and Graves, which firm is still conducting a brokerage business in New York. He was interested in public and charitable affairs, being a director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a member of the National Arts Club of New York. He removed to Orange in 1867. He served for many years as an elder of the Brick Presbyterian Church, and was superintendent for several terms of the Sunday School. For some time before his death he had attended the Hillside Presbyterian Church, Orange. He was a member of the New England Society of Orange, formed in 1870, and served as president for the term of 1884-85. He was a lover of art, and his house contained some rare paintings and etchings. He was the owner of several greenhouses, and had one of the finest collections of orchids in northern New Jersey. He married Harriet Isabella Hale, of St. Louis, October 4, 1864, who survived him, with three sons, Edward Hale Graves, of South Orange, and Henry and George Coe Graves, of Orange, and a daughter, Mrs. Lyman Goss, of Orange. He was a Life Member of this Society, having joined in 1896, together with his three sons.

HUGH HENDERSON HAMILL, born at Lawrenceville, in 1851, died at his home in Trenton, May 14, 1909. He had been in failing health for some time and recently underwent a serious operation from the effects of which he never fully recovered. Mr. Hamill was a son of the late Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D. D. for many years headmaster of the Lawrenceville School, and President of this Society, 1876-1889. Mr. Hamill received his preparatory education in his father's school, after which he entered Princeton College (now University), from which he was graduated in 1872. After graduating he studied law with his cousin, the late Caleb S. Green, and was admitted to the bar in 1877, and was licensed as a counsellor in 1888. He was interested in many enterprises, being president of the Real Estate and Tile Company, of Trenton, the Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and a director of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, the Mercer Trust Company, the American Light and Traction Company, the National Carbon Company and the Schenectady Trust Company. He was a

trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary. He was a descendant of Dr. Thomas Henderson, Vice-President of New Jersey, 1793-94. Mr. Hamill was survived by a wife and three children, Barker, Hugo and Matilde. Mrs. Hamill was a daughter of the late Barker Gummere and a sister of Chief Justice William S. Gummere. Mr. Hamill was elected a life member of this Society in 1876.

JAMES M. HARTSHORNE, born at Freehold, New Jersey, August 18, 1837, died in New York, March 6, 1895. He was a son of James Mott Hartshorne and Jane Ann Bowne, his wife. He was educated at Freehold, and in his early years engaged in business in New York, as a broker. In the course of time, he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and continued in that business and connection until his death. He had extensive business connections, being director of many corporations, among others, of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company. He married May 20, 1863, Sarah Lloyd Taylor, daughter of Dr. Edward Taylor and Catharine Louise Forman, his wife. She died in New York, March 28, 1902. He was survived by three children—James Mott Hartshorne, of New York City; Mrs. Louise Hartshorne Leeds and Mrs. Ethel Hartshorne Wood. Mr. Hartshorne was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1866.

JOHN McDOWELL KOLLOCK, M. D., born at Elizabeth, June 26, 1836, died at Seattle, Washington, January 5, 1887. He was a son of the Rev. Sheppard Kosciusko Kollock, D. D., and Sarah Harris, who was born at Norfolk, Va., September 15, 1804, and died at Greenwich, N. J., November 21, 1859. He died at Philadelphia, April 7, 1865, and was buried at Elizabeth, in the First Presbyterian Church ground. The Rev. Dr. Sheppard K. Kollock was a son of Lieut. Sheppard Kollock and Susan Arnett. He served as a lieutenant in Captain Alexander Hamilton's Company of Artillery, and was afterwards editor and publisher of the "New Jersey Journal," established at Chatham in 1779 and subsequently published at New Brunswick and finally at Elizabeth. John McDowell Kollock was named after the Rev. John McDowell, D. D.,

pastor for many years at Elizabeth, where he married Henrietta Kollock, daughter of Lieutenant Sheppard Kollock. He was born in Norfolk, Va., where his father had found his second wife. He was educated at boarding schools in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and by a private tutor. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1857, and received his diploma from the Medical Department. He practiced medicine in New Jersey from the time of his graduation until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he entered the Union Army as surgeon, and served in that capacity on staff duty and as medical inspector of hospitals during and after the war. In 1870 he was appointed supervising surgeon of the Marine Hospital service on the Pacific coast, and about 1882 removed to Seattle, where he died. Dr. Kollock was married in Philadelphia, October 23, 1866, to Margaret J. Weir Mitchell, youngest daughter of Archibald Mitchell, of that place. Of his seven children (five sons and two daughters) the eldest, Archibald Mitchell Kollock, was lost in the Pacific, in December, 1894, when the steamship "Keeweenaw", of which he was Second Assistant Engineer, foundered in a furious storm with all on board. Two other children died in infancy. Four children (two sons and two daughters) and his widow survived him. He was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1866.

HARVEY LINDSLEY, born in Morris county, Jan. 11, 1804, died at Washington, D. C., April 28, 1889. He was a son of Isaac and Phoebe (Condit) Lindsley, and brother of Philip Lindsley, a distinguished divine of the Presbyterian Church. He was prepared for college at the classical academy in Somerset County, conducted by Rev. Dr. Robert Finley, and was graduated at Princeton in 1820. He began the study of medicine in New York, and continued it in Washington, D. C., where he took his medical degree in 1828, and where he continued to practice until he retired in 1872. In 1858-59 he was president of the American Medical Association, and he was member of the Washington Medical Society, honorary member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, etc. For several years he was professor of obstetrics and subsequently of the principles and practice of medicine in the National Medical College,

District of Columbia. Beginning in 1833, for many years he was president of the Washington board of health; for more than thirty years he was a member of the American Colonization Society, and chairman of its executive committee. He contributed a number of valuable papers to the *North American Review*, the *American Journal of Medical Science*, and the *Southern Literary Messenger*. Dr. Lindsley was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1846.

DR. FREDERICK BAILEY MANDEVILLE, born in Newark, August 17, 1840, died in that city, April 26, 1909. He was a son of James Camp Mandeville and Caroline Van Vilsor Mandeville. His ancestors came to this country and settled in New York, in the time of the Dutch control. A branch of them subsequently removed to Pompton Plains, where their descendants are still very numerous. Dr. Mandeville studied at the Newark Academy, and afterwards at Rutgers College, but in his sophomore year at this institution decided upon a mercantile career, and entered the employ of S. R. W. Heath & Co., Newark drygoods merchants. Later he became a student at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, and was graduated in 1861, and then entered the New York Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1863. While at the latter institution he was appointed a medical cadet, and was assigned to the Ward United States Hospital, of Newark, being subsequently promoted to the duties of acting assistant surgeon, in which he was associated with Dr. Edward Janeway. In 1869 he accepted an honorary appointment as lecturer at the New York Homeopathic College. He was elected a member of the Board of Education of Newark in 1872, serving nine years. He became a member of the Board of Health of that city in 1882, and was twice president of the body, and its chief health officer for five years. He was one of the founders of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Society, and served two terms as president. He was a member of the New Jersey Medical Club, and of the American Institute, and an honorary member of the New York and Pennsylvania State Homeopathic societies. He was a contributor to various medical journals on current subjects of interest to the profession. He was one of the

organizers of the Schuyler Electric Light Company, of Newark, later merged in the United Electric Company, now controlled by the Public Service Corporation. He was its first vice-president and later its president. He was also an organizer of the United States Industrial Insurance Company, serving during a period of seven years as its medical director, vice-president and president. He was a charter stockholder in the Prudential Insurance Company. He was a member of the Reformed Dutch Church, but attended the Park Presbyterian Church until it removed to Belleville avenue, and he then attended the Clinton avenue Reformed Church. He was married October 7, 1863, to Miss Sarah Teel, of New York, daughter of George T. Teel, formerly head of the Methodist Book Concern. Dr. Mandeville was survived by Mrs. Mandeville and three children—Dr. Frederick A. Mandeville, James A. Mandeville and Mrs. Edward W. S. Johnson, of New York. Dr. Mandeville became a member of this Society in 1873, and a Life Member in 1900.

FREDERIC PEPOON OLCOTT, born in Albany, New York, in 1841, died at his home in Bernardsville, N. J., April 15, 1909. He was educated in the Albany Academy. He was one of three brothers, and in early life entered the office of his father, a banker, but in 1866 he removed to New York, and spent about twelve years in Wall Street as a stock broker. He was elected State Controller of New York in 1876, serving for two years. When his term of office drew toward a close the politicians of his party offered to nominate him for Governor, but he declined, to become the head of a banking institution. In 1884 he became president of the Central Trust Company of New York. He held the position until August, 1905, when he retired from active business. While at the head of the Trust Company, he became closely connected with the railroad interests of the country, and was active in the management of a large number of railroad and allied corporations. He was a director of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. To him was given the credit of bringing the great Southern Railway property out of chaos, and it is said of him that he restored order and confidence in the management of

properties representing half a billion dollars, and nearly 10,000 miles of railway. He married Miss Mary Esmay, by whom he was survived, with a son, Dudley Olcott, residing in Morristown, and a daughter, Mrs. Barrend Van Gerbig, of New York. Mr. Olcott became a Patron of this Society in 1901, by the gift of \$1,000 to its funds.

CHARLES H. PELL, born in New York City, August 9, 1853, died in Newark, January 16, 1906. He had been a resident of Roseville, Newark, since 1872. He was for many years one of the original members of the firm of Drake & Company, patent solicitors, of Newark. On November 10, 1880, he married Eva A. Drake, the daughter of his senior partner. He was a man of fine tastes and pure life, deeply interested in whatever gave promise of benefitting his fellow men, and an indefatigable worker, socially, politically and religiously. He had been zealous for many years in trying to interest the public officials in the efforts to secure Branch Brook and adjoining territory as a public park, which were ultimately successful. He was survived by a wife, a daughter and a son. Mr. Pell became a Contributing Member of this Society, March 2, 1900.

NOAH RABY, who died in the Piscataway Township almshouse, at Stelton, on March 1, 1904, is said to have been one hundred and thirty-one years and eleven months old. He was a half-breed, born at Gates Court House, North Carolina, April 1, 1772, and was the only son of Andrew Bass, a full-blooded native Cherokee Indian, of the tribe of Nansemond, of Nansemond county, Virginia, and Morning Raby, a native white girl, of Gates Court House, North Carolina. He was buried in the family plot of the late Luther Denman. Miss Mathilde Scudder Denman published a touching and felicitously phrased poem on the death of this aged and blind "proud son of the South and the forest."

DANIEL ROBERT, born in New York city in a mansion that stood near the site of the present Singer building on Broadway, but who had been a resident of Somerville for about twenty-five years, died suddenly in New York city, February 4, 1908. He was a descendant of Daniel Robert, of a promi-

nent Huguenot family, who came to America in 1686, and settled in New York city in 1702. He was the son of Daniel Robert, also of New York, and Jean Couwenhoven, daughter of Judge John Couwenhoven, of Long Island. His grandparents were married in Trinity church, and were buried in the graveyard attached to that church. The old family homestead at New Utrecht, L. I., has never been out of the family. He was highly esteemed and was a philanthropic citizen. About twenty-five years ago he married Miss Angeline Lance, of Somerville, after which he erected an attractive mansion in that town, at the junction of West End avenue and Somerset street, which thereafter was their home. He was survived by a widow and two sisters, the latter being residents of New York city. He was a Life Member of this Society, having been elected in 1897.

ENOS RUNYON, born in East Orange, June 29, 1844, died in a private sanitarium at Paterson, May 11, 1908. He was educated in the public schools of Newark. In his youth he took up the business of stock broker, and eventually became a member of the firm of Martin & Runyon, his partner being the late State Senator Augustus F. R. Martin, of Newark. He was afterwards appointed cashier of the old Newark Aqueduct Board, and at the creation of the Board of Works, in 1891, he was made clerk of the board, retaining the position for three years. He was later a deputy collector of internal revenue, and in 1897 was appointed city expert of Newark by the Common Council. Later he resumed the business of stock broker, which he followed until illness compelled his permanent retirement. He was active in military and Masonic circles, being a member of the staff of the First Regiment, National Guard, for many years, retiring with the rank of major and paymaster of the regiment. He married Miss Rose Kerper, of Reading, Pa., who, with a son, William K., and a daughter, Miss Virginia, survived him. He was also survived by his mother, Mrs. David C. Runyon, at the age of ninety-two years. He was a Life Member of this Society, having been elected in 1885.

REV. DR. WILLIAM E. SCHENCK died at the home of his son, near Pittsburg, Pa., December 14, 1903. He first saw the

light March 29, 1820, in Princeton, on the property purchased by his ancestors from John Penn, brother of William Penn. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1838, and passed through the Theological Seminary immediately afterward. His first charge was at Manchester, now Lakehurst, where he married Miss Jane Whittemore Torrey, a niece of John Torrey, the naturalist. He was called from there to the Hammond street church, New York city, then to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church in Princeton, and after eight years became secretary and editor of the board of publication, which position he occupied for thirty-two years, until his health prevented further labor. For twenty-eight years he was secretary of Princeton Theological Seminary, secretary of the Alumni Association and editor of "The Necrological Report" and of "The General Catalogue," all of the seminary. He was for years stated clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and was a member of the committee when the old and new schools reunited. He was also a member of the American Colonization Society. He was a voluminous writer for religious newspapers and periodicals, and was the author of several books, the best known of which is "Nearing Home," a work for aged persons. Four daughters and two sons survived Dr. Schenck—Mrs. Benjamin Strong, of Montclair; Mrs. Mathew Griswold, of Erie, Pa.; Mrs. William B. Waller, of Greenwich, Conn.; Mrs. George M. Grant, of Summit; Archibald Alexander Schenck, of Omaha, and Samuel T. Schenck, of Pittsburg. Dr. Schenck had two other sons—William, who died when eighteen years old, and the Rev. Harris Rogers, who was for years the pastor of the Falling Springs Presbyterian Church, of Chambersburg, Pa. All of Dr. Schenck's children were by his first wife, who died in Philadelphia in 1856. His second wife was Miss Mary Kittle, who died in Philadelphia about 1898. Dr. Schenck was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1889.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN, born at Hartford, Conn., October 8, 1833, died in New York, January 18, 1908. His father was Colonel Edmund Burke Stedman, a Hartford merchant and a man of marked mental attainments, and one of his

great-grandfathers was Rev. Aaron Cleveland, a New England divine, who was one of America's early versifiers. This Aaron Cleveland is understood to have been a great-grandfather of the late Grover Cleveland. Colonel Stedman died within two years of the birth of his second son, Edmond. His widow married William Burnet Kinney, of Newark, editor and proprietor of the Newark Daily Advertiser, and accompanied him to Italy, where he had been appointed United States Minister to the Court of Turin, and when in that country made the acquaintance of the Brownings, a fact of importance in the development of her son, for both the English poets came to take much interest in Edmund's aspirations. Meantime the lad had been placed with a great-uncle, James Stedman, of Norwich, Conn., to be educated. He was prepared for college and entered Yale at the age of sixteen. He took a good stand in Greek and English composition, and won a prize for the poem, "Westminster Abbey," published in the Yale Literary Magazine. His college course was not completed, as he did not return after a sentence of suspension passed by the faculty at the close of his sophomore year on account of a breach of discipline. In 1871, however, Yale re-established him in his class (that of 1853) and gave him the degree of master of arts. On leaving college Stedman studied at Northampton for a time, and then took up newspaper work at Norwich, Conn., becoming at the age of nineteen editor of the Norwich Tribune. In 1853 he became owner and editor of the Winsted, Conn., Herald. He removed to New York in 1856, joining the staff of The Tribune, and contributing to the magazines. In 1860 his first book, "Poems, Lyric and Idyllic," was published. On the outbreak of the Rebellion he became correspondent at Washington and in the field for the New York World, which position he held for two years, his health then necessitating a change of work. He was for a time private secretary to Attorney-General Bates, and later was interested, together with a study of law, in the building of the first Pacific railroad, paying particular attention to the financial end of the enterprise. This turned his thoughts to the banking and brokerage business, and on his return east in 1864, he opened an office in the

New York financial district, where he was a prominent figure for thirty-five years or more. On giving up his seat in the Stock Exchange in 1900, he had the unique distinction of being presented with a silver loving cup by his associates on the floor. At this time he took up his residence in Newark, and was one of that distinguished literary group, including Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Richard Watson Gilder and Miss Jeanette Gilder, and Dr. Abraham Coles. His home was in a cottage on what is now Stratford place, and there, among other friends, he welcomed Bayard Taylor, Thomas Bailey Aldrich and Richard Henry Stoddard. The house he occupied is still standing at 53 Avon avenue, to which site it was removed some years subsequent to the Setdamns' occupancy. His various activities, financial and other, did not divert his mind from literary pursuits. In 1863 appeared his second book of poetry, "Alice of Monmouth and Other Poems"; in 1869, "The Blameless Prince and Other Poems"; his "Gettysburg Ode" brought him into much confidence. His work, "The Victorian Poets," was issued in 1875, and ten years later, "The Poets of America." His book, "Hawthorne and Other Poems," was issued in 1877. With Miss Ellen M. Hutchinson he prepared the "Library of American Literature," (1888-90); and with Professor George E. Woodberry he edited, with critical comment, "The Works of Edgar Allan Poe," in 1895; in the same year his "Victorian Anthology" appeared, and in 1899, "An American Anthology." He received the degree of doctor of literature from Columbia University, and doctor of laws from Yale University. He was a member of a number of clubs, among them the Players', Authors', and National Arts. In 1853 he married Miss Laura Hyde Woodworth; she and their son Frederick died in 1906. He was survived by his son Arthur Stedman, and by two sisters, Mrs. Nelson B. Easton, of New York, and Mrs. William I. Kipp, of San Francisco. His last visit to Newark was to attend the funeral of his step-sister, Mrs. Thomas T. Kinney. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Clementine Dodge Stedman, generally known as E. C. Kinney, wrote often under the pen name of "Clementine." She was the author of many charming poems, and it was from her, undoubtedly, that

Stedman inherited his literary talent. His acknowledgment is summed up in the dedication of a volume of his poems, "Affectionately and reverently to my mother in gratitude for whatever part I inherit of her own sweet gift of song." Mr. Stedman was known as the "Banker Poet." No man was more highly esteemed than he in the wide circle of American literateurs. His death brought to his family countless telegrams and letters of sympathy and condolence. He was elected a Life Member of this Society in 1904, on motion of one of his warm admirers.

MOSES DILLON WHEELER THURSTON, born July 29, 1868, in New York City, died in that city, June 26, 1908. He was the only child of Samuel Heman Thurston, of New York, and Elizabeth Ellen Bostwick, of Zanesville, Ohio. She was a daughter of Charles Hanson Bostwick, born about 1795, and Mary A. Wheeler, 1809-1887, of Zanesville, who were married June 27, 1825. She had a brother, Moses Dillon Wheeler, after whom Mr. Thurston was named. This Bostwick line in America commences with Arthur Bostwick, born about 1603, died at Bedford, N. Y., between 1680 and 1687, and his wife, Jane Whittel (died 1677); they came from Tarporly (or Tarporley), Cheshire, England, to Stratford, Conn., about 1639. The paternal grandparents of M. D. W. Thurston were Daniel (6) Thurston, born in North Granville, N. Y. (then North Park) 1798, died 1865, and Mary N. A. Wadhams (1807-1886), daughter of Col. Heman Wadhams, of Goshen, Conn., Benson, Vt., and Litchfield, Conn., and Mary Goodrich, cousin of S. G. Goodrich, "Peter Parley." The Thurstons in this line trace back to Daniel (1), of Newburyport, Mass., born about 1638, died Feb. 19, 1693, married, October 20, 1655, Anne Pell (according to Savage), daughter of Joseph (1), of Lynn, Mass. The family is from Thornbury, Gloucester, England, and according to tradition descend from Thurstinus filius Rolf (or Roles or Row), who carried at the battle of Hastings, the standard presented to William of Normandy by the Pope, and subsequently received large grants of lands situated in Gloucester and Somersetshire. The lands were "held of the king" (see Doomsday), etc. The English Thurstons sometime ago sent to the late Mr. Thurston a most quaint

painting of Kington House, Thornbury, Gloucester, which has been occupied by the family for over five hundred years, under existing titles, and traditionally for a much longer period. Mr. Thurston had no New Jersey ancestry, but became interested, with his wife, in her ancestral lines, which were mostly of this State. He was intensely interested in genealogy, and most careful and particular in regard to all work of the kind. He was educated at Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, and fitted himself for the vocation of civil engineer. He was married April 17, 1890. About 1895 he took up his residence in Newark, and on June 9, 1901, began the department of "Jersey Genealogy," in the Newark Evening News, which has been continued since, forming a very attractive feature of that paper. His health had been failing for sometime prior to his death, and he was residing in New York temporarily at the time of his decease. He was a gentleman of scholarly tastes, genial and most courteous in his manner, and won many friends during his residence in Newark.

EDWARD FAITOUTE CONDIT YOUNG, born June 25, 1835, at Whippany, near Morristown, in a house that had been the birthplace of his father and of his grandfather, died at his home in Jersey City, December 6, 1908. He was descended from the Rev. John Young, who came to Connecticut in 1638, and moved in 1640, to Southold, Long Island. Some of his ancestors fought in the Revolution. When he was seven years old his father died, and in 1844, when nine years old, his family moved to Jersey City, and thenceforward he was identified with whatever tended to advance the interests of his city. He entered the employ of the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City as a clerk in 1852; in 1853 he was made receiving teller, and in 1858, paying teller; in 1868 he was appointed assistant cashier of the First National Bank; in 1871, cashier, and subsequently became president, which office he held at the time of his death. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County in 1874, 1875 and 1876, when he was chosen director at large of the Board. In 1880 he was elected presidential elector, and cast his vote for Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, the Democratic candidate for President. In 1889

he was selected by the Legislature to be State Railroad director, and held that post for four years. In 1892 he was urged for the nomination for Governor before the Democratic State Convention, and came very near being named. He was recognized as a great power politically in the state. His financial ability was very marked, and was recognized not only in the community in which he lived, but in the state at large, and far beyond the boundaries of New Jersey. He had a marvelous power for managing all kinds of business. This was recognized by his appointment as receiver of countless corporations, many of which he succeeded in rescuing from bankruptcy, and placing upon a paying basis. He early saw the possibilities of street railway transportation, and became strongly influential in the management of the trolley railroads of Hudson and Essex counties. He became president of the Consolidated Traction Company, and afterwards of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, and upon its merging with the Public Service was chosen a director of the latter. He was a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal church of Jersey City for twenty-five years. At the time of his death he was president or director of a large number of corporations, including banks, street railways, etc., of New Jersey and of New York city. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New Jersey Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, etc., etc. He married, July 26, 1854, Harriet A. Strober, of Jersey City, who survived him with a daughter, Mrs. George T. Smith, and a son, Edward Lewis Young. Mr. Young was elected a Life Member of this Society in 1891, and ten years later was elected a Patron, having given \$1,000 to the funds of the Society.

Notes, Queries and Replies.

A PLEASANT MEMORIAL.—The late Miss A. M. Quinby, President of the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society, having left a legacy of two thousand dollars to the Society, the Trustees resolved that her name should be placed on the roll of Patrons, as a perpetual memorial. This suggests a pleasing and practical means of commemorating a deceased member of one's family, or a friend. The constitution of the Society provides that the gift of \$1,000 makes a person eligible to election as a Patron, by the Trustees. In the case of Miss Quinby the precedent has been established that a deceased friend of the Society may be so honored. Thus, anyone desiring to aid in the work of historical investigation, carried on by the Society, may contribute to that end by the gift of \$1,000, and at the same time give it in honor of some friend, living or dead, and cause that person to be enrolled as a Patron of the Society.

THE COHANSEY COMPACT.—For some years past the Presbyterians of New Jersey, especially those in the southern part of the state, have been looking forward with eager anticipation to the proposed celebration of the beginning of the Presbyterian Church in South Jersey. On Tuesday, June 15, 1909, a monument commemorating that interesting event was unveiled and dedicated in the presence of a very large assembly. It was erected on the site of the old Fairfield Meeting-house, on the banks of the Cohansey river, and adjoining the main road near a corner of the old Cohansey cemetery. The history and description of the monument was read by the Rev. F. R. Brace, D. D., of Blackwood, chairman of the Historical Committee of the Presbytery of West Jersey. He reviewed the circumstances under which the Cohansey Church was founded by a party of settlers from Connecticut and Long Island. They entered into an agreement or compact, which was signed by twenty-six of the settlers, declaring their purpose to be free

from all ecclesiastical and political or civil domination that should interfere with the God-given rights to every individual. This declaration was made June 10, 1697. On April 15, 1902, at a meeting of the Presbytery of West Jersey, the Rev. Allen H. Brown took up the matter of investigating the history of the establishment of the Church in Fairfield, and at that meeting of the Presbytery he presented a paper summarizing the interest and importance of properly celebrating the occasion. This movement, so happily inaugurated by him, has thus finely reached its consummation in the dedication of this substantial memorial. The monument is of granite, six feet eight inches high, five feet wide, and three feet thick. On it is the following inscription drawn up by the Rev. Allen H. Brown, and the names of the twenty-six signers of the Compact as follows:

"In memory of the true and good men and women, who, coming in the seventeenth century, founded here on the Cohansey the Church of Christ in Fairfield. It came under the care of the Presbytery, May 19, 1708. This monument is erected by their descendants and the Presbytery of West Jersey, June 15, 1909. Rev. Thomas Bridge was their minister. Signers of agreement in Fairfield, June 10, 1697: Thomas Jones, John Chatfield, Jonathan Morehouse, John Mills, Joseph Seely, Thomas Bennett, Joseph Sayre, Joseph Smith, Robert Dallglesh, Thomas Kernes, Joseph Wheeler, Joshua Curtis, Daniel Westcott, John Griffin, Joseph Grimes, Nicholas Johnson, John Roberts, Michael Hanna, Eleazer Smith, John Ogden, John Bennett, Samuel Foster, Samuel Bellnap, Edward Lumis, John Bateman, John Smith."

The Rev. John E. Peters, of Camden, delivered an historical address, in which he sketched the career of the Rev. Thomas Bridge, the first pastor of the old church. A congratulatory address was delivered by the Rev. Joseph F. Folsom, of Newark, Chairman of the Historical Committee of the Synod of New Jersey, and Recording Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society. The occasion was one of extreme interest.

THE WEST NEW JERSEY SOCIETY.—The extremely interesting paper by Dr. John R. Stevenson, given on pages 129—

135; relates many facts not generally known, and practically inaccessible to the historical student. The history of the West New Jersey Society has been previously investigated, but without success. See N. J. Historical Society Proceedings, Second Series, VI., 90-91. Dr. Stevenson has cleared up one of the puzzles of New Jersey history, and placed us under great obligations to him.

JOSEPH SMYTH, LOYALIST.—Joseph Smyth presented a memorial to the British Government, April 17, 1783, in which he stated he was forty-six years of age; that he had then a wife and two children; he had had six children, but had lost the others through want. He had been four years in England, and had £100 from the English government in the year 1780; he lived in Sussex county, New Jersey, where he had landed property, which he valued at £3000 sterling. He had besides lands in Pennsylvania, between thirty thousand and forty thousand acres, which he valued at five shillings an acre currency, amounting in the whole to more than £5000 sterling, besides other personal property. In 1777 he was a Lieutenant of the Provincial Corps—New Jersey Volunteers; was afterwards taken prisoner and brought to England, where his distresses obliged him to sell his commission. This was probably the Joseph Smyth, of Knowlton, Sussex county, who fled to Quebec during the Revolution. He was the owner of a mill on the Paulinskill.

REDNAP HOWELL.—One of the most notable and picturesque leaders of the "Regulators" in North Carolina in 1768, was Rednap Howell. He came to that State about 1766 as a schoolmaster, and remained about five years. In May, 1768, he was appointed by the "Regulators" as one of the "Settlers" in their behalf, to meet the county officials of Hillsboro. In the latter part of 1772 he was in Augusta county, Va. Mr. F. Nash, of Hillsboro, N. C., has traced this much of Howell. There was a Rednap Howell in Hunterdon county, N. J., in the latter part of the eighteenth century. As the result of much investigation, it seems probable that he was an elder brother of Ebenezer Howell, who was born at sea about 1727; married

Sarah Bond about 1749 or 1750; he died at Shiloh, N. J., in 1790, and his widow died there Dec. 30, 1812. He had eleven children. His will makes no mention of Rednap. Ebenezer was the father of Richard Howell, Governor of New Jersey, 1793-1801. No will of Richard has been found on record.

PORTRAIT OF SIR GEORGE CARTERET.—From time to time inquiries have been received as to the existence and whereabouts of portraits of Sir George Carteret and of Governor Philip Carteret. By direction of the Corresponding Secretary a careful and thorough investigation was made some years ago among the archives of the Marquis of Bath, the present representative of Carteret's family, without disclosing any such portrait, or any reference thereto. Recently, however, a fine painting of Carteret, by Sir Peter Lely, has come to light in the gallery of another noble family, and a capital reproduction of it has appeared in *Jerseaise*, the organ of the Society of that name, of the Isle of Jersey. No portrait of Gov. Carteret has yet been discovered.

PROCEEDINGS WANTED.—The Library would be very glad to receive copies of the Proceedings, Third Series, Vol. I., No. 1. Anyone having one or more copies with which they are willing to part, will confer a favor by sending them to the Library of the Society, West Park street, Newark.

EXTRACTS FROM OLD NEWARK NEWSPAPERS.—

Dec. 27, 1803. William S. Pennington appointed United States District Attorney for New Jersey, to succeed George C. Maxwell, resigned.

Dec. 20, 1803. Matthias Day appointed Deputy Postmaster of Newark, vice Col. Samuel Hay, deceased.

Jan. 10, 1804. The post office will be kept until April 1 next, at the store of the late Col. Samuel Hay.

Feb. 21, 1804. On Tuesday last (Feb. 14), Mrs. Phebe Pennington, wife of William S. Pennington, in the 37th year of her age.

June 12, 1804. On Thursday last, after a short illness, Mrs. Boudinot, consort of Elisha Boudinot, Esq. She was a lady of exemplary benevolence, agreeable manners, and extensive reading.

On December 12, 1811, after a lingering illness, Mr. Peter R. Maverick, in the 57th year of his age, of the city of New York. (Mr. Maverick was an engraver in Newark for several years.)

CHURCH RECORDS.—Dr. Hutton, of the New Brunswick Historical Club, addressed inquiries to the several clergymen of that city, in regard to the existence and nature of the records of their several churches, and as to whether they were considered the property of the churches, or the private property of the pastors. One of the replies, from Rev J. A. Dewald, pastor of the German Lutheran church, follows. The sixth and seventh answers are to the questions, are the records preserved in fire-proof receptacles, and are they accessible to historical students:

(1) The German Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Church was founded July 14, 1878.

(2) The records proper are continuous since that time, but the business minutes are missing from July 14, 1878–1890. They may yet be found again: a trustee mislaid them.

(3) The religious and business records were always kept separate.

(4) The pastor has not only this religious record but also a continuous short record of the history of the church, and is the custodian of it.

(5) No private property to pastor or any one else.

(6) Yes.

(7) Yes.

THE ORIGIN OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.—Mr. Bayard Henry, of Philadelphia, asks if there is documentary evidence in the shape of letters or otherwise showing just how and why the school of Jonathan Dickinson, at Elizabethtown, was merged with the "Log College" at Nehaming, to form the College of New Jersey, chartered in 1746? It was a most significant movement which brought about the union of the Presbyterians of Philadelphia, New York and New Jersey in this great effort in the cause of an educated ministry—for that was the prime object—and no fact throwing light on the history of the great institution, now Princeton University, can be regarded as trivial.

The Family of Judge Horatio J. Cox.

Since the sketch of Judge Cox, on pages 155-7 ante, was put in print, we have received these corrections: the name *Jonas* L. Cox should be *Ames* L. Cox; *Nathrop* should be *Northrup*. We have been furnished also with the following interesting account of the children of this distinguished native of New Jersey:

- i. Edward W. Cox, born June 11, 1825, married Mary Clark, of Wheeling, W. Va.; he died in 1894, leaving five children: Annie (Mrs. Russell Barr, of Baltimore), Jane Armstrong (Mrs. F. W. Patton, of Ridgewood, N. J.), Harry Barringer, Rev. George Clark, and David C. Cox, of New York.
- ii. Julia Ann Cox, born May 2, 1828, married A. W. Perley, of Columbus, Ohio. Two sons, Ward Barton and James Harper, survive.
2. iii. David Chambers Cox, born March 14, 1831, married Alice Lee, of Zanesville, Ohio. One son, Robert Lee Cox, of Washington, D. C., survives.
- iv. Horatio J. Cox, born Nov. 12, 1833, died in the Union Army.
- v. Charles C. Cox, born March 30, 1836, married Isabel Rankin Irvine; they live in Chicago and have three most interesting daughters, Mary, Sallie and Cora (Mrs. E. P. Baird).
- vi. George Cox, born March 1, 1838, died young.
- vii. Cora Cox, born December 11, 1839, married a Mr. Bliss, who died a few years ago. Mrs. Bliss lives in Columbus, Ohio.
- viii. Robert Emmet Cox, born September 26, 1842, a gallant soldier in the 73d Ohio Volunteers, who was killed in the battle of Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.

COL. DAVID C. COX.

2. David C. Cox was born in Zanesville, Ohio, March 14, 1831. His education was only the thorough course given in

the public schools, at the completion of which Mr. Cox engaged in assisting his father in his business, with whom he remained until about thirty years of age. He then entered the service of the Central Ohio Railroad, at Bellaire, Ohio, where he remained until January, 1862, when he was appointed by Gen. B. R. Cowan, who was Secretary of State for Ohio, to be his chief clerk. In this capacity he was engaged for about one year, and at the assembling of the Ohio Legislature in 1863, he was chosen clerk of the House of Representatives, satisfactorily performing the duties of that office. On the adjournment of the Legislature he became one of the secretaries of Governor Tod, remaining thus occupied during the completion of that executive term, and also under the administration of Governor Brough. In 1865 he was again called to the chief clerkship in the Secretary of State's office under Hon. W. H. Smith, but he remained here only for a brief period. On the election of Gov. Cox he was appointed on the gubernatorial staff as Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Colonel, and acted in this capacity during that Governor's term of office. In 1869 Mr. Cox was appointed by Columbus Delano Supervisor of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and consequently removed to Washington, District of Columbia. The manifold duties of this office were thoroughly and eminently satisfactorily performed by Mr. Cox during his term of service, which lasted until March, 1871, when he was transferred to the Interior Department, and acted as Superintendent of Documents up to 1872, when he was appointed Pension Agent of the District of Columbia, which included Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey. This position he held during the remaining years of Grant's administration, and was reappointed under President Hayes. He was married in 1856 to Alice Lee, of Zanesville. In politics Mr. Cox always acted with the Republican party, and his long continuance in public positions bears testimony to his ability and integrity as a public servant. In 1871 he was appointed by the President one of the Board of Civil Service Commission, in which body he served three years and until its dissolution. David C. Cox was a man of many noble parts, being of an affable disposition, a polished talker, and possessing a fine physique.

BOOK NOTICES

The Scott Family of Shrewsbury, N. J. Being the Descendants of William Scott and Abigail Tilton Warner, With Sketches of Related Families. Compiled by Rev. Arthur S. Cole. The Register Press, Red Bank, N. J. 1908. 8vo. Pp. 73.

This pamphlet traces the history of the descendants of William Scott and Abigail Tilton Warner, who were married in 1678-9, then residing at Gravesend, L. I. They removed to Shrewsbury in 1682 or 1683. Quite full details are given of the first families, illustrated by reproductions from old account books, portraits, early records of births, etc. The account gives not only details of the Scott family, but of the families of Thomas Bills, William Twining, Sr., John Crawford, Joseph Shepherd, William Bowne, Abraham White, John Throckmorton, Rev. Obadiah Holmes, John White, Rutger Joosten Van Brunt, and others, who intermarried with the Scott family. There is an excellent index of nine three-column pages.

The Van Doorn Family (Van Doorn, Van Dorn, Van Doren, Etc.), in Holland and America, 1088-1908. By A. Van Doren Honeyman, author of "Joannes Nevius and His Descendants," "The Honeyman Family in Scotland and America," "Bright Days in Merrie England," etc. Plainfield, N. J. : Honeyman's Publishing House, 1909. 8vo. Pp. 766.

Mr. Honeyman edits and publishes the New Jersey Law Journal, personally conducts parties of European travelers, attends to a multitudinous variety of other business, and betweenwhiles devotes his spare (?) time to exploring and writing up the various lines of his ancestry. This is his latest book (we hope it may be many years before his *last* book appears) in this line, and it is the handsomest of all the long series. It is printed on exceedingly good paper, in beautiful type, and with an abundance of illuminating illustrations. Part I. gives a full account of the Holland van Doorns; the first van Doorn families in America; Pieter van Doorn, of Long Island; Jacob van

Doorn, of Monmouth county, and his children. Part II. devotes nearly five hundred pages to the descendants of Jacob van Doorn, alphabetically arranged. Part III. relates to Cornelius Doorn, of Monmouth county, and gives ten pages of his descendants, also alphabetically arranged. Part IV. gives the line of Anthony Van Doorn, of Long Island, also alphabetically arranged. In the appendices, comprising more than fifty pages, there is a variety of miscellaneous information regarding persons of similar names; unidentified persons; roll of honor—soldiers and sailors; an “interesting Revolutionary incident”; the Wyckoff and Powelson descendants of Alche Van Doren; some first American ancestors, and other information. The alphabetical arrangement of the genealogies is to be regretted. While it has its convenience, it is not systematic, nor in accordance with the methods most generally favored by genealogical societies. However, the vast mass of information gathered within the covers of this book is made readily available by the very full and copious index. The work is an extremely interesting and valuable contribution to the history of a very numerous and prominent New Jersey family, many of its branches having extended to all parts of the country.

Mystery of the West. By Henry Nehemiah Dodge, author of “Christus Victor.” Boston: Richard G. Badger, The Gorham Press, 1906. 8vo. Pp. 62.

The first poem in this little volume, the “Mystery of the West,” describes the earliest discoveries of America, and the success of Columbus, his return, and imprisonment. The second part is entitled, a “Chant for the Children of Mystery,” and describes the coming of the nations, voiced in their several songs—the Hebrews, Italians, Germans, Irish, Hungarians, Finns, Armenians, Poles, Russians, French, English, Freedmen, etc. It is suggestive in thought and admirable in expression.

Lyon Memorial. Families of Connecticut and New Jersey, including records of the descendants of the immigrants Richard Lyon, of Fairfield, Henry Lyon, of Fairfield; with a Sketch of “Lyons Farms,” by S. R. Winans, Jr. Editor: Sidney Elizabeth Lyon, of Jeffersonville, Ind.

Associate editors, Louise Lyon Johnson, of Minneapolis, Minn., A. B. Lyons, M. D., of Detroit, Mich. Detroit, Mich.: Press of William Graham Printing Co., 1907. Sm. 4to. Pp. 453.

The title describes the subject and contents of the book. There are twenty-five pages devoted to tracing the history of the name of the family in the old world; then "Some New World Lyons," and their settlement. A biographical sketch of twenty pages is given of Henry Lyon, of Newark, who was eighth on the list of settlers from Milford, in Connecticut, who signed their names on June 21, 1667, to the agreement for settlement. An interesting sketch of Lyons Farms, between Newark and Elizabeth, follows, and then a family history and genealogy of this Henry Lyon for nine generations, more than one hundred and fifty pages in all. The Rev. James Lyon, of Machias, Me., born in Newark, in 1735, a Princeton graduate of 1759, was called to the pastorate of a church at Machias, in 1784. His descendants are traced out. Richard Lyon, of Fairfield, Conn., who settled there as early as May, 1649, is the subject of more than one hundred pages, with his descendants. Nathaniel Lyon, of Warren, Conn., William Lyon, of New Haven, Conn., and Samuel Lyon, of Hartford, Conn., Lyon Pioneers in Michigan, and Lyon names in Colonial wars and in the Revolutionary war are described. The book is well arranged, and appears to have been compiled with much care.

Some Account of the Tree Family and its connection in England and America. Edited by Josiah Granville Leach, LL. B. Printed for Private Circulation, by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, MDCCCXVIII. 8vo. Pp. 108.

The name of Colonel J. Granville Leach on the title page is a guarantee of the accuracy and thoroughness of research concerning this family. He devotes more than thirty pages to an account of the Tree family in England, illustrated with views of old churches, portraits, etc. The Tree family came to America as early as 1621, locating at Jamestown, Va. Richard Tree came to Massachusetts before 1662. Captain Lambert Tree sailed between Philadelphia and European ports as

early as 1762. He married, March 26, 1764, Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, widow of Gustavus Hamilton, of Philadelphia, and daughter of William and Margaret Donaldson, of Darby, near Philadelphia, and had by her two children—John and Lambert. She married third, Nicholas Van Wickle, of New Jersey, a widower. She died at New Brunswick, August 21, 1802. Lambert Tree, son of Captain Lambert's son John, married in Washington, in 1823, Laura Matilda Burrows, of a New Jersey family located at Rahway. The book is handsomely printed, as Colonel Leach's genealogical works always are, and the illustrations are most artistic.

John A. Roebling. An account of the ceremonies at the unveiling of a monument to his memory. Roebling Press, 1908. 8vo. Pp. 63.

This gives a sketch of one of America's great pioneers in industries. Mr. Roebling rendered an invaluable service to many industrial enterprises by his genius for adapting and equipping wire rope to inclined planes, endless wire rope cableways, the transportation of coal to intervening shipping points, and the building of great wire suspension bridges. It was his design that made possible the first suspension bridge across the Niagara in 1855; in 1856, that across the Ohio river at Cincinnati, followed ten years later by the magnificent Brooklyn Bridge. It is entirely fitting that such a man should have a monument erected to his memory, and the bronze statue, which now stands at Trenton, is a visible token by the citizens of Trenton of their appreciation of one who had built up so great an industry for the benefit of that city and the country at large by his marvelous genius and skill.

Genealogy of the De Carpentier Family of Holland. By Edwin Jacquett Sellers. Philadelphia, 1909. 8vo. Pp. 59.

This lists more than one hundred and sixty members of the De Carpentier family, giving their coats of arms, particulars of their public service, their careers as clergymen, and such other particulars as must be exceedingly entertaining to the descendants of any family.

Autobiography of Oliver Otis Howard, Major General United States Army. New York, 1907. Two vols. Pp. xi, 620; Pp. ix, 610.

General Howard is one of the only two surviving corps commanders of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, General Daniel E. Sickles being the other. In these two handsome volumes he gives his early life, which is quite interesting as presenting a picture of his career at West Point, and the difficulty of acquiring an education. He had some experience in the Seminole War in Florida, in 1856-57, and as instructor at West Point, 1857-61; but the main interest of the volume naturally is his experiences in the war, which he relates simply, but in an extremely graphic manner. Here we have retold the account of the battle of Atlanta; of the March to the Sea, and through the Carolinas, and Johnston's Surrender. General Howard had a very large part in the work of reconstruction after the war, being Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. He gives something like three hundred pages to an account of this most important event in the history of the country, and one which is still a puzzle to the historian who seeks to get at the exact facts. He writes dispassionately, but his sympathies are frankly with the unfortunate Freedmen, who, by the rash and inconsiderate act of their masters, had been released from slavery and made freedmen instead of chattels. He also describes the founding of Howard University, which was one of the first systematic efforts for the education of the former slave to fit him for his new position in life. He became president of Howard University, and under his admirable management that school soon attained high rank among the educational institutions of the country. Other and varied experiences are related in Part IV., describing his life in Washington, D. C., 1866 to 1874; his command of the Department of the Columbia; then his experiences among the Indians; trip to Alaska; life in Portland, Ore.—1874 to 1881; superintendent of the United States Military Academy; commanding Department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb. He gives several pleasant chapters to narratives of his travels in Europe, Egypt, Constantinople, Italy and Switzerland, France and Germany, including a des-

cription of the Young Men's Christian Convention in Berlin, in 1884. It is interesting to read his comments on the French Army maneuvers of 1884, and his reminiscences of D. L. Moody, on the voyage back to this country. The comments of such a veteran soldier upon the Spanish war of 1898 have their value. He concludes with a brief account of the Lincoln Memorial University. It is many years since such a valuable contribution has been made to the history of the last seventy years by one so thoroughly and well equipped as General Howard, and we must feel greatly indebted to him for this work¹.

The Rusling Family. By James F. Rusling, A. M., LL. D.
Printed for Private Circulation, by J. B. Lippincott
Company, Philadelphia, 1907. Svo. Pp. 160.

This handsomely printed book is the result of more than twenty-five years' research, diligently applied, and resulting in the compilation of a great mass of interesting data concerning different members of the family and their connections, particularly in New Jersey. The ancestor of the New Jersey family was James Rusling, grandfather of the author, born in Hull, England, July 26, 1762. He came to America in 1795, and established himself in business in New York city. His wife, Mary Fowler Rusling, was born November 23, 1766, at Winterton, Lincolnshire, England. His second wife, Hannah Rose, born November, 1775, died, April 14, 1848, at Hope, N. J. She was from Schooley's Mountain or Fox Hill. James Rusling was at Newburgh for awhile, but afterwards settled near Hackettstown, New Jersey, where the Ruslings multiplied. It is not, however, too much to say that the most distinguished member of the family was the author of this book, who has long been known in the councils of the Methodist Church, and who distinguished himself in the war of the Rebellion, entering the service as first lieutenant and quartermaster Fifth Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers, and retired in September, 1867, as Brigadier General United States Volunteers (brevet). He was five times promoted on the rec-

¹ Since the above was put in print the country has been called on to mourn the death of the distinguished author—the gallant patriot soldier, the noble Christian warrior, hero and statesman, who died October 26, 1909.

ommendation of such officers as Generals Patterson, Mott, Sickles, Hooker, McClellan, Meade, Thomas, Sherman and Grant, and served in succession at regimental, brigade, division, corps, army, department and general United States Army headquarters—a record unequalled in kind by any New Jersey or other officer, it is believed. He has prepared and delivered a great many scholarly addresses of an historical and educational character, and with reminiscences of the war. The career of many other members of the family is also traced, the whole being told in a simple and very graceful style, making an exceedingly readable book, and one which is a most valuable contribution to the local and family history of New Jersey.

Daniel Perrin "The Huguenot," and his Descendants in America, 1665-1910. Compiled by Howland D. Perrine, A. B., LL.B., of the New York Bar. Illustrated. Small quarto, 450 pp. Edition of numbered and signed copies limited to 250. Price, \$10 00.

Members of the Perrine family and a great many others that are collaterally related, will be pleased to know that this genealogy is to be issued very soon.

Indian Rock-Shelters in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York. By Max Schrabisch. Svo. Pp. 141-165.

This is a paper printed from the Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, Volume III. Mr. Schrabisch is a music teacher of Paterson who beguiles his leisure moments by twenty-mile walks into the wilderness country lying to the north and northeast of Paterson. His "finds" of traces of aboriginal occupancy are really extraordinary, and are related with a piquancy and enthusiasm calculated to interest the most indifferent. Unlike most authors he acknowledges the source of his inspiration—in this case he says "the archæological work of Dr. Charles Conrad Abbott."

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*The office of Second Vice President was left vacant, out of respect for the memory of Francis M. Tichenor, who had filled it the preceding year.

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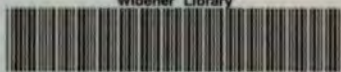
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